"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 97½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 33⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—In consequence of the amendment of the bill dealing with army promotions, Gen. Pelloux, the Italian Minister of War, insisted upon withdrawing from the Ministry, whereupon the entire Cabinet decided to resign. It is expected that a new Cabinet will be formed by the present Premier, the Marquis di Rudini. The German reinforcements to be sent to Kiao-Chau Bay, China, will bring the force there up to 4,566 men, constituting the largest body of troops ever sent by Germany beyond European waters. Monsignor Joseph Schroeder, late professor of dogmatic theology in the Catholic University at Washington, has been appointed to the faculty of the Catholic Academy at Muenster, Germany. Emperor William has declined the request of the family of Capt. Dreyfus to express his belief in the latter's innocence.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A crazy man was found yesterday in the East Drive of Central Park yelling and trying to seize the bridles of horses. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, after a fierce struggle with two policemen.

W. E. Gould and W. B. Turnbull were arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday charged with trying to blackmail Señor Teixeira, a wealthy Brazilian who has a fine house in this city.

It was officially announced in Washington yesterday that Gov. Griggs of New Jersey will become Attorney General in President McKinley's Cabinet about the first of the year, when Judge McKenna will be nominated for Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Page 2.

The six-day bicycle race was started at the Madison Square Garden at midnight. There was a big crowd of spectators present.

David M. Koehler, Treasurer of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, is the candidate of that body for a place on the new Police Commission.

Another burglary scare, a few doors from the home in Washington Park, Brooklyn, of Mrs. Courtney, daughter of Hugh McLaughlin, who was robbed of a case of jewelry a short time ago, caused excitement in that neighborhood last night. A large force of police arrived on the scene, but no robber could be discovered.

Page 3.

The long session of the Fifty-fifth Congress will open at noon to-day.

Richard Croker, Mayor-elect Van Wyck, and other Tammany leaders attended church at Lakewood yesterday, after which they talked politics. The Mayor-elect outlined his ideas of office-holding.

An exploding lamp set fire to the clothing of Mrs. Mary Walsh and her two-year-old son Henry at 150 North Ninth Street, Williamsburg, last night. The child succumbed to its injuries, and Mrs. Walsh is in a critical condition.

Richard Croker yesterday wrote a letter to Thomas J. Donnelly, Tammany Chairman of the Fourteenth Assembly District, in which he said that he did not propose to interfere directly or indirectly in the fight over the leadership of that or any other district.

Page 4.

Julius M. Rosenthal, wanted in Rochester on a charge of forgery, was arrested last night in this city. He was recognized by a Rochester man, who saw him at the Thorn trial.

Page 5.

The five-story brownstone building 148 Duane Street was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $120,000.

The British tramp steamer Wennington Hall arrived with a motley crew of Orientals of many tongues picked up in Colombo. They practice strange rites, some insisting before shipping that the Captain buy sheep for food and kill them in their presence every day.

Page 7.

The funeral of Guldensuppe, the murdered bath-rubber, was held yesterday and big crowds looked at the dismembered body before it was taken to the cemetery.

Joseph Warwick of 358 West Forty-third Street shot himself in the head and fell at his wife's feet dangerously wounded yesterday when she refused to live with him.

Memorial services of the New York Grand Lodge, No. 1, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, were held with impressive ceremonies last night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The Nicaraguan Commission on the gunboat Newport was delayed half an hour while the sailors secured a goat as substitute for their mascot, a bull pup, which ran away as the ship was about to start.

Burglars on Saturday plundered the city home of James Gordon Bennett, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Fort Washington Avenue. The booty—or part of it—was found in a stable, and two men, who said that they were tramps and knew nothing about the robbery, were arrested on suspicion.

Samuel J. Parkhill, eighty-four years old, a ticket chopper on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, shot himself because his bride of a fortnight refused to live with him in the same house with his children. She insisted upon a house of her own. She is twenty-four years old, and a ticket agent on the Kings County Road.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., lectured to his congregation last night on "The Great Temptation and the Great Victory of a Young Man," using the novel "The Choir Invisible" as his text. He held that only in exceptional cases were divorces justifiable, and lauded the heroism of those, who, being wedded, adhered faithfully to spouses whom they did not love.

Page 8.

Six young robbers, the leader eleven years old, held up five younger boys in Central Park yesterday. The leader was caught.

Page 9.

A plan has been practically agreed upon, it is said, by which the Boards of Walking Delegates of the various labor unions will harmonize on questions of wages and hours in the Greater New York territory. The question of the adjustment of wages has caused much discussion.

Page 10.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott preached the third of his sermons on St. Paul, dealing with the Apostle's missionary work.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur preached last night on "The Flood," and said that he did not believe it covered the whole earth.

The Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its one hundred and eleventh anniversary yesterday with special services.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton preached on a text from the Sermon on the Mount yesterday and discussed some aspects of the law of supply and demand.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn denounced theatres, saying there are moral plays but no moral playhouses. He included dancing and card playing as things to be avoided.

Alexandre Guilmant, the distinguished French organist and composer, arrived in New York yesterday on the Bretagne. He will make an extended tour in the United States and Canada.

Prof. Felix Adler, in his lecture before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall, made a plea for the union of Jew and Gentile, and pointed to the ethical culture movement as the common ground upon which the two sects can meet.

Dr. Maurice H. Harris, in the Temple Israel of Harlem, replied on Saturday to Dr. Savage's sermon of the previous Sunday upon the "God of the Old Testament." The preacher said that the term was loose and unscientific; cited examples in support of his contention, and declared that it was impossible to separate the New from the Old Testament.

The Rev. Dr. Savage, in the Church of the Messiah, yesterday traced the origin and evolution of the gospels and the Nicene, Apostle's, and Athenasian Creeds. He showed that the latter was misnamed, and declared that they were based upon the disproved doctrine of the fall and ruin of man, and not upon truth or evidence.

In St. Michael's Episcopal Church the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, preaching upon the inspiration and interpretation of the Scriptures, said that too much stress has been and is placed upon the letter instead of the spirit of the Divine teaching, and that there should be less of mere form and more of real earnestness in worship in the churches.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire—Page 2.
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GERMAN TROOPS FOR CHINA.

The Largest Body Ever Sent Beyond European Waters to Leave for Kiao-Chau Bay.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—When the German reinforcements, consisting of four companies of marines, numbering twenty-three officers and 1,200 men, and a company of naval artillery, numbering 200 men, arrived at Kiao-Chau Bay, for which point, as already cabled, they will soon set out, they will bring the total German force there up to 4,566 men, the largest body Germany has ever sent beyond European waters. It is understood that the reserves had to be drawn upon.

The Admiralty denies that other European squadrons have entered the harbor at Kiao-Chau to watch Germany's proceedings, and it is believed that Admiral von Diedrich would protest vigorously against such an attempt.

The Kölnische Zeitung regards the expedition as having a twofold aim—first, to obtain missionary reparation, and, second, to obtain the cession of Kiao-Chau as payment for past services rendered China by Germany in connection with the conclusion of peace with Japan.

There is much self-congratulation among the Germans that the missionary incident absolves the Government from the tedious and perhaps abortive process of diplomatically claiming a coaling station in the form of a demand for a treaty port or a settlement on perpetual lease. It is believed unnecessary to take Great Britain into account, as she is overoccupied elsewhere, while Japan is not likely to resist the coalition of Germany, Russia, and France.

This is the contention of the Kölnische Zeitung. At the same time it says that Germany will not be led by the allurements of France, Russia, or England to deviate from a policy of moderation in China.

PLACE FOR MGR. SCHROEDER.

The Catholic University Professor Going to the Catholic Academy at Muenster, Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph Schroeder, late professor of dogmatic theology at the Catholic University, Washington, has been appointed by the Prussian Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs to the faculty of the Catholic Academy at Muenster, capital of Westphalia.

Mgr. Schroeder's resignation of his professorship at Washington was placed in the hands of the Board of Directors of the Catholic University in the latter part of October last, the board receiving it on the understanding that he would be permitted to remain at the university until the end of the scholastic year, when the resignation would take effect, unless he should sooner find another post. At the time Mgr. Schroeder said that he had earnestly wished to resign during his last vacation, and had been advised by his physicians to do so, but he returned to the university because the Holy Father had advised him to take the course. The Board of Directors, therefore, left the final decision of the matter to the Pope, after an official expression of its "regrets at the many charges against Mgr. Schroeder in this connection."

BILLIARD PARLORS FOR WOMEN.

Announced that They Will Be Opened in Chicago by Tom Foley.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Chicago is going to have billiard parlors for women.

"Tom" Foley has taken compassion on the fair sex and decided to join a "ladies' annex" to his new billiard rooms.

Foley has a friend who likes billiards and also likes his wife, but refuses to buy a billiard table for his better half. He told Foley about it the other day, and Foley after a little thought determined to test the scheme which he now announces.

FIFTY-YEAR-OLD WHISKY.

185 Barrels of It on the Wrecked Steamer Arabia in Missouri.

HOLT, Mo., Dec. 5.—The steamer Arabia, which went down in the Missouri River in 1848, has just been unearthed on a farm near this place.

In 1848 the Arabia loaded at St. Louis with 185 barrels of whisky and a large quantity of queensware and general merchandise, and started on its usual trip for Omaha and Sioux City. It got no further than Parksville, Mo., where it struck a snag, and its thirty or forty passengers had all they could do to scramble to safety before the steamer sank. Thereafter the Missouri River began to play tag with its course until the spot where the whisky-laden boat went down was left high and dry.

The lost steamer was first discovered in 1879, when its smokestack and pilot's cabin were seen protruding from the sand half a mile west of the channel on the Kansas side. They remained visible for several years. No one thought of digging out the boat until it had sunk out of sight and the location had been forgotten.

Last January a company was formed to search for the lost steamer. It has finally been located, and the projectors expect to get 5,000 gallons of whisky and other merchandise worth in the aggregate at least $100,000.

A NICARAGUAN CONTRACT.

An Exclusive Concession to the Atlas Steamship Company.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 5.—L. Wichmann, representing the English corporation known as the Atlas Steamship Company, Limited, has deposited with the Treasury of Nicaragua $5,000 in gold as the company's guarantee under its contract with the Nicaraguan Government, by the terms of which the company receives the exclusive right of steam navigation for thirty years on the Silico Lagoon, Lake Nicaragua, and the River San Juan del Norte, with the exclusive right also for the same time of constructing tramways and railroads along the line, and at the best places to avoid the obstacles in the River San Juan.

By the terms of the contract between the Nicaraguan Government and the Atlas Steamship Company the Government undertakes to pay the company $5,000 silver for every mile of railroad built between Colorado Junction and the Silico Lagoon. The company agrees to make at least three trips a month with its steamers between Granada and San Juan del Norte, both ways, and at least once a month to touch at every inhabited port on the lake.

Diplomatic negotiations are in progress, informally, between the United States and Nicaragua, with respect to the apparent conflict between the concession to the Atlas Steamship Company and that made to the Maritime Canal Company of New York.

Lake Steamer Burned.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The steamer George W. Morley of Cleveland, valued at $35,000, was burned to the water's edge on the beach at Evanston to-night. Her crew of thirteen men got ashore without difficulty. The Morley was bound from Milwaukee to Chicago, without cargo.

Boomer Hews Departs Alone.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 5.—E. L. Hews, the Wichita Mountain boomer, who has been here three weeks, seeking to organize a party, left for Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, to-day, without a single follower. At different times he has claimed to have from 500 to 10,000 boomers ready to follow his lead into the country.

MRS. M'KINLEY IS SINKING

The President's Mother Grows Weaker Every Hour, and Perceptibly Nears Her End.

DEATH MAY COME ANY TIME

Several Attacks Similar to That of Saturday, Which Was Taken for a Second Stroke of Paralysis —The President in Washington.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, the President's mother, is alive, but her condition is such that she may die any minute. She grows weaker every hour.

The family watched by the bedside all day, prepared for the end at any moment, and sometimes feeling that it had come, as the patient was seized with sinking spells like the one yesterday, which was mistaken for a second stroke of paralysis. During these attacks she would weaken perceptibly, almost cease to breathe, and show hardly a sign of animation. For the most part these spells were limited to half an hour in duration. As each ended Mrs. McKinley would resume the quiet repose characteristic of the entire illness.

About the middle of the afternoon an unusually serious sinking spell occurred. It lasted for two hours. Several times those about the bedside thought death had come, but the attack passed away at last, leaving the patient almost the same as before it occurred.

There is still a possibility that she may survive the night, or even longer, but those who have been at the bedside almost constantly expect death before morning. They have seen the patient weaken steadily, and do not believe she will much longer endure.

Communication was established with the White House as soon as the President arrived there this morning, and a telegraph wire was constantly open to Washington to advise the President of every occurrence in the sick room. Besides this the President several times talked with his brother Abner by telephone.

Dr. Phillips, the attending physician, made a number of calls to-day. When he made his first visit this evening he said he could report nothing new. There had been no notable change in the patient during the day. She had continued to grow weaker, and that was all that could be said. The doctor was satisfied this condition would prevail to the end.

Asked as to the probability that Mrs. McKinley would survive the night, he said: "Yes, there is a possibility of her living till morning. Indeed, I am inclined to think that she will. But she has been weakening so long that no one can make a prediction for the future with any assurance of certainty.

"The case is one in which we must be prepared for the end at any moment. When the end comes it will merely be the passing out of the comatose condition in which she now rests, to the sleep of death. There will be no rally, no more conscious periods, no final struggle."

When the doctor left Mrs. McKinley at 9:45 o'clock he had changed his expectations somewhat. He then said he did not see how his patient could last through the night. She was quietly passing away, he said, suffering no pain nor distress.

The patient has taken no nourishment since Thursday. It cannot be administered by ordinary methods, and the case is one in which heroic methods of administering food are not regarded as justifiable. They could not restore health, would be distressing and annoying, and might hasten the end.

THE PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON.

Arrangements Made for His Return to Canton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President McKinley, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Day, arrived in Washington over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 7:45 o'clock this morning. He was met at the station by Secretary Alger, Secretary Bliss, and Secretary Porter and driven to the White House.

The President had received two telegrams en route to Washington from Canton reporting the condition of his mother, but he was anxious for later news, so Secretary Porter stopped at the telegraph office on the way from the station to inquire for any dispatches that might be waiting. There was no news, however, so the party proceeded to the White House.

In the middle of the forenoon a message was received from Abner McKinley saying that the President's mother was resting in about the same condition as when he left Canton, sleeping and unconscious. She might last through the day, or even one or two days longer, but was liable to die at any moment.

Arrangements have been made for the return trip to Canton to-morrow evening. The President, Mrs. McKinley, and a party of half a dozen close friends and relatives will leave Washington at 7:20 o'clock, occupying a special car attached to the regular Pennsylvania Railroad train and arriving in Canton about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

THE PRESIDENT AND CUBA.

Belief in Madrid that He Will Not Attempt to Interfere in the War at Present.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—El Liberal, the official organ, contends to-day that there is no ground to fear that the United States will recognize the insurgents as belligerents or otherwise interfere in the settlement of the Cuban difficulty, inasmuch as Spain has accorded her colonies in the Antilles the maximum of liberty that other powers accord their colonies.

"Therefore," concludes El Liberal, "the United States ought to be grateful to Spain. But if America's good will is hampered by offensive or restrictive conditions, we must ignore them and act in accordance with our interests, our honor and sovereignty."

A member of the Cabinet, in the course of an interview to-day, declared that, according to the communications received by the Government from Señor De Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, President McKinley's attitude toward Spain is "very gratifying." The Government, continued the Cabinet Minister in question, does not believe that President McKinley will demand the termination of the war in Cuba within any specified period, "for President McKinley knows that Spain's first desire is a conclusion of the war and that she is putting forth every effort to end it." The Spanish Government, he further asserted, is now studying means of mobilizing the volunteers in Cuba, and Señor Puigcerver, the Minister of Finance, is considering proposals to raise money, which will be submitted to the Cortes.

Premier Sagasta Indisposed.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—Señor Sagasta, the Premier, is indisposed to-day, and confined to his room.

THE MORMONS IN POLITICS.

One of Their Number Disciplined for Supporting a Gentile.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 5.—James Charles Bowen, a member of one of the teachers' quorums of the Mormon Church, has been disfellowshipped because at the recent school election he worked for E. B. Critchlow, a Gentile, and against Charles W. Symons, a Mormon.

The action of the quorum has aroused much indignation not only among the non-Mormon population, but also among the more liberal Mormons, who believed that when the late manifesto was issued, the principal theme of which was that the Mormon Church was out of politics, it meant what it said.

For a year or more, however, there have been indications of treachery on the part of high officials in the Mormon Church. This was apparent at the late city election, and the action with respect to Bowen has made many who hesitated in their conclusions confident the Church is acting in bad faith.

GRIGGS TO SUCCEED McKENNA.

Official Announcement of the Coming Cabinet Change Made by President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It was officially announced at the White House to-day, upon the return of the President to Washington, that Gov. John W. Griggs of New Jersey has been tendered and has accepted the office of Attorney General of the United States, which will be vacated by the nomination of Attorney General McKenna to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

It has not yet been settled when Gov. Griggs shall assume his new office, but it is probable that the date will be about the beginning of the new year.

THE LAW AND BALLOT BOXES.

Justice Says He Has No Power to Order the Boxes Opened.

JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 5.—The decision given by Justice Garrettson yesterday quashing his own writ of mandamus is considered by lawyers to be of considerable importance. He took the step on the ground that the Court had no power under the law to order the Boards of Election to open the ballot boxes and recount the votes.

The matter in dispute is the Coronership. On Nov. 22 the Judge ordered the election officers of the Twentieth District of Hempstead to show cause why they should not open the ballot boxes and recount the ballots to ascertain the exact result upon the Coronership. Dr. Strong of Long Island City, the Republican candidate for Coroner, had the burden of opposition to the order, as he was the person likely to be affected by any change in the result. On Nov. 27 the order was made mandatory.

It was returned yesterday, but when the case came up the Justice quashed the order, saying the Court had not the necessary power to order the boxes opened. Whether the desired result will be obtained by a different form of procedure is uncertain.

A CRAZY MAN IN A PARK DRIVE.

Taken to the Arsenal by Two Policemen After a Fierce Struggle.

The occupants of the carriages, as well as the pedestrians who passed along the East Drive in Central Park yesterday afternoon were startled to see a man standing in the middle of the drive grabbing at the bridles of the horses and yelling at the top of his voice. Park Policeman Geoghan heard the commotion, and, running up, ordered the man to go away. For an answer the policeman received a blow full in the face. There was a struggle and Geoghan was rapidly getting the worst of it when Mounted Policeman Haven came to the rescue, and between them they managed to get the man to the Arsenal, although he fought and shouted all the way.

At the Arsenal Sergt. Dillon went at the man diplomatically and managed to quiet him down. Then he said his name was Charles Greenfield, forty-two years old, a glazier, of 362 Pearl Street. Finally he became quite communicative and confided to the Sergeant that he was the greatest electrician in the world and that he and Edison were in constant communication by means of signals. He was taken to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, where his sanity will be inquired into.

FINCH'S ISLAND CLAMS.

E. C. Benedict and the Fishermen Dispute the Right to Dig Them.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 5.—Commodore E. C. Benedict, on whose yacht ex-President Grover Cleveland has taken many outings, is engaged in a war with some of the fishermen of this town. Finch's Island, formerly known as Tweed's Island, recently became the property of Mr. Benedict. For many years the fishermen have enjoyed the right of digging clams on its shore, but Mr. Benedict has posted a notice that any one caught digging clams there will be arrested and prosecuted.

The fishermen have taken up the gauntlet thus thrown down, and say they will continue to dig clams there, and, furthermore, that it does not lie in the power of Mr. Benedict to stop them. Their claim is that the clams grow between high and low water mark, and that this ground is common property. This claim, they say, is upheld by many decisions of the courts and by the statute law of the State, and they insist that they shall have their rights. All the lawyers whom the fishermen have consulted say they are right in their position, and that Mr. Benedict does not own the exclusive right to the clamming ground unless he can show a grant from the State. It is probable that the matter will end in the courts, for Mr. Benedict is equally determined.

EFFECT OF THE RAINES LAW.

Number of Saloons Reduced and Receipts Increased.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—As a contradiction of the statement that there are as many liquor saloons open in New York City under the Raines liquor-tax law as under the old régime, State Commissioner of Excise Lyman to-night gave out the figures for the last year, as they will appear in his annual report. They show that while the new law brought to the City Treasury more money than the old law, there were 1,200 fewer saloons, and the ratio of saloons to the population is lower than ever before in the history of the city.

The total number of certificates in force in New York City Sept. 30, 1897, was 7,707. Of these, 444 were druggists' certificates, sold for the nominal sum of $5 each, and 766 storekeepers' certificates, permitting the sale of liquor not to be drunk on the premises. The actual number of places in New York City legally selling liquor to be drunk on the premises was 6,497.

The receipts were: Received for certificates issued $5,606,532.65; received for all-night permits, $880; received from fines, $1,862; received from transfers, $11,180; total, $5,620,454.65. Deducting from this rebates paid on surrendered certificates amounting to $223,329.45, the net revenue was $5,397,125.20. Of this, the State's share amounted to $1,799,041.73, leaving a balance of $3,598,083.47, for the City Treasury. In 1895-6, the last year under the operation of the former excise law, the number of licenses in force in the city was 8,906, and the revenue from them amounted to $1,056,013.10.

Wyoming Mail Carrier Frozen.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 5.—Yesterday afternoon information reached this city that James Murray, who carries the mail from this city to the Horse Creek Post Office, had been lost in the storm and had perished with cold. He left this city Thursday morning, while the storm was raging, and reached the Wind Mill Ranch Thursday afternoon. The weather was stormy, and cold when he left the ranch for the Horse Creek station. He has not reached the Post Office, and no trace of him has yet been discovered. Searching parties are out.

Missing Ohio Man Returns.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Sidney A. Osborne, a dealer in agricultural implements at Elyria, Ohio, who mysteriously disappeared in this city on Oct. 30 last, and who had been given up by his family as dead, has returned to his home. He exhibited a scar on his head and declared that he had been sandbagged in this city on the day of his disappearance, and had been unconscious ever since until yesterday, when he recovered his senses. Osborne is unable to tell anything about his whereabouts in the meantime.

May Take Part of Cedarhurst.

CEDARHURST, L. I., Dec. 5.—On Saturday next a special election will be held in Lawrence on the question of the advisability of annexing to that village a portion of Cedarhurst. The territory proposed to be taken in is valuable and really a portion of Lawrence. The people want street lights and other improvements, and cannot get them unless the other portions of Hempstead outside of New York City wants them. By becoming a part of Lawrence the desired improvements can be had without difficulty.

PARSON BROWN ARRESTED

A Lively Time in the Coytesville Congregational Church Yesterday Morning.

TRUSTEE KYLES'S HEROIC ACT

He Lifts a Pew from Under Two of the Leaders of the "Disturbing Element," and Dumps Them on the Floor, Thereby Winning a Victory.

COYTESVILLE, N. J., Dec. 5.—As was expected, the "disturbing element" in the Congregational Church in this place asserted itself in the most emphatic manner at the morning service to-day. As a result of the struggle which ensued between the two factions, the pastor, the Rev. Solomon W. D. Brown, and the Senior Trustee, Samuel Kyles, were arrested. The preacher was charged with interfering with a religious meeting and the Senior Trustee with assault and battery.

The latter charge was brought against the Trustee because while two members of the "disturbing element" of the church were seated in a pew the Trustee crept up behind them, jerked the pew up from under them, and landed them on the floor. He then seized one of the offended members and tore his shirt open.

Cause of the Trouble in Doubt.

Almost all the residents of the village made up their minds to attend the church services yesterday, for rumors had been flying about that the two factions were going to come to blows. It was even rumored that the pastor was to be thrown headlong out of the church, and that the senior Trustee was to be held up and the keys of the building forcibly taken from him. In fact one could hear a new and exciting rumor every minute from the citizens sitting around the stove in the grocery store.

But when this morning arrived everybody was as much in ignorance as ever as to the cause of all the trouble, although many had accepted the explanation of Trustee Kyles that the "whole row was due to the fact that Trustee Danziger attempted to override the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, and thereby dishonor the Stars and Stripes and drag them in the dust." This is about as intelligible an explanation as has been made.

A Crowd at the Church.

Before the last bell had rung for the morning service every seat in the little church was taken, and there was a crowd of people outside the doors. All of the leaders of the two factions were on hand early. Trustee Danziger and his followers occupied the front pews, for they were the first to arrive. To the left of the pulpit sat Mr. Danziger and his wife, the organist, and to the right Pancurst, otherwise known as "Dr. Parkhurst," and several others. At the communion table sat Deacon Morrison. Hidden away in a corner was Constable Rambo.

Trustee Kyles and his followers entered in a body and took seats in the rear. The senior trustee wore on his coat his Constable's badge. It was evident that he was prepared for war.

Kyles Becomes a Hero.

At 11 o'clock sharp entered the Rev. Mr. Brown. As soon as he appeared inside the "disturbing element" in the front seats began a whispered consultation. They waited until they saw through which aisle the pastor was to come. He took the aisle on the right, at the end of which sat "Dr. Parkhurst" and George Winters, the sexton's brother-in-law. These two arose, lifted up their pew, and sat it down directly across the aisle, effectually barring the way to the pulpit. Then they sat down in it.

There was nothing left for the Rev. Mr. Brown to do but to stop where he was. But at this critical moment Trustee Kyles became a hero. Stepping quietly up behind the pew which was keeping the pastor from the pulpit, he took a firm hold on the back of it and lifted it in the air. The result of this proceeding was disastrous to "Dr. Parkhurst" and Mr. Winters. When Trustee Kyles jerked up the pew they slipped off, and with surprising suddenness sat down on the floor with a heavy thud.

"Now make a dive for the pulpit!" cried Mr Kyles to the pastor.

The stalwart preacher, helped along from behind by a half dozen of his followers, pushed his way past the fallen enemy before reinforcements in the shape of Deacon Morrison and Trustee Danziger could get over from the other aisle. The pastor rushed into the pulpit, and sat down.

Church in an Uproar.

"Dr. Parkhurst" and Mr. Winters picked themselves up from their awkward positions on the floor as soon as they recovered from the shock and intense surprise which the suddenness of their overthrow by the senior trustee had brought about. As he arose from the floor "Dr. Parkhurst" cried out to Constable Rambo: "I command you to arrest that man Kyles." The constable made no reply, and remained in his pew.

The Senior Trustee, who looks very much like the portraits of Andrew Jackson, and is far from being a man to give the enemy any advantage without a struggle, seized "Dr. Parkhurst" by his shirt collar and shouted to the constable: "I command you to arrest this man for interfering with divine service!" But still the constable declined to assert his authority. "I can do some arresting myself," said the Senior Trustee, pointing to his badge, "if I have a mind."

In the midst of the uproar the resonant voice of Trustee Danziger rang through the church. "I command you," he cried to Rambo, "to arrest this man Brown if he utters a word from the pulpit!"

"We'll defend our rights as American citizens," shouted the Senior Trustee, "if we have to go to Trenton for it."

"That's where you're headed for now," came the voice of Deacon Morrison.

"If that's so we'll have lots of company," was the retort of the Senior Trustee. And then he cried, pointing to the pulpit: "Go on, Mr. Brown."

Pastor Accused of Falsehood.

"I have here a paper," said Mr. Danziger, and he read:

COYTESVILLE, Dec. 2, 1897.

To the Senior Deacon and members of the First Congregational Church of the Palisades:

Greeting—I, the undersigned, an officer and member in good standing of this church, do prefer the following charges against Mr. S. W. D. Brown:

First, Falsehood.

Second, Language unbecoming any one at the head of a church. M. J. DANZIGER.

This was handed to Mr. Brown.

The pastor arose and cast a benignant gaze upon his flock. "Let us sing Hymn No. 231," he said, in solemn tones:

"Come Thou, almighty King,
Help us Thy name to sing."

Deacon Morrison arose from his seat at the communion table. "Let us sing Hymn No. 226," he said:

"Stand up, stand up for Jesus,
Ye soldiers of the cross."

The Deacon had the advantage over the pastor, because Mrs. Danziger was at the organ. She began to play the hymn he had announced. The Deacon, Trustee Danziger, Mr. Winters, "Dr. Parkhurst," and half a dozen children in the front pews stood up and joined in the hymn.

"Somebody'd better send for the Sheriff," remarked Mr. Kyles.

"I'm conducting these services," retorted the deacon.

"Let us sing 'Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow,'" said Mr. Kyles. The "disturbing element" having finished their hymn, the Senior Trustee, with a loud, sonorous voice, started off with the Doxology, and most of the congregation followed. Then, before Deacon Morrison had time to say a word, the Rev. Mr. Brown said, "Let us pray."

Victory for Mr. Brown.

Trustee Danziger jumped to his feet. "Arrest that man," he cried to Rambo, "and do it quick." The constable remained in his seat, and the pastor went on with his prayer. From this on Mr. Brown, the Senior Trustee, and their followers ran the service. In a second prayer the pastor said: "Have mercy on our persecutors, O Lord. We pray Thee to bless all our enemies, persecutors, and slanderers, and turn their hearts. We pray Thee to help us resist the world, the flesh, and the devil, and to manfully fight under Thy banner to the life's end."

In his sermon he did not refer to his troubles.

After the service Constable Rambo was "commanded" by the "disturbing element" to follow the pastor to his home and arrest him. But Mr. Brown and Trustee Kyles were already on their way to 'Squire Tracey's to give themselves up. The 'Squire held the pastor in $50 bail, and the Senior Trustee was allowed to go on his own recognizance. Mr. Brown had no difficulty in securing a bondsman.

After the Battle.

The pastor and the Senior Trustee spent the afternoon at the latter's home. On advice of the 'Squire, they did not go to Sunday school.

"We are here recruiting for the battle this evening," said Mr. Kyles. "The sexton," he announced, "has come off the fence. He has turned his coat and gone to the other side, where, for all I care, he may aid in dragging the Stars and Stripes of the Union in the dust."

"Mr. Brown," he said, turning to the pastor, "if you're assaulted to-night let 'em punch you hard two or three times, but don't punch back. It's your duty as a minister to stand it."

"All right," said Mr. Brown. "It'll be hard for a man like me to do so, but I'll do it. It's my duty."

Trustee Danziger gave out the information that his faction had not decided whether to take possession of the church by force in the evening or not.

"I will preach this evening," said Mr. Brown, "from the text in Kings, 'Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?' The story, you may remember, is of the vineyards which Naboth owned and which Ahab, the King, coveted. And Jezebel, Ahab's wife, created all the trouble that followed. I would not like to say, however, that I am likening Jezebel to Mrs. Danziger."

At the evening service all was peace and harmony, although Deacon Morrison and Trustee Danziger were present.

After it was over the Senior Trustee said arrangements were being made to take all Mr. Brown's followers to Hackensack when the trials came off. "We're not going to have any billy goat to drag us, mind you," he said, "but a couple of good horses and a wagon big enough for all."

MEN EXCLUDED BY WILL.

An Illinois Woman Who Wants No Males at Her Funeral.

NEWMAN, Ill., Dec. 5.—Miss Murnane, an old woman residing near Brushy Fork, southwest of this city, has been an irreconcilable man-hater for forty-eight years. She is leading a hermit's life and has a comfortable fortune. Since being disappointed in love forty-eight years ago she has never spoken to a man. She is seldom seen in town and her trading is done with female clerks.

She has made a will and purchased a cemetery lot. Explicit directions have been given that no man shall preach her funeral sermon or act as pall bearer. She directs that a woman shall drive the hearse and women shall lower her body and fill the grave. No men are to be allowed in the funeral procession. She has willed a sum of money in trust to pay all expenses.

LEVIED ON THE COURT HOUSE.

Proceedings to Collect a Claim from Henry County, Ky.

NEW CASTLE, Ky., Dec. 5.—For this place is reserved the distinction of having its Court House advertised for sale for debt. Not long ago the county (Henry) lost a suit in the Court of Appeals, and was required to pay the costs. Part of these costs was a fee to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, who sent his claim with the papers necessary for a prompt, and, if necessary, forced collection of the same.

The Sheriff of Henry County, after some delay, wrote back to Frankfort to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals that he had been put off by the proper county officials; that he had informed them that he would wait no longer, and that he had levied on the Court House and advertised it for sale to satisfy the debt. Ex-Chief Justice Pryor of the Court of Appeals, it is thought, will be one of the bidders on the property when it is put up.

FOOTBALL IN GEORGIA.

Gov. Atkinson Will Veto the Bill Providing that It Be Abolished.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 5.—Gov. Atkinson has decided to veto the anti-football bill, and is preparing a statement to be sent to the Georgia Legislature explaining why he has decided to withhold his approval. The fact that the measure passed the Legislature with only a handful of opposing votes makes its future somewhat problematical, but it seems safe to predict that the Governor's veto will be sustained.

The bill was passed in the heat of prejudice against football, caused by the killing of young Von Gammon of the Georgia University team on the local gridiron last month, and the legislators felt that they ought to make accidents of a similar nature impossible.

But it turns out that Gammon comes from a Spartan family. It is his own mother who has induced the Governor to veto the bill. Mrs. Gammon, in her petition, says that football was her son's game, and that if he was able to be consulted he would join in the request of his fellow-students for the killing of the bill. It has been argued that if football is prohibited at the Georgia University and the other colleges of the State these institutions will be unable to compete with the colleges of the North where football is played.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in the upper lake region has moved to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, increasing in intensity. A second storm has moved from the north of Oregon to Manitoba. The pressure continues high in the middle plateau region, and a high-pressure area appears to be advancing eastward from the north of Lake Superior. Light snow or rain has fallen in the Atlantic States, the lake regions, the Ohio, Missouri, and middle and upper Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions and the Red River of the North Valley and in the Atlantic States, except New England, and has risen or remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	33	40	42
6 A. M.	31	38	43
9 A. M.	34	38	42
12 M.	42	44	46
4 P. M.	43	42	46
6 P. M.	40	39	40
9 P. M.	40	36	40
12 P. M.	40	35	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42¼
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1896	37
Corresponding date for last twenty years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 45 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum was 35 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 84 per cent.

CHARGED WITH BLACKMAIL

Two Men Accused by Senor Teixeira, a Wealthy Brazilian, Who Lives Here.

MUCH MYSTERY IN THE CASE

The Accused Men, W. E. Gould and W. B. Turnbull, Are Apparently Respectable and Well Connected—Detective Valley's Strange Story.

Central Office detectives yesterday arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court, before Magistrate Meade, two respectable-looking, well-dressed men, charging them with an attempt to blackmail Señor Don Eugenio de Faria Teixeira, a rich Brazilian, who is living in a handsome house he has built at One Hundred and Fifth Street and West End Avenue.

The two accused men are William Elford Gould, thirty-seven years old, of 142 East Eighteenth Street, and William B. Turnbull, thirty-five years old, of 7 West Nineteenth Street. During the hearing the fact was developed that the detectives believed that the Spanish Consul General here, Arturo Baldasano y Topete, knew a good deal about the case, and they asked that a subpoena be issued to secure his attendance at court to-morrow, when another hearing will be had. Both Gould and Turnbull are well-educated and well-connected, and their dress and manner of living indicate that they are in comfortable circumstances.

Señor Teixeira came here in October, 1896, with his mother. His wealth has been variously estimated. Some of the newspapers have credited him with being worth $50,000,000. There seems to be no doubt that he is an extremely rich man, and that he had trouble at home, apparently of a domestic character. His wife did not come here with him. It is also said that he has claims against the Spanish Government amounting to millions of dollars. The house he has built in West End Avenue cost $500,000 without the furniture.

Turnbull Seeks Employment.

On Nov. 13 he received a letter from Turnbull, who is an expert accountant, asking to be employed as private secretary. No reply was sent. On Nov. 17 Señor Teixeira received another letter from Turnbull. It was written on paper bearing the heading "7 West Nineteenth Street," and Turnbull's monogram, and was as follows:

Dear Sir—I regret not seeing you when I called to-day, and write to suggest, in your own interests, that you communicate with me at once, informing me when you are at home, that I may see you without delay, as I have information which concerns you most vitally, and delay might make it too late to save you much annoyance and disgrace.
Very truly yours,
W. B. TURNBULL.

A Friend's Forcible Remarks.

Thomas O'Connell of 275 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a big and formidable looking real estate broker, who has done some business for the rich Brazilian, was requested by him to see Turnbull and he did so. He handled the matter in American fashion by going to Turnbull's house, calling him to the front door, and ending a brief conversation with this warning:

"If you write any more letters of this kind I'll hunt you up and knock your head off your neck."

On Nov. 23 Señor Teixeira received this letter:

Were I in a country where a gentleman has any redress for an outrage, my only answer to you for sending a paid agent to insult me would be to send you my seconds. If I ever meet you in such a country, I shall demand satisfaction unless you immediately apologize. As it is, I have thought proper to tell you who I am that you may know that you have insulted a gentleman.

My grandfather was a recognized cousin of the Marquis of Ormonde of the peerage of Ireland, and one of the nearest living relatives of Gen. George Washington. My family have had means and position for centuries.

By the merest chance I got information from a newspaper reporter of a complete story of your life and without reflection as to misinterpretation of motives and thinking only of saving you from annoying publicity, I wrote you as I did. The only extenuating circumstances you have in your favor for sending the man to me as you did are that there may have been room for the bad construction seemed to have been put on my letter, as it was hurriedly written and evidently thoughtlessly worded from my anxiety to be sure of an early chance of seeing you in your interests. You have now by your conduct put it out of my power to help you and your life's history can be known by the public as you yourself know it internally.

Under no circumstances will I notice any communication from you or any effort on your part to communicate with me, as I will take no more chances of misinterpretation by a man of so little discernment as yourself.

When I have your life's history, it seems incredible—and particularly so, that any man could abuse, punch, and strike his wife while in pregnancy, obliging her to run away to Spain in that delicate condition. I am now prepared to accept it fully, and your treatment of me should cause no surprise.
W. B. TURNBULL.

His Lawyers Called In.

Señor Teixeira then consulted his attorneys, Myers, Oberstein & Pohly of 320 Broadway. By their advice he went to Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court, and asked for a warrant against Trumbull. He was advised to wait for a stronger case to be developed, and, with Mr. Pohly, called on Capt. McClusky, Chief of Detectives, who immediately put Detective Sergeants Vallely and Deagan on the case.

On Nov. 25 Vallely called at Turnbull's home, saw his man, and introduced himself as Thomas K. Anderson, a confidential friend of Señor Teixeira, authorized fully to act for him in the delicate matter under consideration. Vallely says he then asked Turnbull what he wanted. Turnbull said a friend of his, a newspaper reporter, had told him of an offer of $3,500 by the newspapers for the facts.

"Well," said Vallely, with apparent frankness, "we can settle this matter between us, for what I say my man will do. What does your friend want?"

"Money," laconically answered Turnbull, according to the detective's story.

"How much?"

"You make an offer."

"If you leave it that way I shall say a dollar or so."

Turnbull sneered at this and there was more talk, Vallely all the time working closer and closer to the identity of the other man, but doing it so cautiously as to avoid suspicion. Finally, Vallely says, they agreed that the friend would get $1,000 and Turnbull $500 for himself on the general ground that he was "a good fellow."

The following night, Nov. 26, Vallely called at Turnbull's house, according to agreement, and found that Turnbull had stiffened in his demands. He had seen his friend, he said, and found he would not be satisfied with less than $4,500. Vallely rejected this and stuck to his former figures, $1,500, or nothing. On Dec. 1 Vallely received this letter, directed to him as Señor Teixeira's secretary:

7 West Nineteenth Street, Dec. 1.
Thomas K. Anderson, Esq., One Hundred and Fifth Street and West End Avenue:

My Dear Sir—The party says he will meet you half way and that if you give him $2,250 he will deliver the notes and papers to me at once, as he is as anxious to get away as is Mr. De Feria. But that is the only sum he will consider. Those things he has are true, as he has given me proofs convincing. If this is satisfactory, come and see me, and if not, drop the matter, as I can do no more. As far as my time is concerned, Mr. De Feria is welcome to it.
W. B. TURNBULL.

On Dec. 3, Turnbull again wrote the supposed Secretary:

Under the circumstances, I think we had better conclude the matter of the last two weeks. I hope you will pardon me as I will you. I shall expect to see you alone at 7:30 o'clock, and will have the documents for you. I have no disrespect for Mr. Teixeira, but until this is concluded I think the introduction had better be postponed. I shall be glad to meet your friend, and I shall do all I can for him. Truly yours,
W. B. TURNBULL.

Talks of Fair Treatment.

In this, a proposition Vallely had made that Teixeira and Turnbull should meet is referred to. On the same day that Vallely received it Turnbull wrote Señor Teixeira:

After this has been settled I shall be glad to see you and talk with you, but not before. I think it best to conclude these matters between

No more appropriate or attractive gift at Christmastide than Lundborg's Perfumes. Dainty and refined, they are always acceptable

Mr. Anderson and myself. You will be fairly treated and will be protected from future annoyance. Yours truly, W. B. TURNBULL.

Vallely had meanwhile produced a written note from Señor Teixeira authorizing "Mr. Anderson" to act for him, and had demanded that Turnbull show similar authority from his principal. When pressed to show some authority or assurance of good faith Turnbull furnished a list of the organizations to which he said he knew the Brazilian belonged as an evidence of the importance to him of suppression of the alleged damaging facts. The list includes Knight of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, Knight of the Legion of Honor, Officer of Tremont Academy, Member of the Geographical Society of Paris.

Last Friday night Vallely, pretending that the letters declining the interview had not been received, took Señor Teixeira and an interpreter to Turnbull's house.

Turnbull then flatly declared that he would have nothing more to do with the affair, and refused to give any explanation except that his friend, whom he now said he knew as "Simon Mendoza," had so advised him. He consented to write a note to "Mendoza" telling him that the affair was off. After long and vain efforts to learn more Vallely played his last card, and told who he was. Then Turnbull confessed that his friend was Gould, and the detective was astonished.

A few days before the detective had called on Consul General Baldasano to inquire if a letter of introduction presented by Gould to Señor Teixeira, and signed by him, was genuine. This letter cordially indorsed Gould as a good man for the Señor's secretary.

Vallely could not see the Consul General, but was told by an assistant in the office that Gould frequently visited there, and was all right, and that the letter was genuine. As to what followed, Vallely makes this statement:

"The Spanish Consul General notified Gould that I was a detective, and Gould met Turnbull at 5 o'clock Friday night at the Continental Hotel to tell him to refuse to do anything more. They fixed up a telegram which 'Mendoza' sent to Turnbull telling him that the matter must be dropped as he was going to Boston that night."

Turnbull promised to tell all he knew. Gould called at Señor Teixeira's house in response to a note of invitation on Saturday night. He was confronted there with Turnbull, and, talking fluently in Spanish to Señor Teixeira, tried to throw the entire blame on him, offering to tell all he knew if he was left out of jail. He told Vallely that he dined with Consul General Baldasano every Sunday night, and had known Turnbull twenty-six years, having been his schoolmate. He admitted that he had told Turnbull the alleged facts against Señor Teixeira, and said that he had obtained them from the Spanish Consul General. Gould said he knew that the Brazilian Government had been trying hard to secure Señor Teixeira's extradition. Vallely also declares that he had outlined all the letters which Turnbull wrote on the subject, except the one demanding $2,250.

Gould was allowed to go home, but was kept under surveillance without his knowledge. He kept his promise and met Vallely yesterday morning, as did Turnbull. Gould speaks four languages besides English, and in court he gave his occupation as a teacher of languages. He is said, however, to have had a broker's office for several years at 5 Wall Street. He is a graduate of Columbia College. He insisted that he was the innocent victim of Turnbull's plots.

Magistrate Meade heard the case and ordered complaints to be drawn against both Turnbull and Gould for attempt to blackmail. Señor Teixeira had a colored man servant with him as interpreter. John Costello appeared as counsel for Gould, and asked that the hearing be postponed.

Would Give Bail for Turnbull.

Señor Teixeira pleaded in vain to have Turnbull paroled and then promised to give bail for him. Neither Gould nor Turnbull would talk to reporters.

Both men were committed to the Tombs prison in default of $1,000 bail for further hearing to-morrow.

The detectives believe that Turnbull was Gould's tool. Last night they evidently expected to make Turnbull a State witness and to prosecute Gould vigorously.

A reporter called at Consul General Baldasano's house, 68 West Ninety-seventh Street, at 5 and 5:30 o'clock last evening, and was told the Consul General was out. At 6 o'clock the Consul General was reported by his son to be at home, but dressing. A message was sent to him asking if he would say anything about the Gould matter, and calling special attention to the statement of the detectives that he knew something about it. He sent back word he knew nothing about it. Another message was sent asking if he would obey a police court subpoena. He again sent the same reply—he knew nothing about it.

Baldasano Greatly Shocked.

At 6:30 o'clock another reporter called, and the Consul General again protested his ignorance through messengers. Later last night he was seen. Then he said he was greatly shocked.

"Yes," he said, "I know Mr. Gould. He is an educated, courteous gentleman and an honor to his country. I know there must be some serious mistake. Mr. Gould came to me one day several months ago and asked my opinion about European art schools, particularly in Paris and Madrid. I know little about art and told him so. But I gave him the address of Señor Teixeira, whom I happened to know slightly.

"A small book issued by Teixeira at the time he secured a prize in Madrid, and which contained his address, happened to be on my desk, and this I gave Mr. Gould. We talked of Señor Teixeira, and I mentioned the scandalous stories which had been circulated about the latter.

"Why shouldn't I? I simply gave him what was common property. What were the stories? Oh, never mind. We will not talk of them at this time. Mr. Gould asked me a number of times to give him a letter of introduction to Señor Teixeira, and I finally did. You see what use it has been put to." Here the Consul General stopped, very much agitated.

"But this is certain," he continued with force, "I will give no more letters of introduction. Not even to my own son."

Said He Did Not Warn Gould.

The Consul General admitted that he had been visited by a detective in connection with the case, but denied with much indignation that he had warned Gould. He said he had never heard of the man William B. Turnbull.

When asked if he would obey a summons to testify he evaded the question with a shrug of the shoulders and the reply: "They cannot compel me to give any testimony."

Asked what he would do if placed under arrest, he again grew warm and declared his intention to defy any such procedure. Then, with a smile, he added: "But there is no danger of that."

Señor Teixeira could not be seen at his home.

At 142 East Eighteenth Street, a handsome apartment house, the housekeeper said last night that Mr. Gould and his wife and his wife's parents, Col. and Mrs. Lawrence, had occupied apartments there during the last year. Mr. Gould had been out of business, she thought, for some time, but three weeks ago had remarked that he had found employment and was doing well. Mr. Turnbull visited him occasionally.

Col. Lawrence is said to have an office in Astor Place and to be a member of the well-known Lawrence family of Massachusetts. He and the Goulds have many friends among the best class of people, and all seemed to be in comfortable circumstances. None of them had returned home late last night.

At 7 West Nineteenth Street a handsomely dressed, well-bred woman, with marks of tears in her eyes, said that Mr. Turnbull lived there and she knew of his trouble, but that none of his family had anything to say.

Fadilla Mohammed is in New York.

Fadilla Mohammed, the Persian girl for whom the Brooklyn police have been looking for some time, was located by Detective Sergeant Kelly of Brooklyn yesterday in Eighth Avenue, this city. The man who asked the police to seek for her is already married to an American woman, it is said, and has a three-year-old child, but he was enamored of Fadilla and wanted to take her to Turkey. She eluded him. The mother of the girl is determined that her daughter shall not be annoyed, and she said last night that a friend of hers would engage a lawyer in Brooklyn who would take the matter to the courts.

CASTORIA. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE REV. DIXON'S NEW BOAT.

It Is a Chesapeake "Buckeye," and Is Arranged to Accommodate the Clergyman's Family.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., of this city has his own idea of what constitutes the best repose for mind and nerves, and for several years past, so far as his clerical duties have permitted, he has put it into practice. Four years ago, when almost broken down from city confinement and sedentary work, he sold his house in West Ninety-fourth Street, and with the proceeds built a country home on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and at the same time a naphtha yacht to navigate Chesapeake Bay. Every year since then he has built a new yacht, selling the old one.

At certain intervals he has left his pulpit and his flat in the metropolis for his country place at Cape Charles, on leave of absence, and has spent nearly every moment of his time while in that region, on the water. He finds in the working of a small yacht, and the other sports and occupations incident to an aquatic life, the most soothing of remedies for the ills of the spirit and a most invigorating stimulus to the body.

Mr. Dixon last year built a naphtha launch on the Chesapeake Bay, which was held to be superior to all that had gone before it, and he sold it not long ago at a good advance on its cost. He had determined to make in his next venture a new departure in pleasure craft. Soon after this article is published he will have witnessed the first trial of his latest essay in yacht building. The boat, of the launching of which his wife, who was already in Virginia, took charge, is christened the Dixey, both in recognition of the fact that it is of an entirely Southern type and is to sail in Southern waters and in playful allusion to Mr. Dixon's own name, himself a Southerner.

It is built expressly as a floating family home. Mr. Dixon drew all the plans, and he had provided generous room on board for himself, his wife, their three "chicks," as he calls his children, a maid servant, and an able-bodied man cook, who is to help the skipper-owner in managing the sails. Mr. Dixon's model was the typical working craft so much used by oystermen in Virginia waters, and known as the Chesapeake "buckeye." It combines much seaworthiness and a great deal of agility with ample space aboard and great ease in handling.

The Chesapeake "buckeye," though a much larger boat and usually classed as a schooner, resembles in some of the principles of its construction the New England sharpie. It draws little water and has a fairly slender prow and at the stern a long over-hang, with lines that conduce to the best advantage that may be gained from tide and current. The free-board is low and the masts rake slightly. The foremast is the taller of the two. On the working Chesapeake "buckeye" the sails are usually only three and all are triangular, and rigged fore and aft.

The two which correspond to the square sails of a schooner have booms, and are peaked at the top, being, in fact, the classical "leg of mutton" seen on many nondescript small boats. The bowsprit is of considerable length, and the jib or forestaysail may or may not be reinforced with a small boom.

The Dixey will have five sails and a longer bowsprit in proportion to her size than the ordinary "buckeye." In light breezes she will carry a staysail and a flying jib.

The net tonnage of the yacht registered at the Treasury Department in Washington is 55.7. Her "carpenter's tonnage" is about 125. She is 80 feet long and 20 feet beam, and draws two and a half feet of water. Her timbers are of four-inch oak, her outer skin of two-inch pine, and her ceiling of the same material and thickness. The partitions in her cabin are of two-inch white pine. The foremast is 70 feet in height, and the mainmast (a misnomer) a little over 60 feet. The foreboom is 40 feet long and the main boom (again a misnomer) about 30 feet.

The bowsprit has a length of 24 feet. The distance between the masts at their tops is 40 feet, and this will indicate somewhat the capacity of the staysail which may be hoisted to catch the light airs.

The cabin of the Dixey is divided into five staterooms, a bathroom and a saloon, and there are a cook's galley, of course, and comfortable sleeping quarters for a crew of considerably larger number than that which Mr. Dixon will carry.

The craft was built at Pokemac under the direction of E. J. Tull, who has constructed the fastest oyster boats of this type, it is said, on the Chesapeake. This is his first essay, however, at a "buckeye" designed for passengers instead of cargo.

Quite Too Much.

From The Boston Transcript.

A young lady who lives in the wilds of New Jersey, who had had an attack of the grip and needed something cheering, received an invitation from a young lady of Cambridge to come and spend a couple of days with her; and as the Jersey young lady was coming to Boston anyway, she accepted the invitation with pleasure. When the time was near for her to leave home she received a letter from her Cambridge friend which ran like this: "I think I have planned as pleasant a programme for you, my dear, as would be possible. You will arrive Monday morning; that afternoon we shall have a luncheon of the Quiet Hour Club in your honor, at which thirty literary women will be present. Monday evening we shall attend a lecture by Prof. —— on 'The Semitic Races.' Tuesday forenoon we are going to a meeting of the Browning Club, and in the afternoon we are booked for a musicale in behalf of the Colored Old Ladies' Home. Tuesday evening we shall wind up the two days with a lecture by Prof. —— on 'Esoteric Buddhism,' which I am sure will be the greatest treat of the whole two days." As soon after the receipt of this letter as she could recover strength enough to hold a pen the Jersey young lady wrote her friend as follows: "I am afraid, my dear girl, that you will have to modify your programme, or else I can't come to you. What little intellect the grip has left me I don't propose to wreck in any such manner as you have arranged for."

Merchants' Week in Boston.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

As far as activity in the retail district of Boston is concerned, the movement has been a success. Purchasers from the suburbs have put off or anticipated their trip to Boston till the week of "special bargains," and the streets have consequently been filled with shoppers. The sudden pressure for goods has enabled shrewd men to work off at a profit all sorts of odds and ends of stock that are usually unsalable. Although the increased sales of the week are likely to be somewhat at the expense of the weeks that precede and the weeks that follow, there remains unquestionably a net gain that the Boston retailers might not otherwise have had.

Is an increase thus obtained desirable? The fact that certain large houses doing a wholesale as well as a retail business refused to participate in the movement leaves room for doubt. Whatever increase has been attained has been secured at the expense of Boston's customers, the retailers in cities like Lawrence, Haverhill, Brockton, Taunton, and New Bedford. Retailers in these cities, injured by Boston at the most prosperous season of the year, are bitter in their complaints of what they esteem unfair competition.

Marked-Down Week for Boston.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Now that the outsiders have had their innings, seen the sights of Boston, had merchandise marked down for them, and visited the theatres at half price, why not have a Boston week? Mark down things for the residents of Boston and regular customers for a week. Let the people who live here go to the theatre at half price, pay 25 cents for a hack ride, 5 cents for a drink at the best hotels, 10 cents for a twenty-five-cent cigar, and 25 per cent. off the price of all merchandise when they can show tax bills for three years in the city. Give the old man a chance!

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CROGHAN, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The Eagle Hotel, owned and conducted by John Parquet; Hippolyte Monnat's general store, Joseph Monroe's store, and Conradt Hoch's blacksmith's shop were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $15,000.

ALLEGHENY, Pa., Dec. 5.—The warehouse of Julius De Long & Co., hair felt and carpet lining manufacturers, on Concord Street, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000.

Misery by the Wholesale,

Is what chronic inactivity of the liver gives rise to. Bile gets into the blood and imparts a yellow tint, the tongue fouls, and so does the breath, sick headaches, pain beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade are felt, the bowels become constipated, and the stomach disordered. The proven remedy for this catalogue of evils is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine long and professionally recommended, and sovereign also for chills and fever, nervousness and rheumatism.

SIX-DAY CYCLERS START

Big List of Racers Begin the Long Ride at the Madison Square Garden.

THOUSANDS SEE THEM WHEEL

The Men Ride Briskly at the First—Arrangements for a Week's Sport—Tents and Stalls of the Racers—Records of Some of the Best-Known Riders.

Some bright and fresh, and others dull and drowsy from being awakened from a sound sleep in their training tents, but all in as fine condition of muscle and nerve as days of hard preparation could make them, the squad of cycle racers who will endeavor to earn the big prizes offered began the six days' cycle race at Madison Square Garden shortly after midnight. A great crowd, eager to watch the start of the trying enterprise, yelled and shouted hoarsely as the starting pistol shot was heard.

The several rows of wheelmen spurted for advantageous positions, and with a fanfare of music the big race was formally begun. In and out, sometimes with the fierceness of short-distance racers, anxious to sprint to victory, and again moving at a smooth, steady pace, the racers sped. In the early hours of the morning all were pedaling conscientiously, saving their strength until it would be needed, two or three days later.

Many of the well-known long-distance racers of New York and the neighborhood were in the lists, and their numerous friends exhorted them continuously to do their best. The contingent of foreign riders, representing a number of European countries, attracted a deal of attention, and their efforts met with noisy congratulation. Some accidents occurred, as was to be expected from the number of riders using the narrow track at the same time.

As early as 8 o'clock the spectators began to drift into the huge arena. An hour afterward they were coming in a steady stream, and shortly before midnight the place was jammed. In all there were 10,000 spectators.

The Track Arrangements.

The track had received a few finishing touches, the railings being shored, posts padded, and all carefully swept to clear away possible tacks or splinters. An extra line had been painted for the guidance of the racers, about four feet from the edge. The regular line is eighteen inches from the inner edge.

At the Fourth Avenue end the tents and racers' rooms elicited many exclamations of interest from the privileged few who inspected them. The tents provided by the management were drawn up in a line next the Fourth Avenue wall. They were small dwellings, just big enough to hold a small cot, a chair, an oil stove, and one or two bicycles. Some of the men had secured separate rooms, and the remainder were forced to put up in the horse stalls beneath the seats. Teddy Hale had a room to himself near the Twenty-sixth Street side. He has four trainers—Jimmy Warburton and Dudley Marks of Paris and Joseph Warburton and H. Barr of London. A half dozen bicycles which the racer will employ at different times and a set of cooking utensils complete the furniture of the tent.

Experts and Their Trainers.

Near Hale's quarters were the rooms of Schinneer, of Miller, Waller, Blakesly, and Barnaby, Johnson, Hicks, and Moore. They made up the colony at this side of the Garden. On the Twenty-seventh Street side, Schock enjoyed a separate room. Down the run, among the stalls, were most of the foreign riders. Schock will have excellent training. Tom Eck, Kisers, and Mertens, manager the past season, have undertaken the contract. Eck has managed a six-day race in Minneapolis, where Schock, his present charge, won. Joe Rice has Mike Murphy, the University of Pennsylvania trainer, to look after him.

Shortly before the start it was announced that Rudolph Gartner, the Austrian from Vienna, had quit. John Schuessler, the New York policeman, who had intended to ride, was also scratched. He was unable to secure the permission of the Police Commissioners, it is said, for the performance, although he intended to ride in time assigned him for a vacation. S. G. Meixwell of Denver and Teddy Edwards of New York also drew out.

The entries follow. As each man will be more easily recognized by his number, these are given:

1. Teddy Hale, Ireland. Colors, green.
2. Joseph S. Rice, Wilkesbarre. Colors, red and yellow.
3. Albert Schock, New York. Colors, black and old gold.
4. Gasten Rivierre, Paris, France. Colors, green and black.
5. Fred W. Schinneer, Chicago. Colors, green and red.
6. Maurice T. Von Den Eynde, Brussels, Belgium. Colors, black.
7. Charles W. Miller, Chicago. Colors, maroon and blue.
8. A. Stephane Etienne, Paris, France. Colors, red, white, and blue.
9. Thomas A. Barnaby, Boston. Colors, blue and red.
10. Oscar Julius, Stockholm, Sweden. Colors, blue and yellow.
11. Ned Reading, Omaha, Neb. Colors, blue and red.
12. Burton D. Blakeslee, Boston. Colors, blue and red.
14. James Busteed, Jersey City. Color, green.
15. Edward Beacom, New York; colors, black and white.
16. W. H. Hicks, Jr., Brooklyn; colors, red, white, and blue.
17. G. Emile Rivierre, Newark, N. J.; colors, black and blue.
18. Charles W. Ashinger, New Hope, Ohio; colors, black and white.
19. Frederick Ferster, New York; color, black.
20. Frank Waller, New York; color, white.
21. Burns W. Pierce, Boston; colors, blue and orange.
22. D. Macleod, New York; colors, black and maroon.
23. Andrew Johnson, Woodsburg, L. I.; colors, maroon and black.
24. Frank Albert, New York; colors, stars and stripes.
25. Peter Golden, New York; colors, blue and white.
26. Harry D. Elkes, Glens Falls, N. Y.; colors, red and white.
27. Theodore Backe, New York; colors, light blue and black.
28. Louis J. King, Bloomfield, N. J.; colors, white and black.
29. Albert Enterman, New York; color, black.
30. J. F. B. Gray, New York; colors, white and blue.
31. E. C. Moore, Philadelphia; colors, dark blue and garnet.
32. E. C. Smith, Saratoga, N. Y.; color, black.
33. Joseph R. Gannon, New York; colors, black and blue.
34. Stephen Fallon, Jersey City; color, green.
36. Harley Davidson, Brantford, Ont.; colors, red and white.
37. Frederick J. Titus, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; colors, peacock blue and orange.
38. George Cartwright, Syracuse, N. Y.; color, white.

As a result of riding certain makes of wheels, and exhibiting names, kinds of cycle sundries, the men will earn large sums. In prizes alone, sums aggregating $4,200 are offered, divided into eleven classes. The winner of the first prize, he who rides the furthest, will receive $1,800. The rider covering the next greatest distance will be awarded $800. The other nine prizes for distance are: Third, $500; fourth, $350; fifth, $300; sixth, $200; seventh, $150; eighth, $125; ninth, $100; tenth, $100, and the eleventh, $75. An additional sum of $200 is offered by the managers if the winner exceeds the record made by Hale of 1,910 miles 8 laps, last year. Each contestant, however, must cover at least 1,850 miles to entitle him to a prize.

Michael gave up the idea of a one-mile race against time, and substituted a two-mile ride. He was paced by two tandems manned by E. C. Johnson and E. L. Johnson and Lott and Keyes, and a triplet pedaled by Stone, McIntyre, and Headstrom.

Cheering and clapping of hands heralded Michael's appearance as he started for a warming-up spin. The record that he rode to beat was that of 3:27, established by himself at Memphis the past season, but he failed by over 35 seconds. At the pistol shot he caught his pace cleverly, and followed closely. His time was: First mile, 1:59 2-5; two miles, 4:02 2-5.

When Michael's slow time was announced the crowd was almost silent, although they cheered the little racer as he left the track. A few minutes later Teddy Hale, in a gray dressing wrap, stepped upon the track, and his appearance was the signal for continued cheering. Other racers followed, and gathered in front of the officials' stand to receive instructions.

Then the men were drawn up in rows, as many men in a line as the width of the track would allow. There were nine rows of four each, thirty-six starters in all. The pistol cracked at 12:17. Slowly the lines got under way, and with caution. No spill occurred. At the end of the first lap Teddy Hale was ahead, Gaston Rivierre two lengths behind him, and Louis J. King bringing up the rear. Hale's time for the first lap was 14 seconds.

At the end of the first mile Rice was leading, having finished the nine laps in 2:28 2-5.

"Fred" Titus was out for the first hour's record, to judge from his riding. He was a favorite, and many were the cries of "Go it, Titus!" Rice was still leading at the end of the second mile, his time for the distance being 4:41 3-5.

On the seventh mile Stephane Etienne, the Frenchman, ran into Stephen Fallon of Jersey City, and both men fell. The spill was the first of the race, and it occurred on the Madison Avenue end just before the turn.

Charles Miller, the Chicago rider, rode hard after the first five miles, and led at the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh miles. For the ten miles his record was 23:04 1-5.

Miller, with Rice second and Titus third, also finished the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth miles first. His time was: 12 miles, 28:25; 13 miles, 30:43; 14 miles, 33:04.

At the hour Miller was still in the lead, having finished 20 miles and 4 laps.

The record for the hour in a six days' race is that created by Linton last year in New York, when he covered twenty-three miles in the sixty minutes.

The score at 1 o'clock this morning follows:

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Miller	25	4	Davidson	17	2
Hale	16	5	Etienne	16	5
Rice	17	1	Barnaby	17	7
Schoch	15	8	Julius	16	2
G. Rivierre	15	7	Reading	15	4
Schinneer	15	3	Blakeslee	18	4
Vonden Eynd	15	8	Busteed	16	0
Beacom	17	0	Albert	16	0
Hicks	17	0	Golden	16	2
Rivierre	18	2	Elkes	17	4
Ashinger	17	0	Backe	16	4
Forster	17	3	King	16	1
Waller	17	1	Enterman	16	3
Pierce	17	1	Gray	15	7
MacLeod	16	6	Moore	16	8
Johnson	16	3	Smith	19	3
Gannon	16	3	Titus	18	2
Fallon	16	2	Cartwright	16	6

Shortly after 1 o'clock a bad spill tumbled Fred Ferster, Oscar Julius, Charles Miller, who was leading, Burns Pierce, and Stephen Fallon. It happened on the Fourth Avenue turn, and was caused by a tire tearing off. Ferster was badly injured, breaking his nose, and one eye being almost gouged out.

PROSPERITY IN IOWA.

An Unprecedented Increase in the Deposits in State Banks in Recent Months.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 5.—That the State of Iowa is more prosperous than at any former period of its history is indicated by the consolidated report of the State and savings banks, which has just been issued by State Auditor McCarthy. It indicates that an increase of 10 per cent. was made in deposits in the three months and five days ending Oct. 5. The last previous statement was made June 30. It showed that in the year ending on that date there had been an increase of $1,000,000 in the total deposits over the previous year, a gain of about 2½ per cent. In the three succeeding months an increase of 10 per cent. was recorded. The new statement shows a total of $50,491,525.60 in deposits, a gain of $5,048,631.44 since June 30. That is, the increase for the three months beginning June 30 was five times as great as for the twelve months ending June 30. It is the most remarkable report ever issued from the department.

Auditor McCarthy was asked for an explanation of the increase, and gave it as follows: "The increase is due primarily to the immense sales of Iowa's products that have been made in the last few months. Farmers have been marketing products that on account of low prices they had been holding, for exceptionally long periods. The money received is getting into the banks now, and the result is the greatest increase in deposits ever known in the history of the State. The banks now hold more money than they know what to do with. It is simply going begging for borrowers with good security.

"I was talking with a Nevada banker the other day, and he told me that were it not for the cattle paper they are carrying, and which takes a considerable amount of money, there would be no market available for loaning. Interest rates are feeling the effect of the glut and are coming down everywhere."

On the same day on which the Auditor's statement was made public, the Controller of the Currency called for a statement of the National banks doing business in the State. This was done by agreement with Mr. McCarthy, in order that all the incorporated banks in the State might make reports on the same day and a consolidated report be prepared. The tabulated reports show the following results:

ASSETS.	
Bills receivable	$51,557,820.90
Cash and cash items	3,920,486.60
Credits subject to sight draft	10,696,387.85
Overdrafts	763,028.08
Real and personal property	3,594,804.95
Total	$70,534,529.38
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$16,212,200.00
Due depositors	50,491,525.60
Due banks and others	274,213.58
Surplus	1,814,083.49
Dividends and profits	1,742,506.71
Total	$70,534,529.38

Comparing the foregoing with the statement of June 30, there has been an increase of $2,666,243.31 in bills receivable; an increase in cash of $529,566.51; an increase of credits subject to sight draft of $1,218,259.64; an increase of deposits of $5,048,631.44, and an increase of surplus of $16,716.17. Indebtedness to other banks has decreased $56,519.

A Twelve-Year-Old Forger.

From The Philadelphia Times.

An unusual case brought before Judge Bennett in Wilkesbarre on Saturday was that of Frank Price, the twelve-year-old son of Thomas Price, of West Pittston, who has become such an incorrigible boy that his parents lost control of him and wanted him sent to the House of Refuge. Frank is a bright little boy, but despite his extreme youth he succeeded in forging a due bill on the Clear Spring Coal Company of Pittston, and drew a miner's pay, amounting to $43. He spent most of the money for watches, candy, and cigars. His father told a sad story of the boy's many misdeeds. He said Frank turned to the bad when he was only eight years old, when he stole watches, money, and almost anything that came within his reach. District Attorney Fell, at the solicitation of Humane Agent Wert, nolle prossed the indictment against the boy, and Judge Bennett signed the papers to have him sent to the House of Refuge.

Old Family Plate.

From The Baltimore News.

Miss Virginia Mactavish, who left Baltimore last night for Rome, has had forwarded through her agent two chests of family plate, which for several years has been in the safe deposit. The silver, which left Baltimore some time ago, is very rare and valuable, and has been inherited from Charles Carroll of Carrollton and other distinguished ancestors of the Mactavishes. A few odd pieces that were not desired by Miss Mactavish were sold for old silver, and were immediately disposed of to other connections of the Carrolls in this city, who seized them with avidity. It goes without saying that silver of such historic and artistic value did not find its way to the melting pot. All bore the English trade marks and various armorial bearings of Mactavish ancestors. A water jug, a tankard, and a candlestick, together with a shield at one time worn by Col. John Eager Howard, were sold.

A Notable Sword.

From The Baltimore American.

The sword presented to Lieut. Joseph Cross by the General Assembly in 1827 has been placed in the Land Office at Annapolis for safekeeping. Lieut. Cross was a midshipman on the Constitution in the War of 1812, and distinguished himself in sea fights. The sword was returned to the State by his daughter in 1890.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3 A. M.—194 Franklin Street, unoccupied; damage, $10.

9:20 A. M.—236 Bleecker Street, J. Butler; damage, $5.

10 A. M.—404 West Forty-eighth Street, O. Spriegler; damage, $50.

5:50 P. M.—336 East Thirty-third Street, Mary Little; damage, $10.

6:20 P. M.—77 Broome Street, John Cabbage; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—227 Cherry Street, Louis Amelsky; damage, $50.

9 P. M.—311 East Eighty-eighth Street, owner unknown; damage, $5.

8:20 P. M.—148 Duane Street, Wright Brothers and others; damage, $65,000.

CASTORIA. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BROOKLYN BURGLARY SCARE.

Caused Great Excitement in Washington Park, but No Robber Was Discovered in Mr. Dykman's House.

Another buglary scare in Washington Park, Brooklyn, only three doors from the home of Mrs. Courtney, the daughter of Hugh McLaughlin, who was robbed of a case of valuable jewelry a short time ago, was caused last night. As a result there was great excitement in the neighborhood, a big crowd collected, and a large part of the Brooklyn police force was requisitioned. It all happened in and about the home of William N. Dykman, 171 Washington Park. Mr. Dykman is President of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club and a member of the firm of Bergen & Dykman, counsel to the Bridge Trustees. Mrs. Courtney lives at 165 Washington Park.

About 7:30 o'clock last night Mr. Dykman thought he heard a burglar in the house and almost immediately afterward the burglar alarm rang. He at once notified the police and fifteen men from the DeKalb Avenue station were sent down in a wagon and surrounded the house. The news spread like wildfire, and in a few moments' time, the street in front of the house was crowded. The Central Office at Police Headquarters was not idle, either, and Detectives Stoddard, Gray, Lynch, Gill and Carroll were sent to the centre of excitement.

A careful search of the house was made from cellar to garret, but the detectives were unable to find any clue to a burglar, and the family could not discover that anything was missing. The one thing that pointed to burglars was that a window in the front parlor was opened, and every one belonging in the house denies opening it.

THE VIGILANT POLICEMAN.

Tells His Woes to the Ladies of a House from Which a Door Mat Had Been Stolen.

A door mat was stolen from 35 East Thirty-third Street last Thursday evening, and the theft was duly reported at the Thirtieth Street Police Station, more in order to prevent future occurrences of a similar nature than with any hope of recovering the stolen property.

The following evening, as several members of the household were chatting in the down-stairs reception hall, the front bell rang, and, the door being opened, a bulky policeman in full uniform was discovered. He was a nice, fat, jolly, clean, young policeman, and he was flushing furiously from excitement at having to appear before so many ladies. However, he plunged into his subject with his slight, silvery brogue, and soon made his listeners understand that he was considerably disturbed over the matter of the missing door mat. The lady of the house, seeing his confusion, graciously sought to reassure him by saying that it could not possibly have been due to any fault of his.

"No, Mum, it was not, Mum, and yet it was, Mum," he said, "for what am I here for but to look after things? The Captain he read out to-night before all the men that a door mat was missin' from this number on my beat, and I tell you I felt small.

"The trouble is," he continued, apologetically, "I can't be in all the places at onc't. Most of my business is down on Seventh Avenoo. They have drunks and robberies and murders 'most every night down there, and I have to stir around lively. There ain't never any ugly business up here, you see, so I just pass up and down two or three times a night.

"I stopped here at your place Thursday night," he added; "I come up into the vestibule and tried the door, to see if it was locked. It was locked all right. I try every door on my beat once or twice every night. Half the time they ain't locked—you push 'em to, but they don't catch. Sneak thieves are always trying doors—its their game—and when they find one unlocked they walk in, and that's how the overcoats goes. Now, that fellow, he came in here, I guess, to try your door, and found it locked, so he just made off with your door mat."

"I would like to have opened the door just then," remarked one of the ladies, who had been listening with interest.

"If you had, Mum, he would have just said, 'Here, lady, here is your door mat. A fellow out there was trying to steal it,' and you would have given him a quarter. Oh, they're dirty, dirty rascals!

"You will have to chain your door mat, lady; that's the only sure way to keep 'em. And be sure and shut your stormdoor late at night. I shut all the stormdoors on my beat about 12 o'clock every night; them that's left open, I mean, and I try the doors all the time. This was the first loss I'd had, and it worried me."

He seemed to have said his say just here, and was turning to go, when one of the ladies in the party addressed him. A bright idea had struck her. He talked so well on sneak thieves, perhaps he would have opinions on other subjects.

"Whom did you vote for for Mayor?" she queried.

The young policeman paused a minute. "Why, Mum, I voted for Van Wyck," he finally answered. "Yes, Mum, I—I voted for him."

"Why did you?"

"Well," he said, shuffling his feet for a second, "I voted for him for the sake of business. You see, all of the fellows down on Seventh Avenoo, they've been having a hard time. The fellows what keep the barrooms, they don't do no business, and the boys that sell fruit they don't do none. I hear 'em all a-talking and I'm sorry for 'em. They're tough fellows, all right, but they've got to live somehow. They say Van Wyck will make business pick up, so I voted for him. I ought to voted for Gen. Tracy. He always stands by the policeman. He votes to have our salaries raised, and he looks after us; but if business picks up I don't think there'll be so much fightin' down on Seventh Avenoo. Folks don't squabble so much when they're doing business all right an' getting along, you see."

This argument must have struck the ladies as being unanswerable, for they all remained silent for a minute. With a word or two about keeping their "front door locked," the fat young policeman passed out.

CHICAGO GRIPMEN REWARDED.

Mr. Yerkes Distributes $1,690 Among His Employes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Forty-four gripmen were made glad yesterday by the bounty of Mr. Yerkes. In accordance with his established annual custom, J. M. Roach, Vice President of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company, distributed $1,690 in prizes to those men who had the best records for the season of 1897.

The prizes are of three grades. The first prize of $70 is given only to those employes against whom no complaint has been entered at any time during the whole season and who have had no accidents. The second prize consists of $35 and is paid to men who have met with no accidents, but were not quite so exemplary. The third prize of $20 is entirely a consolation prize, and is bestowed on the well-intentioned but luckless gripmen.

Four Supposed Burglars Held.

Four men, who were suspected of robbing a number of houses on the east side, were remanded by Magistrate Hedges in Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning. The men gave their names as William Reinfre of 12 Market Street, William Hines of 333 East Ninety-fourth Street, Julius Willington of 200 Eldridge Street, and William Brown of 516 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Canadian Legend Disputed.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Witness.

Mr. Gustave Ouimet, son of the Hon. Gedeon Ouimet, writes to The Minerve from St. Hilaire, with a view to prevent a legend recently published from being the cause of a historical error. The matter referred to was an episode of the rebellion of 1837, published in a Montreal French periodical, and the writer mentioned the fact of a British officer entering a village church on horseback. This Mr. Ouimet hastens to place in the realm of legends, and declares that he holds a flat denial of the charge from Col. Gugy himself, who has been often accused of having entered the Church of St. Eustache on horseback and having made his horse drink from the holy water font. Mr. Ouimet adds that the Colonel furnished him with a pamphlet containing the signatures of most reliable persons declaring the charge to be entirely unfounded.

A Queer Race Difficulty.

From The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

Yazoo City has a race imbroglio of a novel kind. In years past, under exceptional circumstances, a number of negroes have been buried in the city cemetery for white people. An order having been issued for their removal an injunction has been sued out.

SAVED BY HIS BELT BUCKLE.

A Bullet Fired Through a Door at a Plucky Policeman Stopped by It.

The buckle of Policeman Max Neumaier's belt probably saved his life last night, as a bullet fired at him while he was about to arrest an offender lodged in the buckle and staid there after passing through a door.

Shortly before 10 o'clock Neumaier, who was on post at the Barclay Street Ferry, was summoned by Frederick Lilienthal, manager of a hotel at 146 West Street, to go there and arrest William Schepuka, a powerful young man who was trying to clear out the place. When the policeman reached the hotel Schepuka had barricaded himself in a room on the second floor, and threatened to shoot any one who entered. When Neumaier demanded admittance, Schepuka fired two shots through the closed door.

The second bullet lodged in the policeman's belt buckle, and, though he felt a shock, he did not know it at the time, but he broke in the door and grappled with Schepuka, who attempted to shoot again. The latter is small but strongly built, and the struggle lasted for five minutes, when, by a dextrous blow, the policeman knocked the revolver from the desperate man's grasp. He was taken to the Church Street Station. A razor was found on him.

Before his encounter with the policeman, Schepuka had assaulted Lilienthal and nearly bitten off the little finger of his right hand.

WILD DOINGS OF AN ITALIAN.

He Rushes About An Up-town Street Knocking Young Women Down.

A wild-eyed Italian, with a long stiletto and yelling like a Sioux brave on the warpath, rushed up and down One Hundred and Fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, last night knocking down young women and frightening several of them into hysterics.

Salvatore Skippi, twenty-nine years old, of One Hundred and Seventh Street and First Avenue, is the man. He was either drunk or crazy. He met Miss Alice O'Brien, seventeen years old, of 1,910 Third Avenue, in One Hundred and Fifth Street and knocked her down.

She got up and ran into a hallway. A short distance away he met Miss Rose Levy, eighteen years old, of 238 East One Hundred and Seventh Street. She was with her mother and brother. The Italian knocked her down and was standing over her with his knife drawn when Roundsman White of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station arrived.

He overpowered the fellow after a hard fight. In the station the Italian made another desperate fight, but was locked up. He became calm after being in his cell for some time. The young women were taken home by friends.

A DAINTY SHOE'S WANDERINGS.

It Gets from Sixth to Fifth Avenue in Some Mysterious Way.

A shoe of daintiest make of white kid, with satin lining, which was found by Policeman McVey of the West Thirtieth Street Station, caused much speculation last night. It was picked up at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The name of the maker, and also the name of Mrs. F. W. Stone were deciphered on the lining of the shoe, and two detectives were sent forth to solve the mystery.

Inquiry at the hotels disclosed the fact that Mrs. F. W. Stone is a guest in the Hotel Majestic. She claimed the shoe, acknowledged that it was hers, and, in explanation of its peculiar wanderings said that she had taken it as a sample to a Sixth Avenue dry goods store last Friday morning.

She needed a pair of shoes, and the ones at the store did not suit. It was an urgent case, and to expedite matters she brought one of her old ones for the dealer's guidance. The police want to know how that shoe got from Sixth Avenue over to Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Mrs. Stone says she left it in the dry goods store.

WOMAN BOOT-LEGGER CAUGHT.

Sold Whisky in Kansas Out of Bottles Hid in Her Boots.

CONWAY SPRINGS, Kan., Dec. 5.—This town lays claim to the only woman "bootlegger" ever arrested in Kansas. A "bootlegger" is one who sells whisky out of bottles canceled in boot legs. Mrs. A. R. Tarbill is the woman, and she has been rated as respectable as anybody in town.

She found that if she was to secure her share of the liquor business it would be necessary for her to go upon the streets and solicit the trade of stockmen and cowboys on the sly. She was caught in her illicit trade.

When her house was searched the officers found under the bed clothing a dozen half-pint flasks filled with whisky.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—E. B. Dahlgren, St. Paul.

BUCKINGHAM—Prof. O. C. Marsh, Yale College.

FIFTH AVENUE—Major William Lloyd, Ireland; R. H. Plant, Macon, Ga.

HOFFMAN—Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany.

HOLLAND—A. F. Pillsbury, Minneapolis.

WALDORF—C. A. Spreckels, California; David Bispham, London; J. W. Gates, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Briscoe, Daniel, Brother, & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; R. H. Mountcastle, fancy goods and jewelry; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Casper, Charles, & Son, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Casper, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Dils, James W., & Sons, Parkersburg, West Va.; J. W. Dils, notions and hosiery; J. W. Hawkey, gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickinson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; L. Strauss, dry goods, &c.; Holland House.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg, art department; Hotel Albert.

Lauer & Marks, Scranton, Penn.; S. Lauer, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Pogue, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenfield, Kropff & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Rosenfield, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. H. Lee, dry goods, &c.; C. W. Bennett represents; 56 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, domestics, ladies' and infants' wear, linens, and white goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Willis & Rountree Company, Augusta, Ga.; J. T. Willis, fancy goods, notions, and jewelry; H. Rountree, laces and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Mr. Olcott May Be a Judge.

It is expected that to-day Gov. Black will name District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott as successor to Mayor-elect Robert A. Van Wyck, who on Saturday resigned from the City Court Bench. The District Attorney was the first to be mentioned for the place, but when it was offered to him he refused to accept, and urged the appointment of his assistant, David Mitchell. But Mr. Olcott was not only Senator Platt's choice, but the choice of the Governor as well, and after continued urging he consented to accept. When seen last night the District Attorney would not discuss the matter.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:10	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets...4:54

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:26	Gov. Isl'd...6:08	H. Gate....7:57
P. M.	**P. M.**	**P. M.**
S. Hook....5:59	Gov. Isl'd...6:44	H. Gate....8:33

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 6.		
Talisman, Guadel'pe, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.		5:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 7.		
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Schr. Laura M. Lund, St. Thomas, &c.	3:00 P. M.	
John Wilson, Belize, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston, &c.		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.		
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ellerio, Cape Colony and Natal	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston, &c.		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 9.		
State of Nebraska		10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 10.		
Algonquin, Charleston, &c.		3:00 P. M.
Alliança, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull		
Panama, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 11.		
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Isld., &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auguste Victoria, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown & Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Castello, London		
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. †3 and up to Dec. 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 12 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. †12 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes here at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 6.

Arkadia, Puerto Rico, Nov. 29.
City of Everett, Gibraltar, Nov. 20.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Dec. 3.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Nov. 30.
Tauric, Liverpool, Nov. 26.
Yucatan, Havana, Dec. 2.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

Altai, Port Limon, Nov. 30.
Auguste Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Castello, London, Nov. 25.
El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 2.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 1.
Mobile, London, Nov. 25.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 1.
State of Texas, Brunswick, Dec. 3.
Strathford, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
Wells City, Swansea, Nov. 23.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

Alps, Kingston, Dec. 1.
Cearense, Para, Nov. 27.
Kasbek, Swansea, Nov. 23.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Nov. 30.
Noordland, Antwerp, Nov. 27.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 26.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Venezuela, La Guayra, Dec. 2.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9.

British King, Antwerp, Nov. 27.
Dora, Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 4.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Nov. 27.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 30.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

Comal, Galveston, Dec. 4.
Linda, Shields, Nov. 25.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11.

Boston City, Swansea, Nov. 27.
Francisco, Hull, Nov. 27.
Persia, Hamburg, Nov. 29.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 4.

Arrived.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) DeVries, Amsterdam, &c., Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 P. M.

SS Concho, Risk, Vera Cruz, &c., Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS El Norte, Hawthorne, New Orleans Dec. 1, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Dobson, Leghorn Nov. 15 and Naples 19th, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) McMillan, Trinidad, &c., Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Trinidad Shipinpg and Trading Co. Arived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Craigearn, (Br.,) Kirkwood, Dunkirk Nov. 20, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Vizcaina, (Br.,) Shearer, Shields Nov. 17, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Panama, (Span.,) Queredo, Havana Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) James, Girgenti Oct. 28 and Gibraltar Nov. 21, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Wennington Hall, (Br.,) Hostler, Tjilatjap, &c., Sept. 20, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to John R. Livermore. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Rupe, Havre Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Richmond, Glover, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Inchmona, (Br.,) Ashby, Panaroekan, &c., Sept. 13, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to American Sugar Refinery. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Cilurnum, (Br.,) Mace, Newcastle, England, Nov. 16, via Delaware Breakwater, Dec. 5, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the bar at 10 P. M.

Bark Lord Kennaird, (Br.,) Dudgeon, Buenos Ayres 57 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Amy Turner, (of Boston,) Warland, Singapore 105 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Brig Bertha Gray, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Messenger, Natal Oct. 26 via Delaware Breakwater Dec. 4, with sugar to Elmenhost & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 5, west, fresh breeze, cloudy, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Croma, (Br.,) for Leith.
SS Martello, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Farkgate, (Br.,) for Kings Lynn.
SS Strathleven, (Br.,) for Sligo.
SS Patria, (Fr.,) for Marseilles and Naples.
SS Scindia, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Hurworth, (Br.,) for Aarhuus.
SS Cuthbert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Cametense, (Br.,) for Para, &c.
SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Pisa, (Ger.,) for Newport News, &c.
SS Creole, for New Orleans.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Leona, for Key West and Galveston.
SS F. W. Burns, for Baltimore.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Strabo, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Flushing for orders.
SS Buffon, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Cienfuegos, (Span.,) for Gibara, &c.
Ship Hainaut, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
Ship Union, (Ger.,) for Savannah.
U. S. gunboat Newport passed out Sandy Hook at 1 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Bertha Gray reports: Nov. 21, in lat. 32.30 lon. 73, was struck by a sudden squall from SW. lasting several hours, during which lost topgallant mast and all rigging attached.

Notice to Mariners.

WRECK OF F. A. PIKE GAS BUOY.—MASSACHUSETTS.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Nov. 22, 1897, a gas buoy, painted black and showing a fixed white light during periods of 14 seconds, separated by eclipses of 2 seconds' duration, was established in 30 feet of water, to mark the wreck of the schooner F. A. Pike, sunken on the northerly side of the main channel in Boston Harbor, to the southward of the easterly part of Governors Island. The masts of the wreck were standing when the buoy was placed in position.

Spectacle Island Range Front Lighthouse, SE. ⅝ S.; left tangent to Castle Island, SW. 1-16 W.; left tangent to Governors Island, N. by W. ¼ W.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; depth is referred to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," page 34, after No. 113, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 13 and 43.

CHARLESTON LIGHT VESSEL.—SOUTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Dec. 26, 1897, Light Vessel No. 34 will be replaced on her station off the entrance to Charleston Harbor, on the Swash Channel Range line, and Relief Light Vessel No. 29, temporarily marking the station, will be withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 34 as to characteristics of lights, fog signal, or general appearance.

(L. H. B. Notices to Mariners Nos. 151 and 157 of 1897, and Bulletin No. 79.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," page 118, No. 653, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys Sixth Lighthouse District, 1896," Page 16.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:45 A. M.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinsma, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, from Hull for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglass, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Ivydene, (Br.,) Capt. Foley, from New York, arr. here to-day.

HAVRE, Nov. 5.—SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York, arr. here at 11 A. M. to-day.

SMOKE
MASTIFF
PLUG CUT
BRIGHT, MILD & PURE

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., RICHMOND, VA.

BUY YOUR FURS FROM THE MANUFACTURER, C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av. Russian Sable, Otter, Seal, and Persian Lamb specialties. Wholesale and retail.

CONGRESS TO MEET TO-DAY

House and Senate to be in Session at Noon for the Opening of the Long Session.

NO EXCITEMENT EXPECTED

Organization of the House in the Extra Session Leaves the Beginning of the Regular Meeting Without the Usual Stirring Incidents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The long session of the Fifty-fifth Congress will open at noon to-morrow. On account of the extra session the opening of the regular session will be devoid of the excitement and interest which usually attaches to such an opening. On the eve of a regular session ordinarily, Washington thrills with excitement. The hotel lobbies surge with place hunters in the wake of the various candidates for Speaker, Clerk, Doorkeeper, &c., the members are struggling for committee assignments, and the air is full of rumors of plots and counterplots. But as the House was organized completely at the extra session and all the committee assignments were made then, beyond the natural stimulus produced by the return of members and the regular hangers-on, and the outlining of schemes by members of the "Third House" or lobby, Washington to-night is tranquil.

The programme for the House to-morrow is simple. The House will be called to order by the Speaker, who, after the Chaplain's invocation, will order the Clerk to call the roll. This having been accomplished and the presence of a quorum demonstrated, the Clerk will be directed to notify the Senate that the House is ready for business, and a committee will be appointed to wait on the President. After this there will be a recess to await the arrival of the President's annual message, which will be read upon its reception. The reading of the message will be followed by an adjournment until Tuesday. This is the regular routine, and, unless something unforeseen occurs, will not be departed from.

It is the intention of the House leaders to proceed with the business of the session as rapidly as possible. All the committees will begin their labors this week, and as all of them have bills on hand which were introduced at the extra session there will be no lack of material for the House to work on after the committees are well under way.

The Appropriations Committee has been at work for ten days, and Chairman Cannon expects to pass at least two of the regular bills before the holidays. One of these bills, it is expected, will be reported by Wednesday, and the end of the week promises to see the House down to business.

Among the early general measures to receive consideration will be a bankruptcy bill. Whether it will be the Nelson bill, which passed the Senate at the last session, or a modification of the Torrey bill depends on the Judiciary Committee, which will submit the measure to the House.

Beyond doubt there will be several resolutions of inquiry during the first week which may be more or less sensational. Some of the radical pro-Cuba members will attempt to get consideration for a Cuban resolution before the Foreign Affairs Committee can act. But owing to the nature of the House rules all these hasty efforts will prove abortive, and they probably will take their regular course.

There will be nothing except indisposition upon the part of members to prevent the Senate's entering promptly upon its work upon convening to-morrow, as there is a calendar ready made for it with about 300 bills reported from committees during the special session.

With the message read it will remain for the Senate to decide whether it shall enter seriously upon the work of the session after Monday or begin a system of delay intended to throw all important questions over beyond the Christmas holidays.

The indications are now for a little more activity than usual during the pre-holiday session. This is largely due to the fact that the supporters of the Administration and other advocates of annexation are anxious to secure the earliest possible consideration of the treaty with Hawaii.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, announces his purpose of pressing the annexation matter at the earliest possible moment, but it is probable the matter will not be taken up seriously until the committee can have a meeting and decide upon details of procedure. The committee will be called together Wednesday for this purpose.

One point which the committee will be called upon to decide is whether to proceed to ratify the treaty of annexation or to annex the islands by resolution. The annexationists have lost some votes during the vacation, and there is now apprehension that the two-thirds vote necessary to assure the ratification of the treaty cannot be secured. No satisfactory canvass will be possible until all the Senators arrive, and if it is then made manifest that the necessary two-thirds vote cannot be secured it is likely the proceeding by means of resolution, which would require only a majority vote, will be inaugurated.

Some members of the Foreign Relations Committee who favor annexation advocate this course because they say they see no reason for traversing the same ground twice, as they would be compelled to do in case the matter should be first considered in executive session, fail there, and then be taken up in the form of a resolution in open Senate and House.

The Immigration bill, for which Senator Lodge stands sponsor, is practically at the head of the Senate legislative calendar and will be considered early in the session. Senator Lodge to-day repeated his intention of pressing the bill, but he will not antagonize the Hawaiian treaty with it.

The first bill on the calendar is Senator Gear's measure providing for the adjustment of the Pacific Railroad debt, but the sale of the Union Pacific doubtless will have the effect of causing the temporary withdrawal of this bill and the substitution of others.

Of the 300 bills on the calendar about 200 are private pension bills, and all of these probably will be disposed of at one sitting when taken up.

There are also several hundred recess appointments to be considered in executive session.

TALK OF A SHORT SESSION.

Senators and Representatives Unite in It—Views of Leaders on Pending Questions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—There are many newly arrived members of both houses about town to-night, and there is much talk among them of the Congress that is to meet to-morrow. The uppermost topic is "a short session," and Republican Senators and Representatives appear to be agreed that all the work that should be done can be completed long before the usual date of the adjournment of the long session.

Senator Aldrich was asked to-night what he meant by a short session. "Oh, the end of May," he at once responded.

Senator Chandler did not see why the session should not be brief.

Representative Walker suggested that the Senate probably would be responsible for lengthening the session if it should be extended beyond the period required by the House to complete its business.

Representative Ray of New York is emphatically in favor of getting through speedily and allowing the country to accommodate itself to the tendency to improvement shown under the McKinley Administration.

Senator Aldrich was asked if he shared Mr. Dingley's opinion that the tariff law would prove equal to meeting the expenses of the Government.

"A few months will tell," answered the Senator, "when the surplus stocks imported to avoid the new duties are exhausted."

"Yes," chimed in Senator Chandler, "with bimetallism the only fit system of financial relief."

Representative Walker was not as confident.

"Brother Dingley," said he, "was just as confident months ago that the tariff would be adequate as he is now that it will be sufficient months hence. As long as he has the future to bank on he is all right."

Speaker Reed is not making a prospectus of the work of the House. He wears a ruminative look when he hears about the programme of the Senate to free Cuba and annex Hawaii, but is not quoted as being enthusiastically in favor of either proposition.

But he has come fresh from conversations with Republicans in New York, who have advised him that the House should enact some currency reform measure, no matter if it is imperfect, so long as it is in the right direction. There is no reason to believe that Mr. Reed has changed his belief that little if any legislation is necessary or advisable touching the currency.

A story is repeated that sounds plausible. It is said by Republican members that Mr. Reed has declared he will get together in one room ten members of the majority, all men acquainted, or supposed to be acquainted with the defects of the currency and the best methods for correcting those defects. The measure they will agree upon he promises will be passed by the House. The inference is that he does not believe that ten men who consider themselves authorities on currency questions could agree upon any bill.

The Hawaiian annexationists begin to find there is to be much discussion of the proposed treaty of annexation outside of the Senate, and that it is bound to bring out some objections not yet considered by those who have only thought of the gains of annexation.

A very prominent Republican whom it would not be fair to name, said he did not believe the Senate would approve the treaty if it gave it full consideration.

"There are very sharp people in Hawaii," said he, "who have been managing this matter to bring about the adoption by the United States of the resources, people, and obligations of Hawaii. We have given the Hawaiians about $64,000,000 up to this time, for which they have given us a harbor we do not want and have never used and cannot use unless we dig a channel to get into it. If we need it we can use it without annexing the islands. If we annex we shall have to use it, and if we get into trouble with anybody in the Pacific we shall be obliged to use it very expensively or suffer humiliation in giving it up because we are not powerful enough to hold it.

"It seems to me we are richer and safer without the islands than we would be with them.

"Somebody is tempting us out into the water where there are sharks."

Representative Ray says he is for annexation because he thinks somehow the possession of the Sandwich Islands would increase our trade, and thus contribute to increase our wealth. He does not offer any solution of what shall be done with the population of Asiatics that he admits is not assimilated with Americans.

"We might make a penal colony of it, and get some Americans in there whom we do not care to have at home," Mr. Ray suggested.

There will be a fight for currency legislation, whether the programme of the House favors it or not. Senator Lodge said to-day there was a prospect for securing a measure at least to permit the retention in the Treasury of greenbacks received for gold, except where they are reissued for gold. It is his opinion that the chances for a larger measure of reform are better than was the chance for repealing the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act when that legislation was proposed.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Annual Report of Surgeon General Wyman to the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has submitted his annual report to Secretary Gage. It shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, the total number of patients treated at the hospitals and the dispensaries connected with the service was 54,477. Although the total number of patients treated was 673 in excess of those treated during the previous fiscal year, the expenditures were $538,356, which is $21,000 less than for the previous year.

The number of immigrants inspected by officers of the service at the various ports aggregated 232,147.

The appearance of cholera in Japan and China, the Surgeon General says, is now a matter of greater moment to the United States than at any previous time, owing to the rapid growth of commerce between these countries and the Pacific coast.

Smallpox is reported as having appeared in sixteen States between Nov. 1, 1896, and Nov. 1, 1897. In the year previous it appeared in twenty-two States.

The prevalence of the bubonic plague in the Eastern Hemisphere has offered a new problem for the consideration of the health authorities of the United States. The disease is reported as increasing at the present time in Northern India. It has also appeared in certain portions of China and Japan.

Special quarantine regulations were issued with reference to this disease, and a regular officer of the Marine Hospital service was sent to the ports of Japan and China during the Summer of 1897 to obtain more accurate knowledge of the health conditions at these ports, and the liability to contagion extending to the United States.

The report of the International Leprosy Conference, held in Berlin in October, gives a somewhat imperfect statement of the number of cases of leprosy in the different countries of the world, there being approximately 130,000 in India, 20,000 in Japan, 2,500 in Hawaii, 1,200 in Russia, 700 in Calcutta, 250 in the United States.

Yellow fever has been unusually prevalent throughout the Island of Cuba during the last year. In the port of Havana alone, from Nov. 1, 1896, to Nov. 1, 1897, there were 1,605 deaths. The disease has also prevailed extensively throughout the West Indies and the Spanish Main.

A history of the recent epidemic of yellow fever in the South is given with statistics and an account of the operations of the Marine Hospital service which were conducted through experienced officers. This expert service, Dr. Wyman says, was of great value in the prompt determination of the existence of the disease, without which the necessary precautions would not have been taken by local authorities.

The Surgeon General states that there is little doubt that the work which was done had a marked effect in controlling the spread of the disease and preventing a much more extensive epidemic.

The total number of cases of yellow fever reported to the bureau up to Nov. 10 was 4,198, and the number of deaths 423. Of these there were 1,722 cases and 244 deaths in New Orleans.

The Surgeon General again refers to the necessity of a more strict National quarantine law, which he has made the subject of special report in the last two years, and he makes recommendations looking to the strengthening of the present law both to prevent the spread of the disease and interference with inter-State commerce during times of epidemic.

LOOKS LIKE MURDER.

Body of William Lawlor Found in the Woods Near the Bloomingdale Asylum.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 5.—William Lawlor, an old-time resident of this place, was found dead in the woods near the Bloomingdale Asylum this morning. It is thought he was waylaid and murdered. Lawlor was a stonemason, and the shortest route from where he was working to his home lay through the Bloomingdale woods. He quit work about dark last night, and nothing was seen or heard of him by his friends again until his body was found to-day.

John Rowley, who owns land adjoining the Bloomingdale Asylum property, found the body. It lay a short distance from the path through the woods, and apparently had been dragged to where it was found. There were signs of a struggle. The man's pockets were empty, although it is said he had a considerable sum of money yesterday. The face was cut and bruised, and there were other injuries and cuts about the body.

Coroner Birch took charge of the remains. The authorities have no clue to the men supposed to have been engaged in the affair. From the appearance of the body, the assailants used a penknife. The wounds inflicted are not deep. From this, it is supposed, two men were concerned in the affair, and that Lawlor, who is a rather powerful man and used to hard work, fought them off for a considerable time.

The assault must have taken place not later than half past 6 or 7 o'clock last night.

Portland's Big Export Trade.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 5.—Freight trains were coming in on the Grand Trunk to-day at the rate of two an hour, and 458 cars of grain alone were received during the day. There are at present about 1,200 loaded freight cars in the Grand Trunk yards, and 1,700 more cars are now on their way to Portland. Over 2,000 head of cattle are expected at the East Deering stockyards this week. All this freight is for shipment abroad. The present steamship season undoubtedly will be a record breaker.

Oklahoma Prairie Fire.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 5.—Last night a disastrous prairie fire raged in this county. It started near Ruth Post Office, near the county line, and swept with almost lightning speed. It was an exciting night among the farmers, who fought hard to preserve their crops, the women and children assisting. The cañons running east and west along Trail Creek finally stopped the fire, but only after serious property loss had been entailed.

CROKER WILL HOLD ALOOF

Says He Will Not Interfere Directly or Indirectly in Any District Fight.

HE DECLARES FOR HOME RULE

Alderman Oakley Secures a Written Statement to This Effect for Use in His Fight for Re-election as Leader in the Fourteenth.

Richard Croker made a sweeping denial yesterday of the several stories that he was interfering in various Assembly districts to have certain leaders turned down and others set up by the coming primaries.

The denial was in the form of a letter from Mr. Croker, which John T. Oakley, present Tammany leader in the Fourteenth District, brought back to the city in his pocket when he returned from Lakewood yesterday. This is the letter:

"The Lakewood, Dec. 5.

"Mr. John E. Donnelly, Chairman Tammany Hall General Committee, Fourteenth Assembly District.

"My Dear Sir: Any use of my name in connection with the affairs of your district or committee is entirely unauthorized and in direct opposition to my wishes.

"I have not interfered, nor do I propose to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the management of any district. I am in favor of home rule in the districts, as well as in the city. Very truly yours,

"RICHARD CROKER."

It has been generally understood that Mr. Oakley was to be superseded as leader in the Fourteenth by Congressman William Sulzer and that this was by direct orders from Mr. Croker. To satisfy himself on this point Mr. Oakley hastened to Lakewood Saturday, and when he returned with an autograph letter from the leader of Tammany itself declaring himself neutral in the contest he felt that his mission had been successful. Not all his friends were equally sanguine, however, for they recognize that Mr. Oakley has a hard fight ahead in spite of Mr. Croker's declaration. Oakley is the present Alderman from the Fourteenth, is a member-elect of the new Council, and is desirous of being Vice President of the Council.

Especial interest centres in the fight in the Thirty-first Assembly District. This is the home of ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, and Mr. Gilroy's good friend, Andrew J. White, is the present leader, with Isaac A. Hopper next in authority. The fiat is said to have gone forth that White is to be turned down, and it was at first understood that Mr. Hopper was to succeed him. Benjamin Rhoades was also spoken of for the place, but the indications now are, it is said, that John E. Brodsky will be the real winner.

The Thirty-first is normally Republican, but at the last election it returned a Tammany Democrat, Albert Crabtree, to the Assembly. This fact has given the leadership of the district additional importance in the view of Tammany men, and they are watching the contest closely.

The statement has been made that the Carondolet Club, of which Assemblyman-elect Crabtree is President, was making a fight against ex-Judge White's retention as leader. Frank W. Geraty, formerly Deputy Sheriff, a friend of Richard Croker's, and an influential member of the club, said yesterday that this was untrue. "The Carondolet Club has never," he declared, "expressed any preference in the matter of the leadership which might be construed as disloyalty to Judge White as the recognized leader of Tammany in the Thirty-first District. The fact is, we are taking no part in the contest."

Ex-Police Justice Patrick J. Divver is said to have already made certain his return to power in the Second District, and the turning down of Alderman Nicholas T. Brown is regarded as already accomplished.

TAMMANY MEN AT CHURCH.

Richard Croker, Mayor-Elect Van Wyck, and Other Leaders Attend Service at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 5.—The Tammany politicians gathered here made a new record as observers of the American Sunday to-day. Had they been delegates to a Methodist conference they could hardly have proved more faithful church-goers.

Richard Croker and Mayor-elect Van Wyck headed two separate parties. Mr. Croker, with John F. Carroll, Bernard J. York, and Thomas S. Fitzgerald, ex-District Attorney of Richmond, went to the little Catholic Church of St. Mary's-on-the-Lake. The Mayor-elect and Controller-elect Coler, with several other braves, went to the Episcopal Church. Most of the other Democratic leaders here attended service at one or the other of the churches in groups and pairs.

During the afternoon Mr. Croker and ex-Judge Van Wyck went for a drive. After dinner they were in conference with various of the local leaders at different times.

Mayor-elect Van Wyck said this evening that he expected to appoint to office only such men as were fit and competent, and that he would expect every man whom he might appoint to give up his private business if it in any way conflicted with his giving to his public position all the time it demanded. He said that he expected to devote himself solely and entirely to the duties of the Mayor's office. He declared that he would not only hold every appointee personally responsible for any mismanagement or neglect in his office, but would also hold to account the district leader who had vouched for him. Should any of his appointees prove to be unfit, he gave assurance that every such official should be promptly dismissed from the city's service.

Among those who talked at length with Mr. Croker and the Mayor-elect to-day was ex-Judge Andrew J. White, whose re-election as leader in the Thirty-first District is being contested. It is supposed that he came down to learn whether or not it is true that the fight on him is being waged by Mr. Croker's orders. The ex-Judge returned to New York this evening on the same train with John T. Oakley, who came here on a similar mission.

Among the other Tammany magnates who left here for home to-night were John F. Carroll, Congressman Sulzer, Louis T. Haffen, and Andrew Freedman.

A Runaway in the Park.

Joseph Brooks, a driver of a hansom cab owned by the Tiger Stables, was thrown from his seat in Central Park, on the east drive, near One Hundred and Seventh Street, at 4 P. M., yesterday. His horse took fright and ran away. Mrs. Berbeck of 135 West Sixty-third Street was in the cab and she was badly shaken up. She was taken home in another cab. The driver sustained serious injuries about the head, and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Park Policeman Connell caught the runaway horse.

Chicago Police Lose Three Days' Pay.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Every member of the Police Department will take an enforced three days' furlough or forfeit that number of days' pay during this month in order to bring the pay roll within the year's appropriation. On account of the large number of men added to the force by Chief Kipley, it was discovered some time ago that the appropriation is several thousand dollars short. Three days' pay from each member of the department is a saving of about $30,000. No man in the service, including the Chief, is exempt from the compulsory vacation.

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BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Prescribed and approved for 34 years by all the medical authorities, for CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, HEMORRHOIDS, as well as for all kindred ailments resulting from indiscretion in diet.

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters"—*Lancet.* Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

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Andreas Saxlehner

The Story of Four Issues

The September and October numbers are entirely exhausted, and every copy of the November issue is in use. To meet this demand

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LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Ready To-day. Ten Cents. No further edition of the Christmas JOURNAL will be printed. Now for sale on every news-stand.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER.

D. M. Koehler Candidate of Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association.

The name of David M. Koehler is to be presented to Mayor Van Wyck as the candidate of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association for a place on the new Police Commission. Mr. Koehler has consented to allow his friends in the trade to push his claims upon the new administration, and they are confident that these claims will be recognized.

Mr. Koehler is Treasurer of the Liquor Dealers' Association. He is a lifelong Democrat, and was at one time Chairman of the German Democratic City Convention. Speaking of his candidacy for Police Commissioner yesterday, Frank Walden, President of the association, said:

"Our trade has been long harassed by spurious reformers and embryo politicians. We now ask the party to aid us in putting a stop to these practices, and we offer a man of integrity, good character, and judgment—one who would be a credit to his trade, his constituents, and the city at large—as our candidate for Police Commissioner. The trade and traffic generally want the violaters of law punished, but we are entitled to a recognition of our trade and to its thorough protection as a legalized, legitimate calling. We are organized for legitimate purposes. We ask nothing except what is legitimate, and we feel sure that Judge Van Wyck will let no diseased public opinion deter him from giving it to us."

JOHN C. SHEEHAN OUT AGAIN.

He May Go to Lakewood, Though His Plans Are Not Made.

John C. Sheehan had sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition yesterday afternoon to go out for a drive with his wife and little daughter. He said that he was feeling much better than at any time since his attack, and that he expected to be at his office again to-day.

Mr. Sheehan was asked if it was true, as reported, that he would go to Lakewood in a few days to join the Tammany gathering there.

"I can't say whether I shall or not," he answered. "I may go, but I am not feeling strong enough yet to make any plans for traveling, and I don't know what I shall do later on."

Anti-Platt Men to Meet.

Joint committees from the Brookfield-Swayne and the Plaza Club, anti-Platt Republican organizations, will meet to-morrow night at the Plaza Club, 1,049 Sixth Avenue, to formulate a plan of permanent organization and decide on a course of action that will be most effective against the Republican regulars. Col. Lovell H. Jerome, John E. Milholland, and other anti-organization leaders were in conference last night, it is reported, with regard to the new movement.

Citizens' Union Plans.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, of which James B. Reynolds is Chairman, will meet to-night at 8 o'clock at 39 East Twenty-third Street, to discuss with the Committee on Plan and Scope the future of the organization. Various suggestions have been made as to what work should be done by the Union with relation to the cause of non-partisanship and municipal reform during the four years of Mayor Van Wyck's administration, and this matter will be fully talked over to-night.

History for Patriotic Daughters.

The New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have arranged for a lecture for the benefit of their American History Scholarships in Barnard College for Saturday at 3 P. M., at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

The lecturer will be William W. Ellsworth, and he will use 160 stereopticon views to bring out the points of his discourse, "From Lexington to Yorktown." Many of these illustrations are taken from recent photographs of scenes of the historic events and others from old prints of battle scenes, manuscripts, photographs, and other interesting material.

The members of the chapter refresh their memories and gain new points of view of American history from the lecture, as well as the benefit for their scholarships. The tickets, which are $1 each, may be procured from Miss Myra B. Martin, 58 William Street.

The members of the committee are Mrs. Edward T. Bartlett, Mrs. William Brookfield, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. G. V. C. Hamilton, Miss E. G. Lathrop, Miss S. F. Hall, Mrs. C. B. Stewart, Mrs. James Fairman, Miss Charlotte Hall, Mrs. George F. Dimmick, Mrs. M. M. Diche, Miss E. E. Davis, Mrs. E. A. Greeley, Miss Myra B. Martin, Mrs. William Strong Louderback, Mrs. John Larkin, Miss Rosalie Richmond, Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney, Mrs. Clifford H. Tuttle, Mrs. Donald McLean, Chairman.

The Suydam Will Case Again.

The attempt to break the will of Adrian M. Suydam will again be made before Justice Smith of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn to-day. The probate of the will has been sustained by the higher courts. The present suit, which is for partition and incidentally for construction, is brought by Cornelia F. McCrery, a niece of the testator. The old allegations are renewed, that the will was procured by undue influence. The estate at the time of Suydam's death was valued at between $200,000 and $300,000. He died in 1894.

PILL MAY HAVE POISONED HER.

Mrs. Tereisa Died Suddenly, and Miss Christianson, Who Sold the Medicine, is Under Arrest.

The Ralph Avenue police were notified last night that Mrs. Annie Tereisa of 582 Evergreen Aveune, Williamsburg, had died suddenly shortly before 6 o'clock, under suspicious circumstances. As a result Miss Christianson of Broadway and Hewes Street, who is employed in the wholesale drug house of McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton Street, New York, is under arrest to await the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

Mrs. Tereisa had been suffering from indigestion and her daughter, Mrs. Mary Bauhm of 270 South Ninth Street procured for her mother some pills from Miss Christianson. She sent her thirteen-year-old daughter to Mrs. Tereisa with the pills, with instructions to take one of them after each meal. Mrs. Tereisa had taken them for several days, but last night after taking one she suddenly became unconscious. Dr. Marcus E. Peterson, of 428 Hamburg Avenue, who was in another apartment in the same building, was hastily called, but before he reached her she was dead. Dr. Peterson said that the woman's death was due to poison.

It is said that the pills contained belladonna, strychnine, and aloin.

CHICAGO'S BANK CLEARINGS.

Figures for November Break the Record Since May, 1893.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Chicago's bank clearings for November reached the aggregate of $458,000,000, the highest in four years and a half. No month has had such an aggregate since May, 1893, when the clearings amounted to $461,000,000.

There has been a steady gain for four months. During the first seven months of the year the clearings fell behind last year's record every month. The decrease varied from $10,000,000 to $71,000,000 a month, and the total for the seven months up to August was $265,000,000. The last four months have shown increases over the corresponding months of last year, varying from $72,000,000 to $101,000,000.

These gains not only wipe out the decrease of $65,000,000 in the first seven months of the year, but make the record for the eleven months show an increase of $78,694,183 over the first eleven months of 1896. The total for the eleven months of last year was $4,019,322,823, and for this year, $4,098,017,006.

NEW MILEAGE TICKET PLAN.

Arrangement Whereby the Passenger May Secure the Rebate.

An Omaha dispatch received in Wall Street Saturday dealt with the Sebastian interchangeable mileage ticket and said:

"Though the Sebastian interchangeable mileage ticket has been in use in the Western Passenger Association but a few months, it is said among commercial men, for whose particular benefit the system was planned, that it is a failure. The defeat of the ticket is attributed to the cumbersome provisions which surround its use. Now a new ticket has been introduced, which it is declared does away with the objectionable features. The ticket has been introduced to the Western Passenger Association by C. S. Carrier, city ticket agent of Milwaukee. It has received the official sanction of the road and a large number of other Western Passenger Association ticket agents. The use of the new ticket contemplates the purchase of tickets from point to point at regular tariff rates. After a certain agreed amount of transportation has been paid for on this basis, the receipts for the same, (that is, passenger's coupons of the ticket which the purchaser secures) are forwarded to the mileage ticket bureau, and the rebate is paid according to the contract rate per mile.

"The purchaser who desires to take advantage of the system is furnished with a small pasteboard-book-like ticket, in which agents at all stations of roads using the ticket enter the amounts and destination, and a space is left for the baggage agents to indicate the amount of excess baggage collected for, if any. This book is later sent in to headquarters, and the distance the passenger has traveled on each road is figured out, and thus the auditors of the various roads are informed as to the amount of their credits. For instance, a traveler starts from Chicago east. He goes to the Great Eastern Trunk Line, and secures a ticket to New York at full tariff rate, at the same time being furnished with one of the interchangeable books. This first purchase is entered. When he starts to Washington from New York the amount of the ticket purchased is entered, together with the route traveled, and so on until the journey is completed, when the rebate is paid."

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

Finest Flavor · Fairest Price

MINISTER HOSHI RETURNS.

Says Japan Is Opposed to the Annexation of Hawaii—Has Instructions from His Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Toru Hoshi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Japan to the United States, was a passenger from the Orient on the steamer City of Peking. He left to-night for Washington, carrying with him important instructions in reference to the Hawaiian treaty of annexation, which will be considered by the United States Senate.

Several months ago he hurriedly left Washington for Japan. He left just after the publication of his correspondence with Secretary Sherman, with reference to the Hawaiian question. Dispatches from Washington said that he was angry with Mr. Sherman and the Administration for their advocacy of annexation.

"I know," said Mr. Hoshi to-day, "that my recent trip to Japan has been misconstrued by some of the American newspapers. I believe my relations with the Washington authorities are amicable. My relations with Secretary Sherman are not strained.

"I desire to say positively that Japan is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. The recent reports that Japan had withdrawn her opposition are untrue. Japan has certain interests in the Sandwich Islands which the United States should respect. I believe this matter will be amicably adjusted.

"There may be serious trouble if the United States annexes the islands without regard to our interests there.

"But I do not believe the United States will act unfairly. Japan is very friendly with this country, and there is certainly a way by which the annexation question can be settled satisfactorily to both great nations.

"I return with certain instructions from my Government. Japan has in the Hawaiian Islands about 20,000 of her people. Hawaii has a treaty with Japan permitting the latter to send immigrants there and also imports for the use of the latter. Hawaii has violated this treaty, and our claim for this violation has not been settled.

"We want our claim settled after annexation, if not before that time. Hawaii deported some of our Japanese immigrants. That was in violation of her treaty with Japan. Hawaii has also levied a discriminating duty on Japanese mine imports. That was another violation of the treaty.

"Hawaii would certainly act in the matter of our claim if the United States would use her good offices."

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN KANSAS.

How Females Continue to Hold the Balance of Power and Lucrative Offices.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 4.—The advocates of equal suffrage among the women of Kansas fought earnestly and diligently for twenty years for the ballot, only to fail when the question was finally submitted to a vote of the men. During all these years the women of Kansas protested that they did not want the ballot in order to secure offices for their sex, but to correct the evils which the men did not have the courage to fight.

If it were true that the women who have advocated woman suffrage had only in view the spoils of office, certain it is that such a contest, in the light of recent events, was unnecessary, for to-day there are thirty-five women holding lucrative county offices, to which they have been elected, besides scores who are enjoying the salaries from good-paying positions by appointment. If the present ratio keeps up it will not be many years until women will occupy a majority of the county offices in this State.

Beginning about ten years ago, women who had been engaged in teaching aspired to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. To-day 20 per cent. of these officials in Kansas are women. There are 105 counties in the State, and twenty-one have chosen women to look after their educational interests.

At the recent county elections fourteen women were chosen as County Treasurers, County Clerks, and Register of Deeds. Women have not aspired to these positions until within the past four years, and the success they have made in capturing good paying offices is due to the Farmers' Alliance and People's Party movement. The leaders declared that the women were entitled to equal recognition with the men. During the first few years of the new political movement they practiced what they preached, for they knew there was little hope of getting the offices. But when the movement grew strong enough to defeat the Republican Party there were always men enough to take the spoils, and the women were permitted to take what they could get at the end of a fight in the conventions.

The Republicans have nominated and elected as many women as the Populists, but they did not do it from a desire to help the sex. In every case the woman was able to defeat the men for the nomination, or they had the preference because the Republicans believed it good politics to nominate a popular young woman in order that they might be certain of the defeat of an obnoxious Populist.

The women of Kansas are not slow to demand their share of the official pie. The pilgrimage of Mrs. Lease through the State every campaign has put strange notions into the women's heads, and they are free to ask the Governor, or any other officer, for the best appointment within his gift. They have discovered that they can get their share of the offices without the ballot, and there is not a public office in the State but is brightened with the smiles of an educated and refined Kansas woman.

MOTHER AND CHILD ABLAZE.

Their Clothing Was Set on Fire by an Exploding Lamp, and Mrs. Walsh's Little Son Is Dead.

Harry Walsh, the two-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Walsh, was fatally burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in his mother's apartments on the third floor of 150 North Ninth Street, Williamsburg, last night. Mrs. Walsh was also severely burned, and at a late hour was in a critical condition at the Eastern District Hospital.

Mrs. Walsh, at the time of the explosion, was walking up and down the kitchen floor with the child in her arms, and was directly in front of the lamp. The burning oil set fire to the child's clothing and also to her own. She placed the child on the floor, and ran into the hallway screaming for help. Policeman Owens ran up stairs, peeled off his overcoat, and wrapped it about her, putting out the fire. He then turned his attention to the child, whose burning clothing had set fire to the apartments.

The mother and child were carried to the floor below, and conveyed in an ambulance to the Eastern District Hospital, where the little one died. It was necessary to call out the Fire Department in order to put out the blaze in the apartments.

PUBLIC AID TO INSTITUTIONS.

Recent Decisions of the Court of Appeals Published by the State Board of Charities.

The State Board of Charities has issued in pamphlet the decisions of the Court of Appeals in the cases of the New York Institution for the Blind and the Inebriates' Home for Kings County. These decisions determine the rights of the two institutions referred to regarding aid from the State, and define the law as it now bears upon charitable institutions in many important particulars.

In the blind asylum case, which went up on appeal of the Controller of New York City against a writ of mandamus requiring him to audit and pay the claims of the asylum for clothing furnished inmates who resided in the City and County of New York, the Court of Appeals decides:

It is not necessary that an institution should be exclusively charitable to make it fall within the provisions of the Constitution, placing charitable institutions under the supervision and rules of the State Board of Charities; such an institution is both educational and charitable if it falls within those provisions; the fact that an institution is subject to the visitation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction does not prevent it from being subject also to the visits of the Board of Charities; the word "charitable" in the Constitution and statutes is to be construed according to its usual and ordinary meaning; the Legislature cannot authorize a locality to pay and no locality can pay money to a charitable institution for the support of indigent members not received and retained pursuant to the rules of the State Board; the fact that the charter of Greater New York authorizes the Board of Education to distribute a ratable proportion of the school fund to every pupil in the New York Institution for the Blind does not involve the institution as purely charitable. The appeal is sustained and the orders of the Appellate Division and Special Term are reversed.

The Inebriates' Home case went up on appeal from an order denying a writ of mandamus to compel the Controller of Brooklyn to pay the home 15 per cent. of $1,041,797.05, the amount received for liquor licenses from Jan. 1, 1895, to May 1, 1896.

The Court of Appeals decides: That the new constitution did not annul mandatory provisions in existing statutes requiring localities to pay public money to private charitable institutions, but left such provisions in force until superseded by subsequent legislation; the new Constitution simply limited future legislative action; from the time rules were adopted by the State Board of Charities no payments could legally be made for inmates of the Home received or retained in contravention of those rules; when an institution had to a great extent ceased its operations and had performed the service constituting the consideration for the public funds allowed it, the courts will not compel the payment to it of public moneys, intended for the support of inmates when the fund accrued.

The order denying the mandamus is affirmed.

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Desire to call attention to a most complete line of Silverware suitable for Holiday gifts ever produced. Articles selected now may be engraved and held if so desired, to be delivered at the proper time.

An early selection is advisable.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.

The Wanamaker Store

PERHAPS a million or more people of this vicinage have not yet made the acquaintance of our store. Possibly some hundreds of thousands of our visitors of the past year have not come to know us in any thorough manner.

Our difficulty is to get this store comprehended. When that condition is reached the printer will get less of our money. The pre-holiday period is the time in which we expect present friends to know our store better, and such as do not know the store at all, to introduce themselves.

There is a charm about the store. We hear it on all sides. A musical critic remarks that the orchestrions play with the precision and expression of a trained orchestra. An art critic wonders why the cultivated people of New York do not crowd our picture gallery. A practical business man exclaims with surprise over the elegance and cheapness of our Furniture. The Bric-a-brac room is an unending recreation. The Book Store holds an audience of all sorts—professional men, literary critics, readers of every class. And yet people will persist in calling this a "Department Store." Department Stores do not publish high-class literary periodicals. We have for years published BOOK NEWS. Each of our whole array of stores is complete in itself. Just examine the Candy Store—can you match it? A small interest, you say. But judge this business by any of its many interests—great or small—the result is just the same.

Rugs and Carpets. OUR Carpet Store has found the only vacancy in the local trade—at the top. The company up there is small and select, but we are gracefully received and enjoy the place.

Our broad carpet floor is crowded with choice Oriental rugs and high-grade carpets, but it is never too full to admit brotherly bargains. Witness the following:

A bunch of 37 pieces Antique Oriental Hall Rugs is to go at less than cost. They average 9 feet long by 3 ft. 6 in. wide. Prices $15 to $25. Their successors will cost us more than we charge you for these.

Good choosing in Carabagh and Daghestan Rugs at $4.50 and $5.75.

Smyrna Rugs: It will give you a headache to examine the long lines of them.

Wilton Rugs: Distinguished styles, extinguished prices. 18 by 36 in., $1.50; 27 by 54 in., $2.90; 36 by 60 in., $4.85.

Still in stock, 50 patterns first quality Moquettes, 75c. a yard.

We "point with pride" to our Carpet Store.

Third floor.

Cashmere Wrappers. A PRETTY wrapper is a favorite gift, and a sensible one; and a pretty cashmere is a favorite wrapper, for good reasons—the wide range of colors enables you to suit any complexion; and as to style, you can have it as simple or as elaborate as you like.

At $5.75—Fine cashmere, black, navy or garnet, made full front, Watteau plait back, with three rows of braid, making a bolero effect.

$6.25—Cardinal or navy cashmere, full front, with three rows of insertion across bust, Watteau back.

$7.50—Old rose, cardinal or navy cashmere, tight back, full front, with insertion in points across front and back.

$8.75—Handsome wrapper of navy, garnet or purple cashmere, Watteau back, full front, with two rows of wide black insertion; high collar, with plaited frill.

$9—Extra fine cashmere, in cadet blue green or cardinal, Watteau back, yoke front, with fine plaits and deep pointed ruffle, trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon and lace.

$12—Fine cardinal, navy or purple cashmere, fitted back, full front, with yoke of fine plaits, trimmed with knife-plaited ribbon.

$14.50—Very fine cashmere, gray, cardinal, navy or purple, with yoke back, Watteau plait, and full front, fastening down the side with trimming of wide insertion.

$16.50—Cardinal, gray, or heliotrope cashmere, yoke back, Watteau plait, fastening at side, handsomely trimmed with lace; four rows of insertion running bias across the front.

Second floor.

A True Story of the Great French. LOTS of cheap talk in stores and Dressmaking Parlors is decorated with the names of leading Paris dressmakers glibly reeled off in French-American patois. Although not devoid of unconscious humor, it is yet a tribute to the great French that their names are thus taken in vain.

We collect from them all the choicest pieces—not merely models to copy, but rich, original costumes, which we retain uncopied. Thus, Wanamaker's is Paris. Many have been sold from our autumn collection, some are just here, and we have a great story to tell concerning those that remain. It is in two parts. You must read both.

Part First. Saturday,

PAQUIN. Three symphonic visions.

First. Grey chenille embroidery, blue chiffon, white satin, grey taffeta. Upper part of waist and lower part of skirt are ruffled. Skirt is double, with the outer skirt opening in front. Delicacy of tone and color, exquisite freshness in design. Hints only—not descriptions. Price $500.

Second. Paquin is bold—an impressionist. Materials: Castor cloth, mink fur, satin, lace. The cloth color is new tan, satin to match, with cerise mirror satin at throat. Exquisite carriage costume. Price $400.

Third. A "Sortie de Bal." Uncut velvet in blush-flush pink, the entire costume edged with sable fur. Bertha waist, Mary Stuart collar. A magnificent Opera or Ball wrap. $500.

HENRIETTA FAVRE. Three duplicates of costumes just made for the Princess of Wales. Favre's first appearance in America.

First. Evening gown. Black net over white silk, exquisitely trimmed with steel embroidery in floral design. Price $400.

Second. Reception gown. Pale blue crepe-de-chine over blue-grey silk, trimmed with real lace inserting. Original, exquisite. Price $450.

Third. Dinner gown. Broadcloth of rare pearl shade with orange velvet finish at top of waist. Both skirt and waist are embroidered in chrysanthemum designs to match basic stuff, and waist is finished with honiton lace. Price $325.

SARA MAYER—Three characteristic compositions.

First. Reception gown. White moire antique silk, blocked with black satin. Waist is decorated with black lace and spangled in crystal and black, and ostrich feathers grace the skirt. Price $350.

Second. A touch of the same genius appears in a reseda green broadcloth dinner gown. The design is *a la princesse*, and the trimming is of cream white silk embroidery. Price $350.

Third. It required all of the skill of the idolized Sara to produce this Opera Wrap. It is *melange* white satin, orange velvet, rich embroidery, gold beads, fox fur. Mary Stuart supplies the *motif*. Price $400.

ROUFF—Two evening harmonies.

First. An evening costume of black chenille dotted net upon black silk—a textile triumph. The trimmings are swallow designs expressed in spangles. Curious in originality. Price $400.

Second. Chiffons and satins in white, with blue uncut velvet, compose a costume for evening that is the refinement of originality. In the trimmings, sprays of cream silk embroidery spring from bow-knots that are mounted upon black lace. Price $350.

The foregoing is printed as an introduction to a group of *thirty-six* costumes and wraps that are on sale at $200 to $500, and all cheap; each the product of some great designer in dress.

Now for the

Part Second. Monday.

The entire thirty-six costumes are collected in the beautiful new salons. Each lady visitor desiring to examine them can have an exclusive room. But the prices! Changes have come over the dreams of harmony in stuffs and color.

PAQUIN'S.
First, reduced from $500 to $250.
Second, reduced from $400 to $200.
Third, reduced from $500 to $250.

FAVRE'S.
First, reduced from $400 to $200.
Second, reduced from $450 to $225.
Third, reduced from $325 to $162.50.

MAYER.
First, reduced from $350 to $175.
Second, reduced from $350 to $175.
Third, reduced from $400 to $200.

ROUFF.
First, reduced from $400 to $200.
Second, reduced from $350 to $175.

And all the rest, including every costume in our stock, at $200 or over, come under the same rule and the prices are reduced one-half.

Not that the goods have fallen in value—they haven't declined one per cent. But the time to move on has come; we never carry garments of high grades past their original season.

Men's Furnishings. THE ebb and flow of the great trade in men's furnishings, bring new things and close out new things daily. Here are some choice goods opened up this morning.

Men's Night Shirts in a beautiful new weave; a fine soft cord with needlework trimming. $2.

Some old-fashioned genuine bandana handkerchiefs, from London. $1.25, $1.75, and $2.

Imported Bath Wraps, in entirely new Wanamaker ideas; in raised stripe and plaids; in pinks, greens, blues, white, yellow, and combination colorings. $5.

Broadway and Ninth street.

New Dress Silks. THE lots of Japanese wash silks opened last week at *Forty-five Cents* are commanding much attention, and are selling freely. Checks, plaids, stripes in new color combinations. Will they interest you?

Another advance guard of spring appears in the new twilled Foulard silks. They take the name of the prize-winner at the Grand Prix—the Doge, and thus will they be known throughout the season. They are the best in finish and color of any silks of their class, and have the charm of latest novelty. Twenty patterns—all black, or blue with white.

Rotunda.

Dress Goods—A Great Occasion. DECEMBER the great month for Dress Goods selling. The weather snaps out "new dresses."

Practical Holiday thinking whispers "give Dress Goods."

All things conspire to awaken the Dress Goods demand.

Apropos to this, remember that Dress Goods are the backbone of our Dry Goods business. Therefore we never take second place in the stocks of Dress Goods we offer—we meet the comparisons of the world.

The emphasis of to-day's Dress Goods news comes in the substantial reductions of prices upon elegant imported novelties—the newest goods of the season.

Look down the list:

At 50c, reduced from 85c.
Mohair Matelasse Novelty, in six attractive combinations.

At 75c, reduced from $1.
Matelasse Granites, in six choice colors with black figures.

At $1.25, reduced from $1.75.
Covert Granites, in combinations of cardinal, royal blue, olive, and green with black.

At $1.75, reduced from $2.50.
Silk-and-wool Matelasse Velour, in combinations of black with blue, cardinal, and brown.

At $1.75, reduced from $2.25.
Mohair Cheviot Velour; the irregular cords forming the weave give it style and character above that of a smoother weave; shown in seven leading colors.

At $2, reduced from $2.75.
Silk-and-wool Moire Bengaline, in three choice colors.

At $2, reduced from $2.75.
Mohair Soutache Novelty, in stylish designs of black on colors; five to choose from.

At $2, reduced from $2.50.
Bayadere Stripe Satin Cloth, in seven different colors.

At $2.25, reduced from $3.25.
Faille Silk Stripe Dotted Epingline; in grounds of black prettied with pin dots of colored mohair.

At $2.50, reduced from $3.50.
Silk-and-wool Cube Figured Epingline; in navy blue, green, and heliotrope.

At $2.50, reduced from $3.50.
Silk-and-wool Matelasse; in black with dots of colored mohair showing through the centre of the figure.

At $2.50, reduced from $3.50.
Worsted Lattice Novelty; in black with bright colored mohair showing through the weave.

At $3, reduced from $4.50.
Mohair Novelty Lattice; open weave in black mohair cubes, with under weave making it attractive by bright color combinations.

Rotunda.

Dress Patterns for Gifts. DRESS lengths of cotton stuffs neatly banded.

Calico patterns, 10 yards for 60c.
Chintz patterns, 10 yards, 36 in. wide, $1.
Percale patterns, 9 to 10 1-2 yards, $1.13 to $1.31.
Printed flannel patterns, 10 yards, 80c.

A large variety of wool Dress Goods in full patterns, neatly banded, $1.75 to $6.

Also a very large collection of wool Dress Goods, neatly enclosed in tinted pasteboard boxes; ample quantities of stuffs and garnitures for complete dress. The following are a few selections from our large lines.

$2.50 and $2.75—All wool fancy cheviot, with braid trimming.
$3—Fancy Suiting, with braid trimming.
$3.25—Covert Cloth, with braid trimming.
$3.50—Fine fancy Cheviot, with braid trimming.
$3.50—Cheviot for skirt, and plaid velour for waist.
$3.75—All-wool Serge and fancy silk trimming.
$3.75—Novelty Cheviot and Velveteen trimming.
$4—Serge and novelty silk trimming.
$4.50—Plain Cheviot and Silk-and-wool Velour plaid.
$4.50—Matelasse and velveteen trimming.
$4.50—Covert Cloth and braid trimming.
$5—Fancy Boucle and astrakhan trimming.
$5—Fancy Cheviot and astrakhan trimming.
$5.50—Drap d'Ete and novelty silk trimming.
$5.50—Novelty Cheviot and astrakhan trimming.
$6—Matelasse Epingline and velveteen trimming.

The arrangement of Dress Goods in gift forms is a specialty to which we have given very careful attention for years.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

China and Cut Glass Ware. THERE is a steady and strong demand for the Haviland Dinner Sets and fine Austrian plates and Bric-a-brac announced on Friday evening last.

All the lines are still in stock. Amplitude joins cheapness here, or cheapness gets no notice in the store news.

People are wondering, and so are we, how the Austrians can equal the French on so many rich, rare and beautiful pottery goods, and discount the French prices fifty per cent. But they do.

Neither European country can match America in cut glass. Any first-class stock of glass table ware proves that, especially our own.

The novel cuttings are all here—Plaza, Crescent, Estelle, Prism, Rose.

Bowls, $3.75 to $30.
Nappies, $4 to $26.
Claret Jugs, $5 to $15.
Caraffes, $1.75 to $10.
Vases, $2 to $15.
Olive dishes—handled—$2.25 to $3.75.
Olive dishes—unhandled—$1.75 to $5.
Tumblers, $2.75 to $30 a dozen.

In each line there are especial items at very low prices.

Basement.

Handkerchiefs. INSURANCE against disappointment—that's really what you have in buying handkerchiefs in a store where no thread of cotton can enter.

Cases of fresh goods are coming in every day now, direct from Ireland, from France, from Switzerland—and some from Japan, by way of Switzerland. Nothing can surpass the exquisite beauty of the Swiss embroidered handkerchiefs of Japanese silk, in all white and delicate shades of colored silk embroidery.

Boxes, boxes, boxes—all sorts of pretty fancies in boxed handkerchiefs for men, for women, for children. Some of the boxes have Christmas cards already attached in dainty fashion. All handkerchiefs bought for gifts will be put in neat boxes without charge if desired.

Don't judge of qualities by our *prices*,—handkerchiefs at Wanamaker's are apt to be finer than others at the same price. Take men's hemstitched that we sell at $1.75 a dozen; they are the usual 22-cent handkerchiefs—(and we can't get them in fast enough.)

A special counter for real Duchesse and point lace handkerchiefs is on the centre aisle, Broadway.

Here are three special lots of handkerchiefs for to-day:

100 dozen men's hemstitched handkerchiefs, one-half and one inch hems, at

$1 a dozen.

A lot of 25c and 35c. embroidered and hemstitched handkerchiefs, with lace edges,

15c. each.

Women's hemstitched and embroidered handkerchiefs, fine sheer cloth usual 50c. and 75c grades, here

35c. each.

Main, Second and Fifth floors.

A Great Book Bargain. RIDPATH'S great History of the World and History of the Races is a work that has no competitors, and no substitutes. For this reason people gladly pay $48 for the eight massive volumes, with their wealth of illustrations; it is worth the money.

But selling books by subscription, as this History has been sold, is the wasteful way. There is much to pay for beside the book. The Wanamaker way of selling books, especially costly works of reference, is to bring them direct from publisher to reader. This plan has been remarkably successful with the Standard American Encyclopedia and other great reference books; and in the case of the Ridpath History, it gives our club-members

A $48 Book for $23.50.

The entire set of eight volumes, in any binding, is delivered upon payment of the membership fee—One Dollar. Members agree to make fifteen monthly payments—first payment thirty days after joining—for the cloth-bound, $1.50 a month; for the half-Russia—by far the more durable and attractive—$2 a month, for sumptuous full morocco, $2.50 a month.

Members may resign within ten days, and their payments will be returned.

Specimen pages, illustrations, testimonials, mailed free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Fine French Petticoats. EIGHTY-THREE silk petticoats, the most beautiful work of Paris dressmakers, are to be closed out at just three-fourths of last week's prices. They are in light and dark silks, a few in black; all elaborately trimmed with ruffles, flouncings, lace, and chiffon—only one of a kind.

Here are a few of the prices:—

$18, now $13.50
$25, now $18.75
$33, now $24.75
$40, now $30
$52.50, now $39.50
$65, now $48.50.
$75, now $56.25
$90, now $67.50

Little French Store, second floor.

Advertising that Must Be Read as News

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Charged with Wholesale Swindling.

Several charges of larceny were entered against Emanuel Hockauser of 55 St. Mark's Place in Centre Street Court yesterday morning, and Magistrate Meade remanded the prisoner until to-day. Detectives Jackson and Mahoney of the Mulberry Street Station said that the prisoner and another man not yet arrested had obtained six sewing machines, worth $120, from a dealer on Ludlow Street for rental, and had sold the machines for $28. They said that on Saturday the men had returned and rented two more, giving in payment a check for $23.47 drawn on the German Exchange Bank, 330 Bowery. The dealer returned to them $20.47 in change, and later on found that the check was worthless. The detectives also alleged that the prisoner and his partner had obtained valuable watches on commission from jewelers and had afterward pawned them.

Servant Killed by Gas.

Sophie Wolf, seventeen years old, a servant in the family of Ferdinand Niebaur, a dyer at 1,639 Broadway, Williamsburg, was found dead in her room back of the store yesterday, having been asphyxiated by illuminating gas. Mrs. Niebaur engaged the girl at an intelligence office at 1,734 Broadway, Thursday. The girl landed here from Austria three weeks ago. It is thought that she blew out the gas.

Newark Gas Company.

NEWARK, Dec. 5.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Newark Gas Company, to be held to-morrow morning, the Directors will be empowered to increase the capital stock $4,000,000, which will make it $5,000,000 in all. Of the proposed new stock, $2,000,000 will be 6 per cent. preferred and the other $2,000,000 common stock. It is not proposed to issue the stock, but simply to give the Directors the authority to issue it when they consider it advisable.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS

Annual Report of James H. Eckels, the Controller of the Currency.

STATISTICS OF CIRCULATION

Recommendation that the Government Go Out of the Banking Business—Operations of the Year Ended Oct. 31.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The annual report of James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, for the year ended Oct. 31, 1897, opens with a brief review of the history of the legislation which constitutes the present National Bank act, and invites the attention of Congress to amendments to the law recommended in former reports without specifically repeating them.

On the subject of bank-note circulation the Controller says:

"It is noticeable that in all the changes which have been wrought in the National Currency act from its inception to the present time the feature subject to criticism, but which was intended should constitute the principal benefit to be conferred, has remained comparatively unchanged, namely, the note-issuing function. Whatever justification there was in the first instance for restricting the issuing of notes against the bonds of the Government deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to 90 per cent. of the par value thereof, long since ceased. In the report of every Controller of the Currency during the past twenty years the wisdom of changing the existing law so that the banks, and through them the communities in which located, might have the additional benefit of an added loanable capital, has been urged. Despite all this the law still remains without amendment.

"Not only should the bank act be amended in this particular, but Congress should seriously consider such a change in the method of bank-note issues as will enable the banks of the coutry to more adequately meet the demands of trade and commerce in all sections of the country. The business of banking, like every other form of investment, must be made attractive to capital. If it is placed upon a footing different from other undertakings, embarrassed through unnecessary restrictions, and deprived of proper sources of profit, the result cannot be otherwise than that investable capital will seek other means of employment, and to such an extent deprive the people of the benefits of the agency most requisite to commercial activity.

This Country Stands Alone.

"It is considered by every great commercial government, except the United States, to be the sole province of the banks to issue the paper which circulates as currency. The belief in a bank-note currency as being better and safer than a Government paper currency prevailed unquestioned in this country until, under the apparent exigencies of the war, the Government undertook to issue paper currency. Even under such circumstances the promise was always given, however, that it should be retired at the earliest practicable moment, and the admission freely made that it was neither a wise measure nor a safe form of currency.

"Between the competition of the Government note issues on the one hand and the unnecessary restrictions imposed by law upon the other, together with the increasing price of bonds required to be deposited as security, the note-issuing function of the banks has been permitted to become merely an incident to the conduct of the National Banking Associations of the country. It has been seriously suggested more than once that the bank-note issues be done away with and all paper be issued by the Government instead. The danger of such a course is not to be overestimated. The experience of every government has been that governmental currency paper is a source of weakness and danger. In the United States, where there has been the nearest approach to success, with the volume of the Federal paper comparatively limited in amount, the credit of the Government has been more than once put in jeopardy through it, and the business interests of the country subjected to unnecessary loss and confusion.

"The argument that the Government, better than the banks, can provide for the redemption of paper-note issues will not stand the test of a careful analysis. The Government has no means for caring for its demand liabilities, except through borrowing and through the levying of taxes. Upon the other hand, the banks have assets which can be promptly converted into cash to meet their outstanding notes when presented. Their ability to command gold has always been beyond that of the Government, for in each financial exigency which has confronted the Government the banks have furnished to it the amounts necessary to maintain its solvency.

"It is impossible to believe that with a system of bank note issues, based in part upon securities and in part upon bank assets, the country cannot be provided with a sound, safe, and elastic bank-note issue, always commensurate with and responsive to the demands of trade. The Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have been found to be ample in their resources to provide the note issues for use in the trade of the United Kingdom. The same is true of the Bank of France.

The Deutsche Reichsbank.

"The Deutsche Reichsbank, or German Imperial Bank, has for more than twenty-two years issued bank-note paper against assets which has maintained its value and has been so controlled as to successfully meet the commercial needs of the Empire.

"This bank was created in 1875, and by the terms of the statute of its creation is subject to imperial supervision and direction. Its functions are to regulate the money circulation within the jurisdiction of the German Empire, to facilitate settlements, and utilize available capital. The notes are issued against its general assets, but are not legal tender, the imperial decree stating that there shall be no obligation to accept bank notes in case of those payments which are to be legally discharged in coin. The fact, however, of the notes not being a legal tender has in no way hindered or prevented their general circulation, and they are freely accepted, both at home and abroad. At all times, however, the bank is required to maintain a coin and bullion reserve amounting to at least one-third of the notes in circulation.

"The authorized circulation of the bank, without tax, was fixed arbitrarily, and this circulation required a reserve of one-third in cash or its equivalent, and the other two-thirds may be covered by discounted bills not maturing later than three months from date, and protectel usually by three (never less than two) solid and accredited vouchers. All notes issued beyond the limit so fixed were to be covered by a cash reserve, but this restriction on note circulation having always been a source of weakness to banks of issue because of inelasticity, the German Imperial Bank, by its act of creation, provided that when the Imperial Bank issued its uncovered notes in excess of the limit provided, a tax of 5 per cent. per annum on such uncovered notes must be paid. It was not until six years after the bank's creation that any notes subject to this 5 per cent. tax were issued, and only in a few instances has it been obliged to issue its uncovered notes subject to this 5 per cent. annual tax.

"The latest returns obtainable for the whole year of the outstanding note circulation of the German Imperial Bank show that during the year 1896, the lowest amount was 973,484,000 marks on Feb. 23, while the highest was 1,257,925,000 marks, reached Dec. 31, the average for the year being 1,083,497,000 marks, against an average for the year 1895 of 1,095,593,000 marks. The amount of uncovered notes allotted to the bank in accordance with Section 9 of the bank law was exceeded in the year 1896 on the following dates and in the following amounts: On Jan. 7, by 35,811,520 marks; on March 31, by 44,008,225 marks; on June 30, by 34,328,672 marks; on Sept. 30, by 119,558,561 marks; on Oct. 7, by 78,352,771 marks; on Dec. 31, by 134,149,422 marks. On these amounts a tax was paid of 464,801.22 marks, which is carried as an item in the liabilities of the bank.

"The latest obtainable statements of the bank, from Aug. 7, 1897, to Oct. 23, 1897, show that within this time the rate of discount advanced from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. The rate continued from Aug. 7 to Aug. 31 at 3 per cent.; advanced on Sept. 7 and continued until Oct. 7 at 4 per cent., and reached 5 per cent. on Oct. 15 and 23. At these various periods the outstanding circulation is shown to have been as follows: 1,052,132,000 marks, 1,038,446,000 marks, 1,080,931,000 marks, 1,070,683,000 marks, 1,066,774,000 marks, 1,056,156,000 marks, 1,080,822,000 marks, 1,286,923,000 marks, 1,242,109,000 marks, 1,168,414,000 marks, and 1,125,550,000 marks."

The total number of National banks organized since the date the first certificate of authority was issued, on June 20, 1863, to the close of the year just ended was 5,095, making an average for each year of 150. On Oct. 31 last there were in active operation 3,617 banks, having an authorized capital stock of $630,230,295. The total outstanding circulation of the banks then in operation was $229,199,880, of which $202,994,555 was secured by bonds of the United States and the balance by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. The total circulation outstanding of all National banks on Oct. 31 was $230,131,005, of which amount $1,558,800 was secured by bonds held for account of insolvent and liquidating banks, and $26,205,325 by lawful money deposited for their account and by active banks reducing circulation. The net decrease in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was $12,584,384, and the gross decrease in the total circulation was $4,851,292.

The 3,617 banks in operation are divided geographically as follows: 588, with an authorized capital stock of $159,291,620, in the New England States; 956, with an aggregate capital stock of $195,124,275, in the Eastern States; 546, with a capital stock of $66,761,900, in the Southern States; 1,046, with a capital stock of $160,163,967, in the Middle States; 357, with a capital stock of $32,654,160, in the Western States, and 124, with a capital stock of $17,465,000, in the Pacific States. Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, and Texas lead in point of number of active banks. Arranged according to capital stock, Massachusetts is first, with $94,327,500; New York second, with $83,169,940; Pennsylvania third, with $75,193,390, followed by Ohio, with $45,235,967; Illinois, with $37,296,000, and Texas, with $19,985,000.

During the year just closed 44 banks were organized, located in 18 States and 2 Territories, with an aggregate capital stock of $4,420,000. The corporate existence of 17 National Banks in 12 States was extended during the year, with a capital stock of $2,139,000 and a total circulation of $722,700. The number of banks which left the system by reason of the expiration of their charters during the report year was 2, with a capital stock of $150,000 and circulation of $61,200. These banks were located in New York and Indiana, and were succeeded by new associations, with a capital stock of $100,000 and circulation of $24,750. During the coming year the corporate existence of 23 banks will expire, having a capital stock aggregating $2,679,000 and circulation amounting to $1,032,975. The number of banks which went into voluntary liquidation during the year was 71, having a capital stock of $9,659,000 and circulation of $1,729,040.

Number of Banks Decreased.

A comparison with the report of last year shows the number of banks to have decreased 62, with a decrease of capital stock of $11,090,500. There was an increase of 16 in the number of banks organized, and 33 banks went into voluntary liquidation. There has been an increase of 10 in number of receivers appointed and a decrease of 9 in the number of extensions of corporate existence. The loss through expiration of charters increased 1, and the number organized to succeed expiring associations increased 1.

Of the 6,337,114 shares issued on July 5, 1897, 5,464,037 are held by residents of the States in which the banks are located, 873,077 by non-residents, of which 21,729 are held by residents of foreign countries. The number owned by women is 1,418,542.

The investments by residents in the New England and Eastern States in the stock of the National banks located in the Southern States amount to $5,294,600; in the Middle States, $8,678,200; in the Western States, $4,507,300; in the Pacific States, $1,823,600, and in all these sections, $20,303,700.

The shareholders number 281,225, of which 270,149 are natural persons, including 101,944 women. The corporations which are shareholders number 11,076. The average investment by each shareholder is about $2,250. A further classification shows that 169,948 persons or corporations hold stock of the par value of $1,000 or less; 79,756, over $1,000 or less than $5,000; 29,541, $5,000 or less than $30,000, and 1,980, $30,000 or over.

The diagram contained in the Controller's report for 1886, exhibiting the principal items entering into the statements of the banks and showing how each item varied during the twenty-one years of the life of the system, is reproduced in the report of this year and made to cover the entire period from Oct. 5, 1863, to Oct. 5, 1897. In this diagram the dates of financial crises and other events which have had a notable effect upon the condition of the banks are shown by vertical lines.

An analysis of the abstracts of the reports made this year by the banks in response to the five calls required by law is given, and shows the changes which have characterized the status of the banks at different periods of the year. During the year 38 banks were placed in the hands of receivers. Of this umber 1 has resumed business. Of the total number of insolvent banks 26 were finally closed during the year, leaving 127 still in process of liquidation. The affairs of 46 banks in the hands of receivers have also been practically wound up, but cannot be finally closed because of litigation pending. These banks are now on the inactive list, the expenses of the receiverships being only nominal and limited to the payment for services actually rendered. A strenuous effort has been made during the year, the Controller says, to formally close several receiverships, the available assets of which have already been realized upon, but undetermined legal controversies have generally been the barrier preventing the realization of the object desired.

Insolvent National Banks.

The increase in the rate per cent. paid to creditors of insolvent National banks is due in part to the greater efficiency and economy in conducting the liquidations, and shows conclusively, the Controller states, that Governmental supervision is growing more and more effective as new and improved methods are evolved from experience in handling the affairs of insolvent associations. The criticism, which, it is said, is not frequent, that receivers do not more quickly convert the assets into cash and thus pay dividends, is largely because of a failure to appreciate all the difficulties surrounding the situation. Receivers are not to blame if the trusts to which they are appointed have very little of value in their assets. While banking is free in every part of the country associations will often be formed by men without business tact, training, or judgment, or even the rudimentary knowledge of the principles of commercial banking.

There was paid to creditors of insolvent banks during the year $13,169,781 in dividends. The magnitude of this unequaled record, the report says, will be more forcibly illustrated if considered in the light of what has been accomplished heretofore in the way of dividend payments to the creditors of insolvent institutions. In 1893 there was paid in dividends $3,433,646; in 1894, $5,124,557; in 1895, $3,380,552; in 1896, $2,451,959, and in 1897, $13,169,781, making a total of dividends paid within the five years from 1893 to 1897 of $27,560,515, or 36¼ per cent. of all the dividends that have ever been paid to creditors of insolvent National banks. From 1863 to 1897 there has been paid in dividends $75,935,925, and in the year embraced in this report, $13,169,781, or 17 1-3 per cent. of all the dividends that have been paid during the period of thirty-four years of the existence of the system. Since Oct. 31, the end of the report year, 17 additional dividends have been ordered, amounting in the aggregate to about $625,000.

The report contains interesting information in regard to State banks and banking institutions, in regard to which the Controller says a reference to the comparative statements of the resources and liabilities of State banks from 1873 to 1897 will show that with one exception (in 1896) there has been an uninterrupted increase in the number of banks reporting, which is due rather to legislation providing for the collection of banking statistics than to actual increase in the number of existing banks of that character, although there has been a normal increase each year.

The returns from savings banks throughout the United States, the report states, are practically complete, but their value is somewhat impaired by the want of uniformity in dates showing the conditions of the institutions. The number of savings banks covered by the report is 980, being eight less than reported the previous year. There has been an increase in the resources of these banks of $55,517,311, in deposits of $47,847,096, and in surplus and other undivided profits of $9,224,585. The increase in the number of depositors is 135,638. The number of depositors is $5,201,132, and the amount to their credit is $1,939,376,035, which does not include $44,037,529 of deposits subject to check in stock savings banks, which are operated under charters permitting both a commercial and savings bank business. Investments by savings banks in United States bonds amount to $163,886,928, and in other bonds, stocks, &c., $772,374,743.

Reports were received from 251 loan and trust companies, all located in the New England and Eastern States, except four in Indiana, eleven in Illinois, and eight in Minnesota. About 18 per cent. of the net deposits of these institutions is held in cash and in credits with other financial institutions. The highest rate of dividends paid by them was 13.9 by New York State corporations, and the average rate paid was 7.8 per cent.

Returns were received from 759 private banks and bankers, only about 20 per cent. of the number doing business. The aggregate resources of the reporting banks is $77,953,444. The loans aggregate $48,902,295; United States bonds, $879,898; other bonds and stocks, $3,273,709; and cash on hand, $5,148,838.

The report states the records show that 12,817 incorporated and private banks were in existence about July 1, 1897, and that during the year 166 failed, of which 38 were National, 56 State banks and trust companies, 19 savings banks, and 47 private banks and bankers.

Postal Savings Banks.

The Controller devotes considerable space to the subject of postal savings banks, a system which originated in the United Kingdom. The system, the report says, is also in operation in France, Netherlands, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, Italy, India, Canada, and a number of English colonies, but nowhere does it attain the importance, either in magnitude of transactions or relatively to other savings institutions in those countries, that it does in the United Kingdom and its dependencies. In France the system was established in 1882. Its growth has been so rapid that in volume of deposits it stands second to the United Kingdom, though in number of depositors it is third, being exceeded by Italy. The report then goes on to show the operation of the postal savings-bank system in the various countries named above, and contains very interesting statistics on the subject.

The report contains the latest compiled statistics relative to the world's monetary systems and the stock of gold, silver, and paper currency. A feature of this statement is the per capita amount of each kind of money in the countries named. The per capita averages in the principal countries of the world are as follows: United States, $23.70; United Kingdom, $20.65; France, $34.68; Germany, $18.95; Austria-Hungary, $9.33, and Russia, $8.95.

The report also contains a digest of about 1,400 decisions rendered by Federal and State courts in bank cases, alphabetically arranged, with index of subjects affected by the decisions cited.

Several valuable tables have been added to the appendix, notably a classification of the capital of the banks by States and geographical divisions; comparative statement of the capital, bonds, and circulation by States, &c., at the date of each report made during the year, together with a condensed statement of the resources and liabilities of the banks in every State at the date of the October call, from 1863 to 1897.

The Controller renews his recommendation made in a former report with reference to the manner of compensating National bank examiners, that they be put upon an annual salary instead of receiving a fee for each examination, as now, the fund out of which their salary is to be paid to be raised by assessment upon the banks. The great benefit to be derived from such a change, the Controller states, would lie in the fact that the examiner would be in a position where he could apportion his time in making examinations in accordance with the needs of the banks, and that only in this way can that complete scrutiny be had of the banks' affairs which is due to the officers and shareholders and to the patrons and the general public.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The Astor House can boast of being a pioneer among American hotels in the matter of cooking by gas. It discovered some years ago the advantages of the method, which other hotels and restaurants have only come to perceive recently. So when inquirers go to the manager of the Astor House to ask him how he likes his apparatus for cooking by gas, his first answer is apt to be a little indignant. Would he have been using it for six years or more if he didn't like it? Then, settling down to something more specific, he will declare that he would not take $1,000 for his combination broiler, or his gas range, if it were not possible to replace them. Everybody knows how large a transient custom the Astor House restaurant has. On days like the Washington Centennial or the Grant Monument Day, when the city is crowded with strangers, the number of chops and steaks broiled and served in the Astor House is almost fabulous. Yet the combination gas broiler in the kitchen is ready to meet all demands, and could broil for a regiment every day, if necessary. How much does the gas cost? Well, they refuse to discuss that question at the Astor House. All they look to is the results—perfect cooking, satisfied guests. A few dollars more or less do not count in comparison.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 5TH AV.,
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
Now on Exhibition
DAY AND NIGHT.
Executors' Sale by Auction
of
Oil Paintings and Statuary,
By direction of
DUNCAN SMITH, Attorney, Wall St., New York, and GEORGE C. BRACKETT, Brooklyn, N. Y., Executors of the estate of Ellen Thurston, deceased,
Including the Statue of
"Rebecca at the Well"
By Joseph Mozier, 1812 to 1870, one of his most important works;
a Superb Copy of Titian's Flora, &c., &c.;
also choice paintings by
American and Foreign Artists
formerly belonging to
The Late Benjamin Fitch,
The estate of James Mills, and several private Collectors, and by order of
THE QUEEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY
and other parties in interest, several pieces of Marble Statuary, to be sold
Thursday and Friday Evenings,
December 9 and 10, at 8 o'clock.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

A Fugitive from Rochester Recognized at the Thorn Trial.

Julius M. Rosenthal, who was indicted in Rochester on March 24, 1893, on the charge of forgery in the second degree, was arrested about 7 o'clock last evening in front of the office of the Morgen Journal, at 176 William Street, where he was employed as a reporter. He was known there under the name of Moser, which is his middle name. He left Rochester about the time of the alleged transactions for which he was indicted, and at the same time changed his name from Rosenthal to Moser.

Before 1893 Rosenthal was employed as a reporter on the Rochester Volksblatt, of which Dr. E H. Makk is the editor. In February, 1893, Dr. Makk caused his arrest on the charge of forging his name to various papers, by means of which Rosenthal is alleged to have obtained a considerable sum of money. While at liberty on bail, Rosenthal attempted suicide at the Livingston Hotel, in Rochester, and shortly afterward he disappeared. The Grand Jury in the following month found two indictments against him for forgery in the second degree, and it was upon a bench warrant issued under one of these indictments that the arrest was made last evening. He was locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station to await the arrival of an officer from Rochester.

Since his indictment, the Rochester authorities have been constantly looking for him, but until recently they were unable to obtain track of the fugutive. News of him came to them finally in a rather interesting manner. A few days ago Frederick C. Hanford, formerly an assistant in the District Attorney's office in Rochester, was in this city on legal business, and, having a few hours to spare, went over to Long Island City to attend a session of the Thorn trial. Among the newspaper men who were there reporting the trial he recognized Rosenthal, and upon his return to Rochester he informed District Attorney George D. Forsyth, who sent an officer here with a warrant.

Industrial Colony Association.

The Industrial Colony Association has issued its first annual report for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1897. It gives a comprehensive account of the work done in training the boys who have come under the care of the association and have been at work on the farm situated at Gardiner, N. Y., describing in detail the industrial feature, the government, and religious and moral instruction. The Treasurer's report shows receipts of $1,751.88 and expenditures of $1,597.93, leaving a balance on hand on Oct. 1 of $153.95.

Passengers on La Bretagne.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French Line steamship La Bretagne were Dudley F. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, and Mrs. Phelps, the Rev. D. I. MacDermott, Arthur H. Little, and French Consul Dupas, en route to his station, Galveston, Texas.

BIG [illegible] ON DUANE STREET

Five-Story Brownstone Business Building Destroyed—Damage Estimated at $120,000.

TWO FIREMEN SLIGHTLY HURT

Roofs of Neighboring Structures Suffered, and the Contents of One Were Damaged by Smoke—Water Tower Broke Down.

Fire last night destroyed the five-story brownstone building 148 Duane Street, causing a loss of $100,000 to stock and $20,000 to the premises. The building was occupied on the ground floor by Julius Wile, Brother & Co., liquor dealers, whose damage was mostly by water. Rice Brothers & Tiffany, manufacturers of Young's perfumery, occupied the second floor. J. L. Alboez, a dealer in atomizers, occupied the third story, in which the fire broke out, and the Whiting Paper Company occupied the fourth and fifth floors. The building was owned by the Hutton estate.

Policeman Philip Havey of the Leonard Street Station discovered the fire. He went on duty at 6 o'clock, and soon after, while patrolling his post on Duane Street, between Church and West Broadway, smelled smoke. He went from building to building in the attempt to discover its origin, but it was not until 8:10 o'clock that a burst of flame from the third story windows of 148 Duane Street warned him of its whereabouts. Three alarms were sent in, and brought twelve engines, four trucks, and a water tower to the scene. Deputy Chief Purroy, in the absence in Cleveland of Chief Bonner, directed the firemen.

The fire was not subdued until after a hard fight of two hours and a half. Two slight casualties occurred to firemen. Fireman Walsh of Engine 13 was shocked by an electric current which came down the stream of water to the nozzle of the hose which he was holding. He was knocked down, but soon recovered, and pluckily insisted on returning to his duties. Engineer Charles Garland of Engine 30 was knocked senseless by a bursting steam gauge, while attending to his duties. He was carried to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, at West Broadway and Chambers Street, and his wound, a slight contusion of the nose and forehead, was dressed by Dr. Smith, the hotel physician. Nellie, the fire dog, which belongs to Engine 29, was hurled ten feet by a bursting hose on West Broadway, but escaped injury.

An accident to the fire tower, which was stationed in front of the burning building, shortly after 9 o'clock delayed its workings for twenty-five minutes, and allowed the flames to make more headway through the building. It was caused by the uncoupling of the Siamese joint at the foot of the standing hose in the main water pipe of the iron framework of the tower, which necessitated shutting off the water from the tower.

The building was attacked by the firemen from all four sides, on Duane, Reade, Church Streets, and West Broadway. The blaze was tackled from the rear through the premises of C. J. Van Houten & Co., 108 Reade Street, but the firemen had great difficulty in reaching it from this quarter, as they were obliged to drag their hose over an open space of twenty feet between the two buildings, and then found their way blocked by the heavy iron shutters which closed every window at the rear of the burning building. Electric wires, also, hampered the firemen in their work.

The roofs of the adjoining premises on each side were damaged by fire, and smoke damaged the contents of the building 150 and 152 Duane Street, occupied on the ground floor by the United States Express Company and the four upper floors by the Whiting Paper Company.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis was an interested spectator at the fire, and made frequent suggestions to Deputy Chief Purroy.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE.

House Partly Destroyed on Sound View Avenue, New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The residence of Edwin T. Smythe, on Sound View Avenue, this place, was partially destroyed at midnight last night by what is believed to be an incendiary fire. Mrs. Smythe's husband is the representative of a firm on Chambers Street, New York, and has been out West for several weeks on business. About a week ago Mrs. Smythe closed the house without taking any of the furniture or leaving anybody in charge, and went to New York.

A neighbor who lives opposite the Smythe house first noticed the fire and turned in an alarm. The damage is estimated at $5,000. The firemen saved the silverware, jewelry, and other costly articles.

Pastime Club Wins at Football.

The Pastime Athletic Club's football eleven of this city defeated the Central Field Club of William's Bridge at Wallace's Ridgewood Park, L. I., yesterday by a score of 16 to 0. Next Sunday the Pastimes will line up against the Wadsworth Athletic Club team. The teams lined up as follows yesterday:

Pastime A. C.	Position.	Central F. C.
Hannigan	Left end	Rabbett
Angell	Left tackle	Seifert
McAuley	Left guard	Miner
Warburton	Centre	Puggi
D. O'Connell	Right guard	Feth
Corbet	Right tackle	Neff
Valois	Right end	White
Melling	Quarter	Dillon
M. O'Connell	Left half back	Bell
Umpstadter	Right half back	Creamer
Roestick	Full back	Jordan

Referee—Mr. Maher, Central F. C. Umpire—Mr. Keegan, University of Pennsylvania. Touchdowns—Corbet, Umpstadter, McAuley. Goals kicked—Melling, 2. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Annapolis Football Officers.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 5.—The Naval Academy football team has elected Naval Cadet Charles H. Fischer of Pennsylvania Captain of the football team for the season of 1898 and Paul B. Dungan of Nebraska as Manager. Cadet Fischer is a member of the second class, and has played right guard in the football team for the last three seasons. He also was one of the boat crew which defeated the Pennsylvania boat crew in a two-mile race here last May.

George Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Exercises in memory of Henry George were held at the Auditorium this afternoon under the management of the Chicago Single Tax Club. Over 7,000 persons were in attendance. Mrs. George, clad in deep mourning, occupied a box.

She came to Chicago last week to attend the wedding of her son, Henry George, Jr., and prolonged her visit in order to be present at the memorial exercises. Edward O. Brown of Chicago presided. Addresses were made by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, Bishop John L. Spaulding of Peoria, and the Rev. Dr. S. S. Craig of Toronto, Ontario.

A Balloon Locomotive.

From The London Times.

A mountain railway constructed on a novel plan is shortly to be opened on the Hochstauffen, near Bad Reichenhall, Bavaria. The chief feature of the new system is that the force of traction is directed vertically upward, being derived from a balloon. The latter has a diameter of 66 feet and a lifting power of 10,560 pounds. The balloon, car, net, ropes, &c., weigh 4,620 pounds, and an allowance of 3,300 pounds is made for passengers and aeronauts, leaving a margin of 2,640 pounds. A single rail is used for the sole purpose of directing the course of the train and keeping the balloon with its load captive. To this end the rail is made T-shaped, and the car runs on it, gripping it from the sides and from below. The rail is anchored to the ground at distances of about fifteen feet. In descending the mountain the propelling force is gravity, and the balloon acts as a check to prevent accelerated motion. A ballast of water, taken in at the top of the mountain, provides the additional downward force required. The truck carries the water receptacle, which can be opened by the aeronauts during the journey. The truck and receptacle together weigh about 600 pounds, and when there is no wind the receptacle carries about 1,100 pounds of water, making a total weight of 1,760 pounds. When it is windy the strain between the balloon and the truck is reduced by letting the water out of the receptacle, thus compensating for the difference in power. The difference in weight caused by passengers entering or leaving the car is regulated by the use of separate weights, a sufficient number of which will be kept at the several stations.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Mr. Straus's Challenge Accepted, with Conditions—Trotting Notes at Home and Abroad.

The challenge issued by Nathan Straus during Horse Show week to drive Cobwebs against Ellorea, 2:09¼, at mile heats to wagon, has been answered by Calvary Morris, the owner of Ellorea. Mr. Morris is willing to make the match, but not over the proposed mile track on Long Island. He has stated, through his trainer, George W. Saunders, that he will meet Cobwebs for $5,000 a side, owners to drive, but the race must take place on the track of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Cleveland, some time next August. Mr. Straus's proposition was that the gate receipts be given to some charitable institution, and this Mr. Morris is satisfied with. He adds to this the offer that if Cobwebs is brought to Cleveland and should be defeated $1,000 will be allowed for expenses. But Mr. Straus will hardly go West for such a race. He insisted that the race should be held here in the East.

Thirty-five riders and drivers met in Brooklyn a few days ago and organized the Brooklyn Drivers' Association. It will be the purpose of the association to attempt to secure improved roads, and an application to the Good Roads Association for membership in its body will be made shortly. Several of the roads leading to Coney Island were in poor condition for driving last season, and improvements on them will be suggested at once. The association elected these officers: President—William M. Clarke; Vice President—Eben J. Beggs; Treasurer—H. H. Itgen; Secretary—Willis E. Stafford.

W. T. Woodward, the horse auctioneer, had a queer cure a few weeks ago. He was for a long time troubled with rheumatism to such an extent that he was often obliged to hobble around on crutches. Some one handed him two pieces of carbon thrown away by the trimmers of electric arc lights and told him that if he kept one piece in the right and the other in the left trousers pocket he would be cured. Woodward tried it, and, curiously enough, was able to walk without his crutches a few days later. Now he is firmly convinced that his cure was in some manner due to those pieces of carbon. He still keeps them in his pockets, and when he meets a rheumatic horseman he prescribes his new cure.

Another big sale of trotting stock will be held in Madison Square Garden by Peter C. Kellogg on Dec. 14, 15, and 16. Over 100 head will be in the lot, and among them will be a number of John H. Shults's, from the Parkville Stud, including Stranger, whose son, Colonel Kuser, divided the honors of the European trotting campaign of 1897 with his two great rivals, Azmon and Bravado. Thistle, another of Mr. Shults's sires, will also be sold. Robert Bonner will dispose of forty head, twenty of which are by Ansel, (2:20,) the son of Electioneer, and the thoroughbred mare Annette, by Lexington.

Miss Holloway of Baltimore, Md., who gave some splendid exhibitions of horsemanship in the jumping classes at the recent Horse Show, is one of the most daring followers of the Chevy Chase Hounds. She had a thrilling experience while showing Richmond over the jumps at the Horse Show, but a long training in the saddle made her look upon it as a trifling matter. Richmond is usually a clever fencer, but in this case he toppled over on his side, pinning Miss Holloway to the ground. She was uninjured, however, and remounted after a while and sent Richmond over the jumps. Miss Holloway is but eighteen years old, but she may be counted upon to be in at the "kill" in a hunt before many an older fox-hunter.

Coxey and Brown Donna, the pair of high-steppers who won the championship in their class for Charles F. Bates at the recent Horse Show, are both Ohio bred. Brown Donna is by the trotting stallion Brown Wilkes, and has a record of 2:24¼.

James Brown, the Austrian trainer, has been commissioned by various trotting men in Vienna to buy twelve record-holding trotters in the New York market before next Spring. He has, among the other commissions, orders for two "Strangers."

The American stallion Atlantic, 2:21, by Almont, who was leased by the Vienna Trotting Club to make the season of 1897 in that city will not return to Vienna next year. His owner received a subsidy of 8,000 florins from the Viennese society. Atlantic was sent to his original European owner, Signor Biaggio Oppi of Bologna, Italy, who imported him, and at once sold him to Signor Magnani. The latter sold him, and through his next buyer he found his way back to Signor Oppi's stud.

Kitty Collins and Benny C., two of the American trotters which Trainer "Tom" Smallwood made famous by driving them over forty miles in less than two hours, were sold at auction in London on Nov. 17. Benny C. brought $1,565 and Kitty Collins $785. Benny C. has had a splendid career in England. He left America with a mark of 2:22½, taken as a four-year-old. On Aug. 24, 1896, he won a ten-mile match race against the hackney Dangal at Paisley, Scotland, leading all the way and winning by 100 yards. He also won the champion four-mile scratch at Manchester, England, on March 9, 1897, beating a good field of horses, many of them American bred. Again, on April 16 of this year, he won the champion three-mile scratch race, winning in the easiest fashion, and establishing a new British record for the distance—7:49. Kitty Collins has also had a good career on the English trotting turf, but during the recent season she was used almost exclusively as a prompter for her stable companions.

Col. W. L. Simmons of Lexington, Ky., one of the most widely known breeders of trotters in the country, will retire from the turf in February. Col. Simmons began his turf career in 1873, when he took the great stallion George Wilkes to Kentucky. Through the stallion's progeny Col. Simmons netted in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. His entire stud, including six sons of George Wilkes, Jay Bird, the sire of Allerton, 2:09¼, and sixty-six other 2:30 trotters, will be sold by Woodward & Shanklin, at Lexington, in February. Besides those mentioned are William L., the sire of Axtel, 2:12; Young Jim, the sire of Trevillian, 2:08¾; Betterton, the sire of Prima Donna, 2:09¾; Monte Christo, the sire of Christo Queen, 2:11¼, and Eagle Bird, the sire of Monbars, 2:11¾. The entire stud includes about 125 head.

Vero Shaw, the manager of the Crystal Palace Horse Show, which is held annually in London, England, has succeeded in interesting a number of American exhibitors in the English exhibition, with the result that many American horses will cross the ocean next Fall ready for the show in the Spring. Mr. Shaw promises the Americans that they shall receive a hearty welcome, and if they carry with them as good stock as George B. Hulme did when he captured a number of blue ribbons at the English horse shows last Spring, they may win some prizes. Mr. Shaw will make arrangements to receive the shipments, and he has suggested that a veterinarian be sent with the horses. The Crystal Palace show next year will be held between the running of the Derby and the Oaks, a time when visitors from all parts of the world are in London. If the American exhibitors have any measure of success the result should be beneficial to American breeders of all classes, for the animals would bring good prices, and orders for more of the same sort would not be lacking.

The Rough Riding Club of New York, which made such splendid progress last year while Samuel Walter Taylor was President, has possession of the tan-bark ring at Durland's every Saturday night. Owing to a death in his family, Mr. Taylor has retired for a time, and a new set of officers has been installed. Capt. Rawson Turner, the club instructor, who has made experts of the members in the Indian sport of tent-pegging, is at his old place as instructor.

A new stringed orchestra has been engaged for the afternoon music rides at Dickel's Riding Academy. During the season the afternoon music rides will be given on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 4:30 until 6 o'clock. Special classes are now being formed for instruction in ladies' tandem riding.

STEAMER'S CREW OF BABEL.

British Captain Picks Up Many Men of Strange Tongues in Far Colombo.

ODD RITES OF THE ORIENTALS

Require Sheep to be Killed in Their Presence—Approach New York Clad in Gunny Sacks and Gaze in Wonder at the Sights.

The British tramp steamship Wennington Hall came to an anchor in the shadow of Liberty's statue yesterday afternoon. She had aboard a motley crew brought from far Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon. Many shades of complexion were there among the crew; many shades of Oriental religion they represented, several dialects they spoke, a variety of turbans they wore, but all were barefoot, and all were bundled up curiously in gunny sacks as protection against the chilly winds that played about Miss Liberty's pedestal. The men of the East looked in wonder at the bronze deity of the West, and their officers had to speak sharply to confine attention to work aboard ship as the anchor was dropped.

Capt. Hostler said that he had a cargo of sugar. He left Tjilatjap, Java, Sept. 20; Colombo, Oct. 5; Suez, Oct. 25, and Algiers, Nov. 6. He had taken on a crew of Lascars in Java, but thirty of them deserted at Colombo. They were afraid of the cold weather of these latitudes at this season. A wait of three weeks would have enabled him to get together a satisfactory crew to take the place of the runaways, but he had no time to spare, and he and his mates went out and picked up the required number from the streets of Colombo.

They were a barefooted, beturbaned lot. There was a Parsee and a Persian Mohammedan who in some inexplicable way had become possessed of the name Farrell; there were six kinds of East Indians, of as many religious sects, and five Ethiopian Arabs, and three or four ordinary, yellow Arabs. There were also a Frenchman and one German.

The Orientals shipped for the round trip, and though they represented so many creeds, they were all agreed that they must be provided during the voyage with fresh mutton, the sheep, in accordance with their common religious rite, to be killed in their presence. Their wishes in this respect were duly respected, but, nevertheless, the racial and religious differences in the crew brought about a condition aboard closely resembling that of Babel.

A Kutchman tired of his contract when the vessel was coming through the Red Sea, and he jumped overboard. A boat was lowered and he was rescued from a Red Sea grave. He was sent back to the stokehole. Most of the new crew were fire-room men. The Captain said that they made the fire room extra hot with their disputes. Then they were a lazy lot and wanted to sleep most of the time. It became necessary frequently to awake them by pounding the soles of their feet, after the accepted method of New York policemen in dealing with inebriated persons. They gave no end of trouble.

When the vessel reached these cold climes the men were thrown into a state of dismay. Many of them had stoked before, but never in a vessel that took them to such cold regions. The steamer was ransacked and every available rag and bag was brought out for the dusky Easterners to don when they left the fire rooms.

The Wennington Hall reached the Delaware Breakwater Dec. 4. Capt. Hostler discovered about that time that one of the ewes was with young. Fearing that it would interfere with his getting pratique at Quarantine, he decided to butcher the animal, but a howl went up among the crew. Such a proceeding, they explained, would bring disaster on the ship. Their religion forbade the slaughter of a sheep with young. This was duly explained to the Captain by a committee especially appointed. When he proved unrelenting they offered to pay any fine that might be imposed by the New York Quarantine officials. The sheep was spared and a day or two later the bleat of a young lamb was heard aboard. The little thing lived only a day.

The Wennington Hall will commence unloading her sugar in Brooklyn to-day. She will go to Brunswick, Ga., next, to take on cotton for England, and before the Orientals may again lounge about the streets of Colombo three months may have elapsed.

The Glenochil Afloat Again.

BREAKWATER, Del., Dec. 5.—The British steamer Glenochil, which was righted yesterday, was dragged off the rocks of the new breakwater late last night. Her forward engine rooms and her bottom were badly damaged, but the air-tight compartments kept her afloat. She will be towed to Philadelphia for repairs.

THE GREATER DANGER.

From The Ottawa (Can.) Free Press.

A very great peril is pointed out in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES in connection with the seal controversy, and its remarks are as applicable to Canada as to the United States. The moral of its commentary is that it is very singular that the destruction of a few hundred or thousand seals on and near the shores of far-away Alaska should get the United States and several other large nations into what looks much like a quarrel, while campaigns of extermination now in progress right at home and involving interests vastly more important create no excitement at all. And it asks the pertinent question, "For what is the value of every seal alive compared with that of our rapidly disappearing forests?" It is estimated that the loss may be put as about a cent to a thousand dollars.

Truly it is senseless to make so much ado over the seals while in connection with the timber the ugly fact remains, as is so constantly pointed out and once more emphasized by THE NEW YORK TIMES, the work of devastation is going on at a rate so rapid that the end is already in sight. Truly it may be said with respect to the woods that there are no international questions to complicate matters, no doubts about the best methods to adopt, and no question as to the enormous damage that will be done if the present suicidal system is followed a few years longer.

In the case of the forests, as in that of the seals, intelligent protection would mean an immediate and permanent increase of profit for the very men who are now making money with complete disregard for the future, but, while the extermination of the seals is a matter of no great, or even considerable, consequence, the disappearance of the trees will disastrously affect climate and rainfall and materially decrease fertility of the whole continent.

As in the United States so in Canada. It is not only with reference to the seals. There are a score of matters which are made bones of distracting contention to the detriment of others more important. So far as timber is concerned, there are movements on foot in the direction of a scientific treatment of the question. The speech of the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Legislature indicated that the Forestry Commission is doing a good work, and elsewhere there are proofs in sight that this all important question is receiving due attention. But we are beginning and that somewhat late.

Some very radical measures will have to be adopted if our forest resources are not to be wholly destroyed and the evils, already too much in evidence, which are now being felt so heavily in the United States, seen in their fullest sense. The discussion upon the subject which will arise in the Legislature will, it is to be hoped, be productive of benefit, but it would seem that it is one that has extended beyond mere local limits, and some interprovincial council to discuss it would be of great advantage.

A Queenly Idea.

From The London Figaro.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, who will reach her majority next August, has put a sudden stop to the numerous schemes for presenting her with mementos of the occasion by declaring, perhaps a little bluntly, that she will not accept anything at all. Her reason for taking this step is that pressure might have been put indirectly on some of her poorer subjects which would have led them to contribute beyond their means. We have seen something of that sort of thing in this country, and can admire the resolution of the little Queen in putting it out of the power of local pastors and masters to curry favor with the Court by levying forced contribution on the poorer classes. Holland is usually considered a rich country, but the wealth is in the hands of a few, and the average of prosperity is very low.

BISHOP ROWE ON THE KLONDIKE

A Protestant Episcopal Prelate Gives Results of His Observations in the Gold Country.

Bishop Peter T. Rowe of the Protestant Episcopal missionary district of Alaska has a territory under his jurisdiction covering an area of 570,000 square miles. In his second annual report, which he has just transmitted to the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Bishop Rowe says that he traveled 21,000 miles during the last year in attending to the duties connected with his work. He has a force under him consisting of a clergymen, 1 medical missionary, 2 teachers, a nurse, and a deaconess. Five persons were confirmed in the year, making a total of 28. There were 5 baptisms, 1 burial, 1 marriage, 21 celebrations of the holy communion, 116 services, 105 sermons and addresses during the year. The total offering for missions amounted to $500.57. In closing his report, the Bishop says of the Klondike gold fields:

"This is not a pertinent subject, perhaps, for this report, but the effect which it will have upon our work will justify the reference. The district in which these rich claims are found is Canadian territory; it is undoubtedly rich and of great extent. That other finds as rich as these will be made is an uncertainty, but, should they be only one-fiftieth as rich, they will be exceedingly valuable. The sober estimate of the number of men likely to go to this section within a year is from 100,000 to 500,000. It is more than likely that a large percentage of this number will find their way into some of the large, unprospected gold districts of our own territory, Birch Creek, Munook, Copper, &c. Certain it is that a great development is on the way.

"So many persons going in at once is sure to project a serious condition of things. Ground is not sufficiently prospected, supplies of provisions will be inadequate, the hardships and trials too great for many, distress and suffering will be the result. All these conditions are likely, and are more serious than many realize. No one should give up a living, or salary, for an uncertainty—and uncertainty it is. No one should venture to go without taking a year's provisions and $500. While I have all possible faith in the country, yet I fear that nine-tenths of those who venture will fail. I feel compelled to state this that men may not go there ignorant of the true condition of things."

A Party for the Klondike.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., Dec. 5.—There is being formed a party of a dozen men in and about this place to make a trip to the gold fields of the Klondike in the Spring. The party will go across the continent by rail, and at Seattle will purchase a boat. On this each man has had his place assigned, and has accepted it. At all times the Captain of the boat will be in command, and the organization will hold good while in the gold fields. Stores for two years for the party will be taken.

Sale of Mrs. Langtry's Yacht.

From The London Standard.

The announcement that Messrs. Thomson and Campbell would sell at the Mart, Tokenhouseyard yesterday afternoon the well-known yacht White Ladye drew a large company, which, however, included but few intending buyers, and indeed the actual bidding was confined to three gentlemen—Mr. Bailey of the firm of Messrs. Bailey & Leeson, Mr. Nicholson of Messrs. Camper & Nicholson, and Mr. J. Lawson Johnston of Kingswood, Sydenham Hill, who recently purchased the Britannia.

The auctioneer mentioned that the original cost was over £40,000, and it was stated in the room that a sum of £35,000 was paid for it shortly before it became the property of Mrs. Langtry. After cruising in the Mediterranean for some time, Mrs. Langtry tired of yachting, but this was after an offer made to buy the yacht at £22,000, which was refused. Since then the late Mr. Ogden Goelet had hired the boat for four consecutive years at £1,000 a month.

"Now," said Mr. Campbell, after reading the conditions of sale, "will some gentleman give me a start? Say £20,000; well, £18,000, £17,000." These suggestions meeting with no response, Mr. Campbell proceeded with others until he reached £8,000, when a voice in the back of the room offered £8,000, amid much laughter. After further repeated efforts on the part of the auctioneer a bid of £8,100 was obtained while Mr. Bailey stood, and odd hundreds followed slowly from other parts of the room, evidently from gentlemen who thought there was a real chance opening for securing a bargain. Slowly £9,000 was reached. Then came a long pause. "This," said Mr. Campbell, "is not the price of a really good yacht, and this particular one is the best afloat." Then followed a little praise of the boilers, which had been overhauled quite lately, and everything was in such order that in a few days the owner might sail for the Mediterranean. Gradually bids came from Mr. Nicholson, and just one from Mr. Johnston, and the price ran up to £11,000.

It was evident that there were only three left in the running—Mr. Bailey, Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Johnston. Eager consultations were made with Mr. Bailey, but finally, in response to the auctioneer's direct appeal, he shook his head. Mr. Nicholson then advanced another hundred—£11,100. "Any advance?" again demanded the auctioneer. Mr. Johnston nodded his head, and the hammer fell. The White Ladye passed at £11,200 into the ownership of Mr. J. Lawson Johnston. Cheers greeted the conclusion of the sale.

A Very Young Farmer's Success.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

New Madrid County is the home of probably the youngest successful farmer in Missouri—Amos Riley, a nine-year-old boy residing there, having planted in cotton three acres of ground which his grandfather had given him, and raised therefrom this season 1,521 pounds.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

34—Buck vs. Timoney.
35—American Mfg. Co. vs. SS. Maverick.
36—Hall vs. same.
37—Kiernan vs. Steam Tug Nannie Lamberson.
38—Empire Transportation Co. vs. same.
39—In re Campania Trasatlantica.
40—Union Pacific R. R. Co. vs. Dike.
4—Kittel vs. Augusta, Tallahassee & Gulf Railroad Co.
42—Dodge vs. United States.
43—Schoelkopf vs. Canalboats Harvey and Henry.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Vorhaus vs. American Surety Co.
2—Department of Buildings vs. Straus.
3—Same vs. Sullivan.
4—Shidlovsky vs. Shidlovsky.
5—In re Eckhardt.
6—Daus vs. Mussberger.
7—Bonairs vs. Arnheim.
8—Markert vs. Smith.
9—Wuttke vs. Woolner.
10—Delany vs. Birkett.
11—Humfreville vs. Bergen.
12—Olmesdahl vs. Olmesdahl.
13—In re Merriam Co.
14—In re Edgerton.
15—In re Ferraioli & Cameron Biscuit Co.
16—Smith vs. Rork.
17—Franklin Savings Bank vs. Farrell.
18—In re Carr.
19—McDonald vs. Monteith.
20—Laux vs. Hogeboom.
21—Weigley vs. Kneeland.
22—Little vs. Neely.
23—Bell vs. Uren.
24—People ex rel. Wahle vs. Strong.
25—Kinsella vs. Staaneck.
26—Ralph vs. Bernstein.
27—Moos vs. Stork.
28—Bernstein vs. Hamilton.
29—In re John T. Camp Co.
30—Wilcox vs. McDonald.
31—Stevens vs. Stanfield.
32—Mitchel vs. Post.
33—Moran vs. Vreeland.
34—In re Hannemann.
35—In re Bischoff.
36—Hofman vs. Seixas.
37—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Farley.
38—In re Higgins.
39—O'Dell vs. Ecuador Placer Mining Co.
40—Cohn vs. Ehrich.
41—Nathing vs. Mayor, &c.
42—In re Sayles.
43—Lester vs. Riaders.
44—In re Rapp.
45—Van Deventer vs. Breevoort Petroleum Co.
46—Haber vs. Haber.
47—Young Men's Christian Association vs. Harris.
48—Raff vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
49—Nugent vs. Nugent.
50—Von Kerventer vs. White.
51—Bonwill vs. Bonwill.
52—Veinberg vs. Meisel.
53—Schlachter vs. Boettgen.
54—In re Gaynor.
55—Otto Huber Brewery vs. Rosenfeld.
56—Taylor vs. Olivit.
57—In re Fuller.
58—In re Klein.
59—Judson vs. Judson.
60—Anderson vs. Anderson.
61—Flaherty vs. Cary.
62—Finnigan vs. Beihl.
63—Lesher vs. Salom.
64—Collinsplatt vs. Finlayson.
65—Cowles vs. Williams.
66—In re R. N. Haan & Co.
67—In re Crotona Park South.
68—Converse vs. Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co. of Maryland.
69—Van Arsdale vs. Longstreet.
70—Gould vs. McGillin.
71—Solomon vs. Lawrinsky.
72—In re West 11th and Bank Sts., N. R.
73—In re Bank and Bethune Sts. N. R.
74—In re Pier 35, N. R.
75—In re bulkhead, South St.
76—Hall vs. Hartwell.
77—In re Fallon.
78—In re Barclay St. Refrigerating Warehouse Co.
79—Fountain vs. Keatey.
80—In re Grinnell.
81—Brady vs. Schaeffel.
82—Hodder vs. O'Brien.
83—Standard Manufacturing Co. vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—In re Willis Avenue Bridge.
2—In re Depot Place.
3—In re One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St.
4—In re One Hundred and Thirty-sixth St.
5—In re Marion Avenue.
6—In re Emmerich Place.
7—In re Woodruff St.
8—In re Dater St.
9—In re East One Hundred and Sixty-first St.
10—In re Andrew's Av.
11—In re Wendover Av.
12—In re East One Hundred and Eighty-second St.
13—In re Public Place, One Hundred and Sixty-first St.
14—In re Garden St.
15—In re Ritter Place.
16—In re East Sixty-third St.
17—In re Katonah Av.
18—In re East One Hundred and Sixty-second St.
19—In re Sheridan Av.
20—In re Orchard St.
21—In re Lind Av.
22—In re Woodruff St.
23—In re Tudor Place.
24—In re East One Hundred and Fifty-third St.
25—In re East One Hundred and Fifty-third St.
26—In re Armstrong Cork Co.
27—New York Clearing House Building Co. vs. Barker.
28—Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. vs. same.
29—Welch vs. Mayor, &c.
30—People, ex rel. Scheich, vs. German Odd Fellows Home Association.
31—Aaron vs. O'Brien.
32—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. McGown.
33—In re Outcalt.
34—In re East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth St.
35—Trowbridge vs. Gans.
36—In re New York Piano Case Co.
37—Binninger vs. Binninger.
38—Kafka vs. Kafka.
39—Vanderbeek vs. Dalinski.
40—Martin vs. Del Piano.
41—Hyde vs. Bloomingdale.
42—Earle vs. Cavinato.
43—Church of Holy Apostles vs. New York Elevated Railroad Co.
44—United States Casualty Co. vs. Barker.
45—Johnston vs. Dahlgren.
46—Kealy vs. Kealy.
47—In re Sixth Place.
48—In re Fremont Av.
49—Belinsky vs. Belinsky.
50—Monson vs. Paine.
51—In re School site, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth St.
52—Otto vs. Hart.
53—Gilligan vs. Union Dime Savings Institution.
54—Same vs. Seaman's Bank for Savings.
55—Pugh vs. Dalzer.
56—Freund vs. Muller.
57—Clark vs. Clark.
Demurrers—
540—Harper vs. Harper.
542—Export Lumber Co. vs. South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.
591—Birdell vs. Tripler.
592—Wells & Newton Co. vs. Todd.
593—Freeman vs. Hellman.
594—Benedict vs. Ferguson.
595—Niebuhr vs. Senn.
596—Byrne vs. Stoddard.
597—McCotter vs. Demorest.
598—Garvey vs. Union Trust Co.
599—Same vs. Presbyterian Hospital.
602—Same vs. Union Trust Co.
600—Wiswell vs. Bennett.
601—Same vs. same.
603—Gilligan vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
604—Same vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.
605—Wurthmann vs. Eggers.
606—Abbott vs. Waite.
607—Tolan vs. Arnold.
608—University Press vs. Williams.
609—Adams vs. Ball.
610—North vs. Rockwood.
611—Arnot vs. Birch.
612—Paull vs. Smith.
613—Same vs. Smith.
614—People ex rel. Gleason vs. Wright.
615—Coleman vs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
616—Sachers vs. American Lithograph Co.
617—Goodall vs. Quintard.
Preferred Causes.—
5231—Morrissey vs. Mayor, &c.
5638—Kealy vs. Kealy.
5471—Dieterlen vs. Powers.
5505—People ex rel. Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. vs. Barker.
5506—People ex rel. Belding Brothers & Co. vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1357—London & River Platt Bank vs. Stein.
5244—Collins vs. Broderick.
5348—Rossman vs. Seaver.
5377—Lamb vs. Hay.
4329—Dascher vs. Dascher.
4858—Browne vs. Johnston & Co.
5085—Potter vs. Collis.
5207—Herrick vs. Schwab.
5311—Toscain vs. Avon.
5248—Bloith vs. Bloith.
5253—Cogan vs. McCabe.
5362—Osborne vs. L. Calvin Schaffer Co.
5495—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Buchanan.
4807—Sander vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
5484—Stimple vs. Fuller.
5030—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Sire.
5456—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Deicke.
5435—Haebler vs. Eichler Brewing Co.
4576—Mott vs. Mott.
5477—Rosenbaum vs. Silverman.
4977—Gilbert vs. Waller.
5382—Gunther vs. Gunther.
5125—Booth vs. Nagle.
4798—Starr vs. Starr.
1680—Walker vs. Taylor.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.
4998—Dumoussand vs. Dumoussand.
5353—Morrison vs. Brown.
5062—Metcalf vs. Moses.
5067—Murray vs. Mayor, &c.
5419—Knight vs. Enos.
4554—Collins vs. Williams.
4533—Collins vs. Brandt.
5257—Farrell vs. Humes.
5487—Otto vs. Van Ripper.
5248—N. Y. City Baptist Society vs. Ross.
5249—Same vs. Potter.
5303—Trabaud vs. Traband.
5552—Davis vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
5594—Gleason vs. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank.
5606—Bigelow vs. Korn.
5615—Steers vs. Hudson Building Co.
5624—Walker vs. Cryer.
5634—Charleton vs. Charleton.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5640.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. Assistant District Attorney Carpenter for the People.

1—Owen Sullivan and John Sullivan.
2—Francisco Curcio.
3—William C. Sayres.
4—Pietro Inielli.
5—Frank Smith.
6—James Welch, alias James Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calender clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

14119—Leggett vs. Heimerle.
13908—Angell vs. Gould.
13710—Berl vs. Met. St. Railway.
13457—Weber vs. Kaufman.
12857—Douglass vs. Noe.
12972—Gulterman vs. A. B. Frank Co.
13217—Same vs. same.
12995—Sloane vs. Tamsen.
13129—Oppenheim vs. San Domingo Finance Co.
12444—Zolzer vs Zolzer.
12493—Gray vs. French.
13660—Trafton vs. Met. St. Railway.
12927—Greenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
9919—De Luna vs. Mass. Benefit Life Association.
12306—McClure vs. Wilson.
13360—Gould vs. Met. St. Railway.
13416—Cruise vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
13776—Dawkins vs. Met. St. Railway.
12376—Green vs. Guest.
12377—Same vs. Garrison.
11811—De Garmendia vs. N. Y. Gas Light Co.
11746—Simonson vs. Lipman.
13113—Katz vs. Lowenthal.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

7307—Papa vs. Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.
5440—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
3607—Aberfoyle Mfg. Co. vs. Rothschild.
3810—Colgin vs. U. S. Mercantile Reporting Co.
3282—Freedman vs. Schacker.
1698—Henry vs. Salisbury.
6261—People, &c., vs. O'Brien.
5644—Herlihy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6766—Walsh vs. 3d Av. Railroad Co.
7164—Ware vs. Gulden.
7244—Apple vs. Frasse Co.
7261—Allen vs. O'Dell.
7273—Gallup vs. Sterling.
7031—Acker vs. Devenny.
3871—Schussler vs. Met. St. Railway.
7170—Bailey vs. Platt.
7275—Cooper vs. Rankin.
4554—Steiker vs. Plath.
6263—Sweeney vs. The Mayor, &c.
5087—Young vs. Farwell.
4480—Conway vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4481—Conway vs. same.
9878—Doorley vs. O'Gorman.
4155—Brew vs. Gallagher.
4062—Scherck vs. Kremer.
4828—Jensen vs. Deuch.
5337—American Strawboard Co. vs. Palmer.
6294—Brett vs. Ebel.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8,258.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII. VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

76—Volsin vs. Commercial Mut. Ins. Co.
6463—Parmenter vs. Am. Box Machine Co.
4319—Good vs. Anderson.
7103—Loebel vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
4544—Ford vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5472—Lubine vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
6840—Peterson vs. Moore.
5865—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7757—Wood vs. Sanford.
7770—Same vs. same.
4463—Holzmann vs. Monell.
7014—Lewis vs. 2d Av. Railroad Co.
6957—Thadden vs. Wolfe.
7491—Simon vs. Simon.
6936—Smith vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
7330—Riverside Bank vs. Liebler.
7765—O'Connor vs. Gibbs.
7782—Ritch vs. Robinson.
7709—Snead vs. Bunnafl.
2717—Pasternak vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
5478—Coghlan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4118—Frisbie vs. Heminway.
5963—Schaefer vs. Baker Transfer Co.
5241—Nichols vs. Hurst.
6932—Burton Stock Car Co. vs. Simmons.
5596—Goodhue vs. Layton.
5476—Underwood vs. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI. MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Furman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Issues of fact at 11 A. M.

297—Estate of Mary Brophy.

Contested Wills.—1316—Ann Armstrong. At 2 P. M.—1322—Will of Joseph S. Babcock.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Edward Kearney, William S. Sloan, Fannie R. Hazard, Jacob Stephen, Alexander Brown, Jr., Katie Goldberg, Mary Van Nest, Edward Gibb, Richard McGill, Mary F. De Cata, Benjamin Hirschberg. At 2 P. M.—Theodore Bruno, Carl Wiegand, Marcus H. Talbot.

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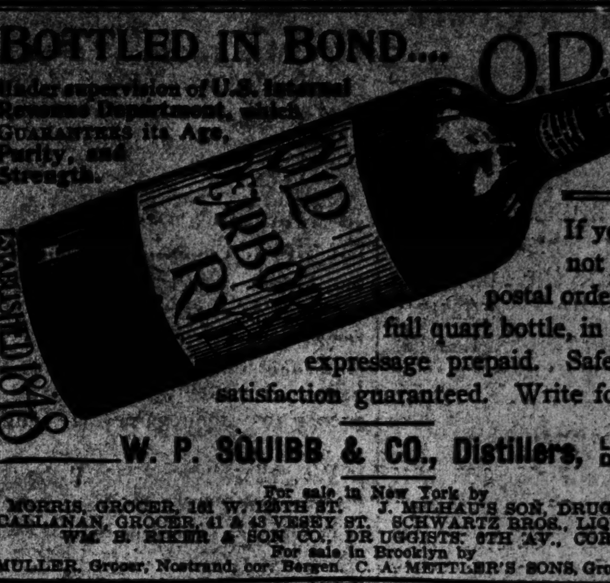

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SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

1210—Emilie Bartells.
1222—Emilie Bartells.
1306—Maria Elizabeth Cleveland.
1290—Mary Johnson.
4292—Dewitt C. Lawrence.
1310—Johanna Fuller.
1315—Mary McArthur.
1311—Thomas H. Watson.
1318—Daniel Doughan, or Dughan.
1305—Samuel J. Thompson.
1313—Samuel J. Thompson.
1328—Thomas Francis Donnelly.
1329—Mary Hannan.
1330—Ernestine Weiss.
1331—Kate Kavil.
1332—Franciska Blum.
1333—Artemus S. Cady.
1334—Anna Maria Dilg.
1335—Rose McDonald.
1336—Charles Coudert.
1337—Charles Coudert.
1338—Peter Tracy.
1339—Thomas J. Conaty.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor brownstone building, (formerly General Sessions.) All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes.

3419—Dyett vs. Hartwell.
2402—Fless & Ridge Printing Co. vs. Birdseye.
1831—Kerby vs. Friese.
1708—Carter vs. Empire Typesetting Machine Co.
2372—Ullman vs. Goldsmith.
780—Weiss vs. Haas.
2906—Niagara Bank of Buffalo vs. Chrystie.
3818—Equitable Mercantile Co. vs. Peterit & Wehrle Mfg. Co.
3190—Hilson Co. vs. Stein.
1647—Manhattan Brass Co. vs. Gilman.
3186—Katz vs. Hyman.
3091—Fischer vs. Friedel.
2354—Aicken vs. Bissell.
2505½—Kennedy vs. Roden.
3468½—Beadleston & Woerz vs. Wagener.
2947—Floriot vs. Bendel.
2188—Freeman vs. Horowitz.
3208—Mancebo vs. Stern.
3150—Pucci & J. Altieri Co. vs. Pucci.
3299—Bailey vs. Tugman.
2342—Lowenthal vs. Herman.
3137—Rogers vs. Mungo.
2710—Karsh vs. Larsen.
2802—Zann vs. Bissell.
2960—Druckman vs. Dorf.
3183—Forrest vs. Asten.
3186—Ludlow vs. Hogan.
3062—Porter Screen Manufacturing Co. vs. Schiver.
3411—Baille vs. Hart.
3461½—Duckworth vs. Crow.
3225—Shaw vs. Morse.
3467½—Romano vs. Lisanto.
3313—Geary vs. Dean.
2973—Blumberg vs. Cohen.
3071—Same vs. Levy.
3125—Same vs. Cohen.
3126—Same vs. same.
2450—Mantz vs. Bacher.
2449—Peters vs. same.
2781—Knapp vs. Knapp.
2817—Cunningham vs. Marks.
3069—McSorley vs. Steele.
3449—Leonard vs. Tamton Copper Mfg. Co.
3261—Allen vs. Hall.
3426—Wachtel vs. Blumenkrohn.
2484—Weinstein vs. Webster.
2915—Edmonds vs. Smith.
2647—Stothers vs. E. R. Terra Cotta Co.
3060—Phillip vs. Voss.
3538½—Harburgh vs. Smith.
3470—Mauresa vs. Smith.
2833—Simons vs. Martin & Gibson Mfg. Co.
3318—Katz vs. Ritchie.
3332—Beach vs. Aarons.
1216—Hyde vs. Markowitz.
3416—Bullus vs. Downing.
3061—Schwenker vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Co.
3260—Hyde vs. Gerhard.
3268—Ripley vs. Morrell.
2949—A. F. Engelhardt Co. vs. Peebles.
3123—Smith vs. Steeucken.
3487—Chapins vs. Hepburn.
3042—Murray vs Schultz.
3326—Hafleigh vs. Taylor.
3410—Solomon vs. Fusco.
3472—Stewart vs. Lowey.
1248—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
3425—Dolger vs. Appell.
2866—Goldschmidt vs. Davis.
3405—Oberworth vs. Gassner.
3054—Sanger vs. Worsdell Leather Co.
3530—Cook & Bernheimer Co. vs. Muller.
2384—Smith vs. Yard.
2722—McGrath vs. Macdonald.
3423—Hirschbaum vs. Flanagan.
3491—March vs. Kilgen.
3512—Jackson vs. Lederer.
2749—Harris vs. Purdy.
3467—Horwitz vs. Levin.
3169—Graves Elevator Co. Stephen Merritt Burial Co.
3351—De Witt vs. Johnson.
3458—Walker vs. Barker.
3174—Green vs. Bohm.
3509—Girsch vs. Sears.
3437—Bryan vs. Saranac Cycle Co.
3502—Hellinger vs. Manning.
3278—Burns vs. Ruffhead.
2141—Guillaume vs. Cutajar.
3422—Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. vs. Stanley Cycle Mfg. Co.
2751—Hess vs. Allen.
3556—Reed vs. Friedman.
2961—Balsam vs. Grabenstein.
3038—Flaum vs. Laubenkracht.
3503—Cook & Bernheimer Co. vs. Gartelman.
3254—Batger vs. Kuh.
3089—Oppenheim vs. Ehrlich.
1906—Cohen vs. Waldman.
2371—Eldred vs. Appleton.
1953—Sturz vs. Algro.
2447—Nashua Card & Glazed Paper Co. vs. Excelsior Glove Sewing Machine Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd for the People.

1—George Brunnell.
2—Diedrich Peters.
3—Dora H. Nellis, alias Blakely.
4—Robert Ferris.
5—Fred H. Parson, George W. Holt.
6—James F. Cowan.
7—Charles McCarthy.
8—Bruno Bretschneider, Joseph I. Ott, William Leonis.
9—Solomon Bermuth, Jonas Gartenlaub.
10—Gustave Knauth.
11—John Lamb.
12—Dominico Spino.
13—Samuel Newkofsky.
14—Edward J. Rattcliffe.
15—Andrew Butcher.
16—Harry Godet.
17—Pasquale Lordi.

Pleadings—
1—Charles Schlegel.
2—Donald A. McClelland.
3—Clifford Davis, Stephin R. Tobin.
4—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
5—William Foley.
6—James Farley.
7—Joseph Conroy.
8—William F. Clarke, alias Frank W. Clark.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bell for the People.

1—James Morgan, James McCafferty.
2—Benjamin Killion.
3—Thomas Leleen.
4—Mary Dunn, Mary Sampson.
5—Harry Goldstein, Thomas Cregan.
6—Stephen Kelly.
7—William O'Brien, Charles Daly.
8—Edna Witness.
To fix a day for trial—
9—Robert Lowery.
10—Edward N. Bates.
11—John Parker.
12—Diego Di Magro.
13—John C. Buckley.
14—William Moller.
15—John Finnegan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Milliken for the People.

1—Frank Hart.
2—Ida Spindler.
3—Hyman August.
4—John Murphy.
5—Henry G. Wolfson.
6—William J. Field.
7—George Harris.
8—Robert L. Klune.
9—Isidore Bettmann.
10—Hollis E. Cooley.
11—Harry E. Mack.
12—Thomas Gallagher.
13—Winfried Johnson.
14—William J. Carter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Peter Terrello.
2—Joseph Gordon.
3—Frank Redmond.
4—William Connors.
5—John Williams.
6—William U. McQuillan.
7—William O'Brien.
8—Jules M. Columbain.
9—Frank Russell.
10—Jane Westervelt.
11—Abraham Erenberg.
12—Clarence L. Hackett.
13—Rudolph Federroll.
14—Albert J. Dexter.
15—Jesse Gagnon.
16—Samuel Kreiser, Jacob N. H. Matosian, Hartin Kazablan, Grace Matthaei, James Marashlian, Mychran Yuzukjian, William O'Donnell.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.

Hahn vs. Langenzen—Edward D. O'Brien. Ehret vs. Theiss—Charles L. Guy.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bradley, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.—Non-enumerated. Day calendar.

83—Fifer vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
111—Guarantee Trust Co. vs. Philadelphia and New England Co.
218—Hackett vs. Webber as President.
220—Matter of Daly, &c.
222—Delehanty vs. Fethian.
223—Volkommer, Jr., vs. Nassau Railroad.
224—Matter of Joseph Thorn.
225—Matter of Jackson.
226—Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. vs. Board of Assessors.
228—Iselin vs. Tilford.
229—Irvene vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad.
230—Walling vs. Cranford.
231—Campbell vs. Fithian.
232—Matter of estate Arkenbergh.
233—Ferguson vs. Bruckmarr.
234—Timbrelake vs. Smith.
235—Waldmacher vs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R.
236—Styles vs. Styles.
239—Baven vs. Smith.
240—Burbank vs. Van Darn.
241—Jenkins vs. Gannon.
242—Jensen vs. Hamburg-Bremen Packet Company.
243—Pettit vs. City of Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—For motions—Van Wyck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—Smith, J.—Demurrers.

1571—Weiss vs. Whitelock.
1572—Hansen vs. Barry.
1573—Gubbins vs. Peterson.
1482—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
1306—Michel vs. Bainbridge.
566—Vollmer vs. Salle.

General Calendar—
1550—Alden vs. Roosevelt.
1494—Brustman vs. Bierschenk.
1234—Cobb vs. Burke.
1398—Smith vs. Guerney.
1541—Baker vs. Davenport.
1539—Brown vs. Dodworth.
1407—Hinman vs George Devlin.
1440—Hinman vs. John Devlin.
1255—Ruethlein vs. Ruethlein.
1465—Scholl vs. Scholl.
1479—Davis vs. Davis.
1525—Sachs vs. Sachs.
1347—Fisher vs. Jordan.
1507—Anderson vs. McGraw.
1274—L'Hommedieu vs. Brennan.
1546—Kreitzberg (No. 1) vs. Moser.
1547—Kreitzberg (No. 1) vs. Moser.
1567—Sanford vs. Sandford.
355—Reed vs. Brooklyn Trust Company.
969—Johnson vs. Austin.
1515—Briggs vs. Goerks.
1209—Kleppel vs. Kleppel.
1544—Gebhardt vs. Gebhardt.
1523—White vs. People's Trust Company.
1562—Claflin vs. Marks.
1537—Whiting vs. Whiting.
1540—J. Fallert Brewing Company vs. Liebgold.
1560—Moran vs. Empire State Dairy Company.
1514—Schmitt vs. Grasman.
1296—Pierce vs. Packard.
1298—Bennett vs. Vandenburg.
1297—Remsen vs. Vandenburg.
1388—Preston vs. Stewart.
129—McAuliffe vs. Sea Side Athletic Club.
1554—Love vs. Cox.
1242—Murphy vs. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II., Johnson, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.—

4342—Gross vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban R. R.
2161, 2162—Zucker vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1770—O'Brien vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
2015—Allen vs. City of Brooklyn.
2185—Zimmer vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2186—Elliott vs. Nassau R. R.
2188—Ward vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2070—Parison vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4278—Owens vs. Daly.
2193—Gould vs. Blossom.
2194—Leahy vs. Clavin.
2206—Maio vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban R. R.
2210—Ward vs. Nassau Railroad.
2211—Lachman vs. Towner.
2214—Derictor vs. Nassau R. R.
1872—Peterson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4332—Smellie vs. Gerrity.
4173—Redding vs. Belford.
2128—Pearson vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company.
2017—Kennelly vs. Nassau Railroad.
1663—Bennett vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.
1966—Title Guarantee Co. vs. Glen.
2062—Cardiff vs. Munson.
3542—Canton vs. Daly.
2919—McGillicuddy vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad.
1557—Malone vs. Horowitz et al.
1597—Faulkner vs. Dalton.
2222—Eppig vs. Link et al.
2223—Cashmaker vs. Nassau R. R.
2225—Bindle vs. Nassau R. R.
2228—McManus vs. Western Assurance Company.
2238—Haurahan vs. Nassau R. R.
2195—McGivney vs. Nassau R. R.
2173—Smith vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown R. R.
2235—Fitzgerald vs. Malcolm Brewing Co.
2237—Savall vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1755—McKinney, Jr., vs. City of Brooklyn.
4004—Sheridan vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
4274—Taylor vs. Bergida.
2067—Woods vs. Miller et al.
891—Henderson vs. Woodruff et al.
1771—Coler vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad.
2113—Hughes vs. Runk.
2003—Seymour vs. Mimosa.
466—Barranco vs. Towner.

The following causes being on the day calendar for the first time will be held for the day if marked ready. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call. The regular rules printed on the calendar will be followed.

2122—Kerner vs. Alstrom.
1399—Partridge et al vs. Kearns.
1492—Astrand vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2076—Fitzpatrick vs. Nassau R. R.
2099—Oram vs. Loeser & Co.
1580—Cashion vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3373—Amador vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1151—Nassau Bank vs. Campbell.
1488—Magrath vs. Third Avenue R. R.
1091—Nielson vs. Brown, Jr.
1458—Callahan et al. vs. O'Rourke.
767—Lyons vs. Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
4344—Whitlack vs. Fidelity and Casualty Co.
4202—Reilly vs. Citizens' Electric Light Co.
3169—Baptista vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1750—Wilhelms vs. Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban R. R.
1029—Hart vs. Brown et al.
2101—Merlies vs. Nassau R. R.
2152—Wilms vs. Nassau R. R.
1152—Nassau Bank vs. Stone.
1153—Same vs. same.
1154—Nassau Bank vs. Deary.
1155—Nassau Bank vs. Calder.
1157—Nassau Bank vs. Calder.
1156—Nassau Bank vs. Robinson.
1350—Marinor vs. Forman.
1480—Schowrup vs. Yesky.
1889—Burlingame vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
2078—Sachs vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4241—Campbell, Jr., vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4284—Fennell vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2234—Horowitz vs. Nassau R. R.
2199—People's Realty Co. vs. Hopkins.
355—Lott vs. Hopkins.
2230—Altman vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
1994—Joyce vs. Rosenberg.
1950—Duffy vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1918—White vs. Woods et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2241.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.

141—Daniel J. Foley vs. John O'Donnell.
123—Ezra D. Simonson vs. Louis Bradt.
165—James Wakefield vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
137B—Alexander Halliday vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
135—Abraham Fox vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
268—Mary A. Sullivan vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
331—John H. Kick vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
827—Charles Hegeman vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
332—Edward Dougherty vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
334—Isaac Lichtenberg vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
335—William Kerby vs. William Z. Fuller.
336—Joseph Meyer vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
337—John T. Gorman vs. Alice Gorman.
339—John Q. Delany vs. Union Ferry Co. of N. Y. and Brooklyn.
341—Metta Legenhansen vs. John J. Foley.
183—Mamie Henneberry vs. Elizabeth White.
138—Annie Breschard vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
672—Philip Somers vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
227—Douglas A. Park vs. Henry I. Hayden.
344—Appolonia Biehle vs. Henry C. Pirrmann.
345—Andrew L. Taylor vs. Moses P. Prout.
346—William Brobson vs. Philip P. Meagher.
347—Adolph Kronengold and another vs. William E. Booth.
348—Jacob Willman vs. John F. Ryan and another.
349—Jacob Willman vs. John J. Ryan and another.
670—Joel Cooper vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.

By the Court:
Demurrers—
804—Harry Thompson vs. Joseph S. Harrold.
805—James A. Sanford vs. Richard V. B. Newton.
806—Antonio Paturzo vs. Biaggio Scavullo and another.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 349.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Hurd, J.

Eugenio Rippetti, grand larceny, second degree; Frank J. Talmage, forgery, second degree; Adolph Bierman, grand larceny, second degree; Carl F. B. Fuchs, grand larceny, second degree; Angelo Fisfetti, murder, second degree; Antonio Rugerio, disorderly house; James Christopher, burglary, second degree; Joseph Cicero, burglary, third degree, grand larceny, second degree; Isaac Frank, burglary, third degree, petit larceny; John Reif, alias John Heff, grand larceny, second degree, second offense.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Andrew Shade, Sabyna Glynn, Eliza Needham, Henry George, Michael Lovely, Catharine O'Connor, Avis Anna Coffin, Nelson Sizer, John Jeffers, and Edward Frayne. The guardianship of Thomas Foy. The administration of Philip Hertling. The inventory of Alpheus Gillette. The estate of Annie M. Wheeler and Eliza T. White.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.

59—Will of John Mockler. 64—Will of Thomas Huzzey.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
CASINO—1999—8:10.
CHICKERING HALL—Song Recital—2:30.
DALY'S—Taming of the Shrew—8:15.
DORIS'S WINTER CIRCUS—2:00 and 8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Alexandra—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Born—Indian Summer—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Half a King—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30.
HUBER'S MUSEUM—Curiosities—Day and evening.
IRVING PLACE—Waldmeister—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:20.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15.
MANHATTAN—My Boys—8:30.
MURRAY HILL—Hoodman Blind—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—Pousse Café—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE TRUTH ABOUT RAPID TRANSIT.

Although the interest of the people of New York has been sufficiently great to bring the project for carrying out a real scheme for rapid transit to the point where it now depends solely upon the decision of the court as to whether or not the city may lend its credit for that purpose, there is still the most dense ignorance on the part of thousands of our citizens concerning what the plan really is. There is also on the part of many of the intelligent men in our community a blind prejudice which is even worse. This prejudice is generally based either on a mistaken notion that the underground road is to be like the old London Metropolitan line, with its darkness and the smoke and gases of combustion, or on a hastily drawn conclusion that the city should have nothing to do with the carrying out of any such enterprise; that if such things are undertaken at all, it should be by private capital.

As to the existing ignorance about the sort of tunnel road which it is proposed to build, probably nothing but seeing the completed work will enlighten the objector. It is true there is such a road in operation in Boston; light, well ventilated, and, though as yet only partly completed, already recognized as the most satisfactory solution possible of the difficulties of transit through the heart of the city. But we cannot take our citizens in a body over to slow-going Boston to see a municipal underground road being successfully operated, any more than we can take them to windy Chicago to witness the superior advantages of the operation of the elevated railroads by electricity. To compare the proposed subway system to the old London underground road or the Fourth Avenue tunnel of the New York Central would be like comparing the office buildings of the period when the latter were built with the best and latest of the office buildings of to-day. There has been just as great an advance made in subway building, as evidenced by the Boston work, as there has been in the construction of office buildings, and just as great an improvement in methods of traction as there has been in the elevator systems of buildings, and it may surely not be too much to expect open-eyed and progressive men, if such our citizens be, to recognize these facts.

The citizen who would be glad to have the project adversely decided upon by the court on the ground that the city has not sufficient credit, or as a matter of public policy should not lend its credit for such a purpose, may fully recognize the merits of the plans and the value of the service promised. His objection may be of the sort that looks upon community ownership of such a work as leading inevitably to unlimited corruption, either in its building or in its operation, if it should ever be run by the city. Even granting the possibility of its cost exceeding the estimates, as may be claimed to have been the case with the East River Bridge or the new Croton Aqueduct, owing to these having been built with the public funds, it would still remain true that the interest on the cost on the basis of city credit would be far less than would be required to induce private capital to build the road, however great might be the certainty that the road would attract ample traffic. With the larger rate of interest which would have to be paid upon money subscribed for construction, and the dividends which would have to be earned upon stock issued as an inducement to get private capital to subscribe, it is probable that, if it should be possible to get private capital to undertake the work at all, it would have to be under a charter so favorable to the capitalists that the public would ultimately pay at least double what it will pay if the work is carried out by the use of the city's credit. For it is the public that pays, sooner or later, all the costs of construction and operation of the works owned by those corporations which it patronizes. It is the public that pays to-day interest on probably five times or more what the elevated roads would cost if built to-day by public credit, as it is proposed to build this underground road; and it pays this fivefold or more tax to a defiant corporation which occupies its streets and which is in no measure subject to its control.

Do those persons realize, who withhold their approval from the building by the city of a road of its own, that without this latter we seem destined to remain indefinitely confined to the conditions and the bounds which are imposed upon us by the narrowness and selfishness of the elevated railroad owners?

It is noticeable, too, how generally the comments on the proposed issue of city bonds for the construction of the rapid transit system seem to involve the idea that a permanent debt will be created thereby, as, for example, when the city expends money for a park or a museum. The proposal is, in fact, that the city shall invest its money in a rapid transit road just as a private individual would invest his money in such an undertaking, the interest on and gradually the principal of the bonds issued in order to borrow the money so invested to be paid from the earnings of the road which the Rapid Transit Commission has the duty and the power, on behalf of the people, to have constructed for the city only on such terms as to secure this and to protect the city against loss and secure to its citizens the minimum rates of fare and the maximum proportion of earnings.

With the greatest persistence and enterprise, private capital struggles hard and unscrupulously against the inevitable evolution by which lines are gradually but surely being drawn about it, circumscribing the range of its power, protecting the public, and giving to the people the right to their own. To the new generation it may be as much a matter of course that cities should supply and control their own transit systems as that in the present generation they should feel it an unquestioned duty to provide their own water supply. No one now fails to see the wisdom of the city building and owning its own bridges, and it is hard to understand how any one can, in the light of experience with the overburdened and comparatively slow elevated and surface lines, question the wisdom of the city's securing in the only way now possible, a system of real rapid transit lines, meaning to the property owner increased value of his holdings and bringing a blessing to the many thousands who could then ride with speed and comfort to and from their homes.

AN URGENT BUSINESS NECESSITY.

The Federal Constitution confers on Congress the power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States. The power has been exercised to so little purpose that the combined life of the three National bankruptcy statutes, passed since the adoption of the Constitution, has been but seventeen years. The law of 1867 was in force for eleven years; those of 1800 and 1841 for about three years each. Hence has arisen the patent absurdity of each State having its own bankruptcy law, and the great wrong alike to debtors and creditors involved in the preferences given by local laws to claims contracted within the State over claims arising outside of it. There is no commercial country in the world which has not had for generations a bankrupt law of uniform application; there can be no sound commercial development here without one. If a merchant in one State finds that in selling goods in another his chances of recovering anything in the event of his customer's insolvency must be regarded as nil, he will naturally cease to do a credit business there, except under some unusual guarantee.

There can be no question that the supporters of a National bankrupt law have sound reason for placing their request on the ground that it is a Constitutional right of the people. No obstacle can be interposed to free commercial intercourse between the States for which the great body of producers and consumers do not, in the long run, have to pay. No State can permit the perversion of its laws to the protection of fraudulent bankruptcy without being compelled to submit to a severe penalty for its laxity. If an adequate appreciation of these facts appears to be confined to the ranks of business men whose operations extend to other States than their own, it is because the people at large have not yet been compelled to recognize their force. The demand for a National bankrupt law comes mainly from those who have had abundant opportunity to watch the demoralizing effects on mercantile credit of its absence and the general tendency of limited State jurisdiction to create a class of debtors who are virtually under bondage to the few local merchants with whom alone they can do business. There is, under State laws, practically no complete rehabilitation for an insolvent debtor, just as there is no equality of treatment for all creditors.

As Senator LINDSAY of Kentucky has put the case: "The spirit of the bankruptcy law permitted to be passed under the power conferred by the Constitution is that of uniformity in procedure, uniformity among creditors, uniformity in its application to debtors, so that every bankrupt shall reach his discharge in bankruptcy, if he reaches it at all, by traveling the same road that every other bankrupt in the country is required to travel." For the last sixteen years the efforts to pass such a law have been incessant and the failures continuous. But at no time in the history of the agitation has there been so little cause for discouragement as there is at the present moment. The sentiment of the mercantile community is pretty well united in favor of what is known as the Torrey bill, and there is a very fair prospect that this may become law at the approaching session of Congress. The parliamentary status of bankrupt legislation has never been so favorable at the opening of a regular session. The Nelson bill, which is at least a concession of the need of a National law, passed the Senate at the extra session, and will be in the hands of the House at the opening of business. The bill will go to the Judiciary Committee, a majority of whom are in favor of the Torrey bill, which they are very likely to report to the House as a substitute for the Senate bill. The prospect of the prompt passage of the Torrey bill by the House is exceedingly good, and some affirmative action is thus likely to be forced on the Senate early in the session. What that may be will depend a good deal on the vigilance and energy of the friends of the Torrey bill, who cannot too soon rally their forces for a combined effort to seize the most promising opportunity they have had in years or which would be likely to present itself for years to come.

A REMARKABLE PROTEST.

No one can envy Attorney General McKENNA the certificate of local opinion addressed to the President on his account. One United States Circuit Court Justice, who sat on the bench with Mr. McKENNA in the Ninth Circuit—California, Nevada, Idaho, and Oregon—the Judge of the United States District Court of his own district, two Judges of Oregon State Courts, and some half a hundred of lawyers have joined in a protest against the Attorney General's appointment to the Supreme Court. The substance of this objection is that he "is not, either by natural gifts, acquired learning, or decision of character, qualified for any judicial place of importance, much less for the highest place in the land."

This is not a pleasant statement for any man in Mr. McKENNA's position to have made about him by persons of general official standing equal to his own, persons, moreover, whose opportunities for knowing him are obviously adequate and whose number is formidable. What may be the motives of the signers of the protest, apart from those they profess, we do not know. Washington rumor has it that there was an old quarrel over patronage and that the "A. P. A." is at the bottom of the matter. Neither rumor seems credible, because it is insufficient to explain the action of so strong a body of signers.

If the purpose of the protest is what on its face it appears to be, it is a courageous and honorable thing. It is an open effort to sustain the character of the Supreme Court for "ability and independence," and there is nothing that should be more precious to the legal profession. Judicial appointments ought not to be made in the dark. They ought to be not only good, but conspicuously so. It can hardly be claimed that the appointment of Mr. McKENNA was that, even before this protest. Since this is made, the President is clearly put on the defensive, and while, for his own sake, we hope he has sufficient grounds for his choice, it is his plain duty to make those grounds known.

QUACK SCIENCE.

Dr. MAX NORDAU dedicated his perfectly worthless work on "Degeneracy" to his "dear and honored master," CAESARE LOMBROSO. It is to LOMBROSO that the whole ruck of half-baked writers on "criminology" look up in reverence as the founder of that school of neo-charlatanry in which their credulous minds have been trained to formulate hop-skip-and-jump conclusions from snapshot observation of unauthenticated facts.

Prof. LOMBROSO contributes to The North American Review for December an article entitled "Why Homicide Has Increased in the United States," in which occur some fine examples of the pseudo-scientific reasoning and theorizing of modern "criminology." The results of the professor's profound study of the influence of climate upon human passions are presented in a passage that must be quoted at length:

> "Let us begin by studying the effects of climate. In the United States, as elsewhere, the southern regions by reason of their warm climate are prone to engender violent passion; hence the greater number of homicides in such sections than in colder climes—an increase of from 17 per cent. in 1880 to 40 per cent. in 1890. A similar augmentation is noted in almost all countries more or less tropical. I may note here that HOLTZENDORF and many others who have made a study of such matters have shown that in southern countries homicides are fifteen times more numerous than in northern countries. Thus we find that, whereas in New England there is but one homicide to every 66,000 inhabitants, there is in Texas one to every 115. In the latter State even school children may be found with murderous weapons in their possession. A somewhat similar condition prevails in Southern Italy, the consequence being that while in Northern Italy there are but seven homicides to every 100,000 inhabitants, there are in the south thirty-one."

This beautiful piece of a priori reasoning is characteristic of the Lombroso school. It is marked by a light-hearted indifference to the really essential, substantive facts and by a [illegible] [illegible] that any [illegible] generalizations of the "dear and honored master" will be received with respectful assent.

To this valuable criminologist the excess of homicides in Texas compared with New England is purely a matter of the thermometer. Tell me your mean annual temperature and I will tell you the ratio of your homicides to your population. Ask the first fairly intelligent man you meet in the street why there are more homicides in Texas than in Massachusetts, and though he be no criminologist he will correctly answer your question. He will tell you that Massachusetts is a State long settled, where the peaceful habits of industrialism have become inveterate; where men no longer carry "guns"; where the only cowboys are barefooted urchins; where the feud and the "difficulty" are unknown because it is the habit of the people to settle their differences in court and where personal encounters commonly end in nothing more serious than the exhibition of two contused countenances in a police court and the imposition of a fine. The comparatively newer civilization of Texas, her less homogeneous population, and the transmission to so many of her present residents of the proclivities and customs of the not remote founders, who were men notably spry with their weapons, and the prevalence of ideas about shooting that are the product of breeding alone and not in the least of climate, are factors which Prof. CAESARE LOMBROSO altogether ignores, yet they are the real factors of differentiation.

He betrays the same ignorance in treating of his own country. There are but seven homicides to 100,000 of population in Northern Italy, he says, to thirty-one in Southern Italy, and this must be the effect of climate, violent passions being engendered by a warm sun. What writer who was not a glib charlatan would leave race and habit out of the reckoning in such a comparison? What writer of true scientific training would compare the industrious Piedmontese with the Calabrians or the cultivators of the broad plains of Lombardy with the Neapolitan lazzaroni without taking account of differences of race and habit? Who but a "criminologist" would ignore the traits of blood and temperament persisting in the people of Southern Italy to-day through descent from their Pelasgic ancestors, the earliest colonists from Greece, and forget the very different origin of the Gallic, Ligurian, and Venetian races of the North?

The facts of criminal impulse and deed, under competent investigation, may sometimes be put in order, and scientific deductions may be made from them. It may even be demonstrated that one form of the human ear tends to murder and another form to chicken stealing. We may be told why the Hun is riotous and the Swede a man of peace. But no safe, sound, and workable conclusions on these or any other subjects will ever be communicated to the world by CAESARE LOMBROSO, professor of the quack science of criminology, so long as he employs his present methods. In its present stage of development criminology is just suited to the tastes and capacities of the fly-gobbling scribblers of yellow journalism.

> Actually, there are no serious obstacles in the way of Republican unity here. The spirit of harmony prevails. Only a few factious spirits, seeking purely personal ends, are standing in the way of unity, and they will be hustled aside by the common sense and common honesty of the party.—The Sun.

The only obstacle to our complete union, said the old gray wolf to the struggling kid, is the infernal fuss you make about being swallowed. Cease your Mugwumpish kicking, don't bleat, compose your tender limbs, give my honest old jaws a chance, and in two minutes you will be hustled inside and the work of assimilation will begin under the happiest auspices.

CHARLES SUMNER wrote to JUSTIN S. MORRILL in 1870 of "the insane pressure of the San Domingo treaty" as something to be taken into account in estimates of President GRANT. The insane pressure to ratify the Hawaiian annexation treaty is now taken into account in public estimates of those who apply and those who yield to it. It is a pressure to stain the flag of the United States with blood and crime and foulness. It smirches every one who abets the job.

The Saturday Review of London is making a furious but a very solid attack on the Indian policy of the Government. In its latest number, Nov. 27, it departs so far from its custom to review news and not to publish it as to reprint in full a most able speech of Sir HENRY FOWLER in criticism of the "Forward Policy." None of the London papers had printed this, and it was taken from The Manchester Guardian. Meanwhile, the Government appears to yield somewhat, and is trying to invent a middle course. From this distance that looks impracticable. It would be an immense relief to many thoughtful Englishmen if the Government would retire again behind what Mr. DISRAELI more than fifty years ago described as a "perfect barrier," "on the west and east 2,000 miles of neutral territory, on the north impassable mountains, and on the south 16,000 miles of unfathomable ocean."

What is to be the policy of the complacent BAILEY of Texas? Will he assent to all the sophistries that Mr. DINGLEY may utter about his deficit tariff law? Or, will he see a Democratic opportunity in the situation?

> "It needs no prophetic eye to see that the time is near when the Borough of Brooklyn, in population and in homes, in the opportunities for comfortable living, and then naturally in power and influence, will be first instead of second of all the boroughs."—EDWARD M. GROUT, President-elect of the Borough of Brooklyn.

In twenty-five years Brooklyn ought to have a population of two millions. But if the expansion of Manhattan is not hampered by a reactionary policy in regard to underground rapid transit its present population of 1,800,000 will by 1922 have increased to a figure that will leave Brooklyn still not a very close second. There is a good deal of room for settlers on Manhattan Island. It needs only to be made readily accessible. We should say that the primacy of Brooklyn which Mr. GROUT predicts with justifiable pride is not near, but reasonably remote.

It is reported that Gen. BILLOT, the French War Minister, acknowledges in private that DREYFUS is not guilty, but defends the refusal of the Government to clear and release him on the ground that "it is better to sacrifice one man than the institution of the court-martial." We can hardly believe that any responsible statesman would confess to so revolting a principle of action, which is as stupid as it is revolting. Let the French Army and the people once form the belief that the court-martial has "sacrificed" DREYFUS, and the institution will become worse than useless—it will be a source of constant danger.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—New uses for the telephone are discovered daily—and new dangers from its utility not much less often. As illustrating those dangers in a most striking as well as most novel manner may be cited the experience through which a firm of wholesale booksellers at Chicago went last week. Just before the close of a business day, one of the firm's employes answered a ring of the telephone, and, in response to the inquiries of some unknown person, said that they had a large quantity of certain valuable books in stock. The supposed customer-to-be closed the conversation with an expression of his purpose to call next day and buy the volumes in question. Next morning, when the store was opened, there were clear evidences that it had been raided in the night—and just those books about which the questions had been telephoned were missing! The belief of the dealers is that the burglar had taken the precaution of ascertaining that the booty he coveted had not been sold, and had endeavored with success to ascertain in exactly what part of the large building it was kept. An honest customer, of course, could have found out this all by a visit to the store, but the robber accomplished the same end without taking the risk of subsequent identification.

—A writer in The Spectator laments the abandonment of political satire as a moving force in the world, and suggests that New York is exactly the place, just now, where it might be revived with great effect. "The Wasps" of Aristophanes was recently produced at Cambridge, and The Spectator man is of the opinion that if our dramatists are unable to produce a new play on similar lines, our theatrical managers might do worse than to present a more or less close adaptation of this ancient sarcasm. A travesty of "The Wasps," he says, if applied to modern New York could not but take the town by storm, and might in the end awaken the conscience and good sense of the voters and create a government worthy of the greatest city of the New World. "It would be specially appropriate," the English writer thinks, "if political satire of this sort were to reappear in America, for the only great political satire of modern times is American. The 'Biglow Papers' stand alone in the history of nineteenth century literature. They have the universality which is the mark of true genius, and yet they are intensely American and intensely topical. Though they are as fresh now as they were when they were written forty years ago, every line and every phrase has to do with some immediate and special political question. In this, indeed, they resemble the work of Aristophanes. Though a play like 'The Wasps' is 'topical,' 'local,' and 'occasional' to the brim, it is so full of human nature and human feeling that it can never grow old." Foreseeing the likelihood of an inquiry why England, also, would not be the better for a similar castigation, this giver of advice to America declares that political satire can only flourish in a country where, and at a time when, men have "determined to take the gloves off," and this is not true of the land which has no scorn for the blundering and bad faith of a Cecil Rhodes.

—In his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Navigation calls attention to that strange anomaly in our laws which permits, or rather directs, the imprisonment of sailors for the violation of civil contracts with the Captains of vessels. The injustice of thus singling out one class of men for treatment which no other class receives is obvious, and yet the remedy for it is by no means easily found. Sailors are peculiar, and they work under peculiar conditions. Almost always men without the slightest financial responsibility, they cannot be put under bonds, and imprisonment is the only coercion to which they are amenable. The Commissioner's suggestion that the law should be permissive, not mandatory, is a hopeful one, and it might, if adopted, solve the difficulty.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. DEPEW, presiding at the Yale-Harvard debate, rejoiced over the interest in oratory displayed by the students at American colleges, and expressed the hope that the art of eloquent speech might thus be restored to its old and proud position in the legislative halls of the Nation. Being somewhat of an orator himself, Mr. DEPEW naturally has an affectionate regard for the art in question, but it is doubtful if so accurate an observer of the course of events really hopes, or even desires, a return of the days when the minds of men were influenced, on most great occasions and questions, by direct oral appeal. Whether he hopes so or not, there is no faintest chance that the abandoned habit will be resumed. Oratory still has certain uses, but, compared with those which it once served, they are insignificant, and, what is more, they are becoming less and less important with every year that passes. The printing press has worked the change. The written word reaches so much further than the spoken one that every principle of economy enforces its employment whenever possible. And the innovation is a reform. The qualities that made oratory effective had little to do with logic or with accuracy, and its powers lent themselves with dangerous facility to the accomplishment of purposes not the highest. Fallacious arguments and unwarrantable statements were much safer in a speech than they are on a printed page. The world does not advance backward, and the decline of oratory need waken no very bitter regret.

—Jamaica has lost a Governor of experience, energy, and ability by the transfer to Hongkong of Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, G. C. M. G., F. R. G. S., and the press of the island is expressing quite as much regret over his departure as is possible without seeming to be discourteous to his successor. Sir HENRY's first position of importance in the British Colonial service was in the Bahamas, of which he became Governor in 1884. He remained there for three years, then was Governor of Newfoundland for two years, and he has ruled the destinies of Great Britain's most valuable West Indian possession since 1889. The comparative prosperity of Jamaica during a period in which the decline of the other English islands has been lamentably rapid, is sufficient evidence of the wisdom of his administration. And Sir HENRY is not unknown in the United States, for he has visited this country frequently, has studied our tariff laws with care, and has done much to promote trade and friendly intercourse. Chief among the benefits conferred by him upon Jamaica was his successful advocacy of improved roads all over the island. A thousand miles of good highways have been opened since he went there, and the effect of this upon the development and diversification of Jamaica's resources has been great—so great that the planters there indulge in only an occasional growl over hard times, instead of joining their brothers in the other islands in an uninterrupted scream of agony at the imminent prospect of complete ruin. Many miles of railway, too, have been constructed since Sir HENRY went to Jamaica, and steamship communication has been much improved. In 1891 a highly successful exhibition called general attention to the island's possibilities. When Sir HENRY's first term as Governor was about to expire, the Legislative Council of Jamaica asked the Home Government to extend it, and the request, though a most unusual one, was granted.

—War of any sort is demoralizing enough to the participants in it, but a guerrilla war invariably creates brigands by wholesale, and it is therefore truly terrible that Marshal BLANCO, from whom better things were expected, should now propose to deprive the struggle in Cuba of what little "regularity" it has ever possessed. BLANCO is a Spaniard, however, and the military genius of his race has always turned it toward the desultory, indecisive, and yet horribly expensive sort of fighting which he suggests. The native Cubans have had some excuse for the adoption of the policy followed by them in this as in previous campaigns for freedom. None other was open to them that presented equal chances of ultimate success. For Spain to choose the same system, however, would be clear admission of her powerlessness to do more than continue indefinitely the series of little skirmishes between small bands of irresponsible troops that has formed so much of Cuban history.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Real Estate Owners' Association of Montreal, Canada, is about to send a vigorous protest to Quebec against the municipality being permitted to increase its borrowing power before new sources of revenue to meet the interest become apparent.

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Ohio River steamboat men look askance at the bell of the recently wrecked Cincinnati and Louisville steamer Telegraph, dolefully shake their wise old heads, and say that it had previously done fateful duty on three other vessels that met untimely fate by wreck or fire.

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Thelesbharn A. Charest, a thirty-four-year-old giant of 8 feet 4 inches, who reached Baltimore on Friday as a stowaway on the steamer Tritonia from Glasgow, says he lost a hundred pounds in weight in the passage, having embarked a week or so ago with a corporeal burden of 350 pounds.

• • •

A fruit dealer in Sedalia, Mo., who ordered a carload of watermelons for a day when Bryan spoke there, as he says, to 20,000 people, did not receive them until the next day, when Senator Foraker spoke to a few hundreds. There was not much demand for watermelons on that day, and the dealer has sued the shipping firm for losses by the delay.

• • •

"Uncle Billy" Gorman has been for many years janitor of the Maxwell Street Police Station, in Chicago, and Capt. Wheeler says he is the best janitor he ever saw about a station, but he is now seventy-eight years of age, and, being barred by the Civil Service Commission because he is too old to pass examination according to law, he has had to go. He has buried eight sons, and none is left to care for him now.

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The Western Alumni Association of Hamilton College, this State, held its twelfth annual reunion in Chicago last Thursday evening. Prof. William R. Terrett of the Faculty was there, and spoke to the toast to the college, "The Mother on the Hill," Daniel P. Eells of Cleveland, of the class of '48, acting as toastmaster. Other speakers were Thomas D. Catlin, '57, of Ottawa, Ill.; Louis Boisot, Jr., '77, of Chicago; A. Palmer Kent, '70, of Elkhart, Ind.; Judge Jerome Carskaddan, '51, of Muscatine, Iowa, and Dr. Ira W. Allen, '50, of Chicago.

WASHINGTON AS A CHURCHMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest in THE TIMES of Friday the abstract of the lecture by the Rev. Dr. Potter on "Washington as a Churchman and a Communicant." The facts relating to this aspect of the life and character of the Father of His Country are so well established as to be beyond all question. And, as Dr. Potter rightly says, to refute the assertions to the contrary would be to assign to them a weight and an importance which they do not possess.

But, without attempting to do this, will you allow me to cite some evidence at hand? This, save as I have several times given it to the church press, as the old discussion has arisen, I do not remember to have seen produced as testimony. It is found in the "Memoirs of Washington," by his adopted son, George Washington Parke Custis, on Page 173. He speaks of Washington's observance of the Lord's day, on which he attended public worship, and of his friendship for the clergy, notably Bishop White, and the Roman Archbishop of Baltimore, Dr. Carroll. Then in a foot note on the same page he says:

> "Washington was a member in full communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was for many years before and after the Revolution, a Vestryman in Imo Parish, whose church * * * is yet standing. He was also a Vestryman * * * in Fairfax Parish. * * * While President of the United States, and residing in New York, he attended St. Paul's Church. In Philadelphia, Christ Church."

Here is a plain declaration not to refute any charges, but simply to state a fact in the life of the man whom Americans delight to honor. What can be more clear or convincing, coming as it does from one of his own family? Mr. Custis, himself a Churchman, died in 1859.

Edward Everett in this "Life" says: "Washington was a member of the Episcopal Church, and an occasional partaker of the communion." As to the frequency with which he received the holy communion, that is quite apart from the question. It is certainly true, as the lecturer says, that the opportunities of receiving the holy eucharist were far less frequent than under the usages of the present, and the privileges which are ours to-day.

But what can be left as to the question of fact? Washington, in truth, was a churchman, and a communicant.

"His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth forevermore."

WILLIAM E. HOOKER.

The Rectory, Wilton, Conn., Dec. 4, 1897.

AT ODDS WITH THE AUDUBONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the letters which from time to time have appeared in your columns in regard to the slaughter of birds for their feathers and the various suggestions for the prevention of the same.

None of the writers seems to have arrived at a practical solution of the problem, and I was getting rather weary of their arguments when your article under "Personal Notes" in the issue of Nov. 28 set the matter right, and in the latter part of the note you make a statement which dismisses the matter in a practical common-sense way. I refer to the sentence: "No animal, whether feathered or furred, will ever be exterminated if its utility for food or any other purpose can be demonstrated and if its place cannot be filled."

State laws serve to insure the protection and increase of food birds, fish, and animals, even in this distant section, and we are satisfied. If a band of feather hunters were turned loose here and proceeded to exterminate the other birds and animals, I do not think there would be many to weep. From the sentimental standpoint the birds are pleasant to have about us, but I suppose for the same reason, from a different view, they are also pretty on a lady's hat.

From an economic standpoint, they do destroy a great many insect pests, no doubt, but after all do they make any decided reduction in them? Does any agriculturist depend on them to rid his garden or orchard of insects? The phylloxera has made its destructive march through our vineyards in spite of the birds; the coddling moth, scale, and various other insect pests have waged destruction in our orchards and have to be fought by artificial means. When the grasshoppers swarm at certain times and destroy every green thing in their path the flocks of turkeys turned against them may fatten at their expense, but no appreciable abatement of the pest results.

On the other side, these same birds do a great deal of damage to seeded land and orchards. When fruit is ripening they destroy quantities of it. Cherry orchardists in particular often keep a man posted continually among the trees during the picking season to shoot the birds that congregate for a feast, and if let alone would save him the trouble of gathering his crop. So in the case of these wild birds, whose utility for food or any other purpose has not been demonstrated, they may and probably some of them will be exterminated, and, as you suggest, the world will be habitable.

EDWARD WALDEN, Jr.

Geyserville, Cal., Nov. 29, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Otherwise Occupied.

"It seems strange that he could plunder a great corporation like that for years without being found out."

"Well, you see, the corporation was pretty busy itself."—Chicago Journal.

Welcome Home.

Peddler—Wouldn't you like some mottoes for your house, mum? It's very cheering to a husband to see a nice motto on the wall when he comes home.

Mrs. Dagg—You might sell me one if you've got one that says "Better Late Than Never."—New York Weekly.

Necessary Equipment.

"[illegible]," said the practical litterateur, "[illegible] know several languages."

"[illegible]," replied his fellow-craftsman, "[illegible] has been so well worked [illegible] no longer anything gained by [illegible] old. [illegible] in search of original ideas."—Washington [illegible]

Not Quite Ready.

"I thought you said you were going to show me a rare and valuable dog," exclaimed the uninitiated man.

"I am going to, Sir," replied the dealer, apologetically, as he gave a poodle to an employe. "We haven't had time to shave him and leave bunches of hair here and there."—Washington Star.

Justice.

A South African left his property to be equally divided between his two sons. Not being able to agree, they ask President Krueger to decide for them. "You are the oldest?" he demanded of one. "Yes," was the answer. "Then you shall divide the property, and," he continued, turning to the other, "you are the younger, so you shall have first choice.—The Green Bag.

THE GUNGY CYCLE RACE.

Joe Cone in The Boston Courier.

I fetched it home a-Friday night, (onlucky at the start,)
The slickest bike in Gungawamp, the pride uv my ol' heart;
An' es I locked it in the barn a flutter I could feel,
'Cus Mandy she wuz sot ag'in me gittin' uv a wheel.
"Horatio Mullenjay," said she, an' emfersized the "jay,"
"Yew've be'n a-talkin' bisickle now ever sence the day
Thet gal got lost, whose skirts wuz cut an inch above her knees,
An' who yew hed tur show the lane acrost tur Major Lee's.
No, Sir, Horatio Mullenjay, I think I understand
Yewr case uv cycle fever, an' I'll take it right in hand.
An' ef yew bring a wheel round here, I'll ride it, I will, yis Sir,
With skirts tew inches shorter than that city hussy's were."

But in the face uv this wild threat, I bought it, ez I say,
An' went tur practice arter dark, when Mandy wuz away;
An' with a month uv "bumpin's" I could ride it anywhere,
An' entered fur the races at the comin' Gungy fair.
I thought with tew good prizes, an' a real ol' "60" kiss,
I would ruther s'prise my Mandy an' destroy her prejerdiss.
Seth Bunker 'lowed I'd beat 'em all, had seen the others spin,
An' ez fur being in my class, they simply wazzn't in.
An' so I practiced, "off an' on," an' all that made me scratch,
Wuz that Mandy'd find it out an' sp'ile the hull blame shutin' match;
But I wuz safe, ez she uv late hed be'n a heap at Si's,
Tho' why she l'itered thire so much I couldn't quite surmise.

But I wuz glad she wuzzn't home, 'cus it give me time tur spare
Fur the practice which I needed fur the comin' Gungy fair.
An' when the day at last come round I made an 'arly start—
Mandy goin' with Sirus's folks in the'r ol' apple cart—
An' I wus on the racin' track a-cuttin' pigus wings
An hour afore the other chaps got on the'r racing things;
An' when they fixed us all in line, some feller says, "I swun,
Thar comes a wummun rider down the track 'ith bloomers on!"
An' sure enough, she bore right down an' mingled with the rest,
An' waited fur the signal when she started like persest.
Wall, round an' round the track we went, some droppin' here an' there,
Tell none wuz left but she an' me, she leading ten yards fair.

An' all that I could see ahead wus jest a crook-peck back,
An' tew black legs a-kickin' off the distunce uv the track.
I pumped 'an puffed an' laid her down, an tried my best tur win—
I knew thet Mandy, ef I lost, would raise perticler sin—
But 'twarn't no use, she wound it up full fifty yards they said,
An' when she crossed the line the crowd hurrawed and lost the'r head.
Yis, Sir, she beat me fair an' square, an' I felt purty quot
Ter think a gosh-durn wummun thire should beat me such a lot.
But I slunk nigh the cheerin' crowd, with ruther sheepish eyes,
Tur pay my 'spects untew the one who'd won the Gungy prize;
An' she stepped out a grinnin' hard, an' some one yelled "hooray!"
An' I said, "By thunderashun!" 'twas Mandy Mullenjay'

ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS

Gen. Pelloux, the Minister of War, Insists Upon Leaving the Ministry.

HIS ADVICE WAS REJECTED

The Entire Cabinet Decides to Resign on Account of the Amendment of the Bill Dealing with Army Promotions.

ROME, Dec. 5.—Gen. Pelloux, Minister of War, maintains the attitude he has taken up in consequence of the action of Parliament in amending the bill dealing with army promotions against his advice, and persists in his resignation.

King Humbert, the Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, and the other members of the Cabinet urge Gen. Pelloux to reconsider his action, but he refuses to do so.

In view of this it is expected that the entire Cabinet will resign and that the Marquis di Rudini will reconstruct the Ministry.

The present Italian Ministry is constituted as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—The Marquis Antonio di Rudini.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—The Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta.

Minister of the Treasury—Prof. Luigi Luzzatti.

Minister of Finance—Signor Ascanio Branca.

Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs—Prof. Luca Emanuele Gianturco.

Minister of War—Gen. Luigi Pelloux.

Minister of Marine—Admiral Benedetto Brin, Inspector General of Naval Engineering.

Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture—Conte Francesco Guicciardini.

Minister of Public Instruction—Conte Colecrchi.

Minister of Public Works—Giulio Prinetti.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Emilio Sinco.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Rome correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The Cabinet has resigned. Gen. Pelloux's action is regarded as a political move to make it possible for the Marquis di Rudini to secure a unanimous Ministry. The Ministers of Finance, Justice, and Public Works in the retiring Cabinet will not appear in its successor."

SYMPATHY FOR BOHEMIA.

A Message from Chicago to the Lord Mayor of Prague.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—At a mass meeting of the Bohemian citizens of Chicago this afternoon the following message to the Lord Mayor of Prague was prepared and cabled:

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.

Dr. Julius Podlipny, Lord Mayor City of Prague, Bohemia.

The Bohemian-Americans in meeting assembled at the Bohemian Turner Hall in Chicago desire to express to their brethren in Bohemia their heartfelt sympathy for the cause for which they are struggling and commend the firm stand taken by them in their fight for the preservation of their language and their national existence. Polish and Slavonian representatives joined the Bohemians with words of encouragement for the Bohemian cause. COMMITTEE.

THE AGITATION FOR DREYFUS.

Royal Personages Enlisted in His Behalf—President Faure Talked with the Czar.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A new Sunday newspaper, the Sunday Special, this morning publishes a dispatch from Paris which gives what is alleged to be the story of the promotion of the defense of Dreyfus. According to this story, a Frenchman named Vignaud left Paris a year ago for Madrid, whither he went to endeavor to secure the influence of the Queen Regent in favor of Dreyfus. Vignaud was introduced at Court by the American Minister as a professor of billiards, and met the young King, who, with the influence of an Austrian Archduchess who was staying at the Court and who favored Dreyfus, was persuaded to write to the Pope asking his Holiness to use his influence to obtain the condemned man's release. The Archduchess, the story goes on to say, then returned to Vienna and made it the centre of Dreyfusian intrigues, until the movement was suddenly stopped by Emperor Francis Joseph, who learned that Count Esterhazy was involved.

The ex-Queen of Servia and Princess Waldemar of Denmark gave valuable assistance in the agitation. The latter talked regarding the matter with the Czar, who remarked that the prisoner's guilt should be absolutely clear where the crime charged was so unpardonable. Emperor Nicholas conversed with President Faure of France on the subject at the time of their meeting in St. Petersburg, and the President declared that whatever might be his personal wish, public opinion was on the other side.

The influence brought to bear on the Pope did not result in any utterance on the part of his Holiness, but it is known that Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, intimated that certain of the Cardinals, including Cardinal Vaughn, and the Pontiff, felt an immense amount of sympathy in the matter, and were intensely anxious that all anti-Semitic prejudice should be kept out of the question.

The Sunday Special prints a fac simile of the letter written by the wife of Dreyfus to the Pope pleading with him for assistance in her husband's case.

AN APPEAL TO THE KAISER.

Emperor William Declines to Declare Dreyfus Innocent.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Le Journal says that, in reply to an appeal by the family of former Capt. Alfred Dreyfus to Emperor William, begging him to declare Dreyfus innocent of the charges made against him, Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, replied that he has looked into the affair, but is unable to advise Emperor William to comply with the request.

The French newspapers generally counsel avoidance of agitation on the subject, and urge that justice be allowed to take its course, most of them agreeing that the statement of Gen. Billot, the Minister of War, in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, when he declared that, "as a soldier and the chief of the army," he regarded the sentence as just, has placed the honor of the army on a plane above all discussion.

THE MILLERAND-REINACH DUEL.

A Bloodless Encounter Growing Out of the Dreyfus Debate.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—A duel was fought to-day between M. Millerand, the well-known Socialist Deputy and editor of the Petite République Française, and M. Joseph Reinach, Conservative Deputy for the District of Digne, a well-known journalist and author, editor of the République Française. The encounter grew out of some hot words exchanged in the Chamber yesterday during the Dreyfus debate.

Both men fired twice. Neither was hit, and their seconds declared that honor was satisfied.

Minister Woodford Entertains.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—United States Minister Woodford gave a banquet this evening to the members of the Diplomatic Corps in Madrid. Señor Cullon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was present.

Fire in Lambeth Palace.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A fire started to-day in Lambeth Palace, the London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was quickly extinguished and did but little damage.

Austrian Navy's Commander Dead.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.—Admiral Barón von Sterneck, Commander in Chief of the Austro-Hungarian Navy, died to-day of syncope.

FIERCE STORMS IN ITALY.

Much Damage Done to Shipping and Other Property.

ROME, Dec. 5.—Torrential storms have prevailed for three days over large parts of Italy. In the Bay of Naples twenty-five merchantmen have been wrecked, though there has been no loss of life, and several houses on the sea front have collapsed. Considerable damage has been done here and in the district around the city.

Almost all parts of Italy have suffered in a measure, and railway communication has been seriously interrupted. The Harbor of Portici, on the Bay of Naples, has been greatly damaged, and it is feared that there have been some fatalities there.

THE GERMAN NAVAL BILL.

The Emperor Wants to Eliminate Politics from the Debate.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Emperor William received to-day the President of the Reichstag, Baron von Buol Berenberg, and the Vice Presidents, Herren Schmidt and Spahn. In conversation with them he expressed a desire that the Government's Naval bill should form the subject of businesslike deliberations, as party politics ought to play no part in the debates on such a question.

His Majesty further declared that Germany's relations with foreign powers were good.

A SERVIAN ELOPEMENT.

The Comtesse Eugenie Cerchi and an Officer's Valet.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail describes a sensation involving the Comtesse Eugenie, daughter of the wealthy Comte Cerchi, who eloped some time ago with a Servian named Chevitch, supposed by her to be a Captain in the Servian Army.

He ill-treated her, and recently they separated. Now it turns out that Chevitch was only an officer's valet, and had already married a Servian kitchenmaid.

ENGLISH RAILWAY DISPUTE.

President Ritchie of the Board of Trade Will Not Interfere.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, declines, on behalf of the Board of Trade, to accede to the request of the men that he should interfere in the present labor dispute with a view of arranging a conference between the Amalgamated Society of Railway Men and the railway companies as a whole, in order to avert a strike.

Mr. Ritchie in his reply reminds the men, in substance, that they are a specially privileged body, having special responsibilities, and that their present attitude is unjustifiable.

BRITISH INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Operations Soon to be Discontinued Until Spring.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—According to a dispatch to The Morning Post from Bombay, the operations of the British punitive expedition, under Sir William Lockhart, on the Northwestern frontier of India, which began about the middle of September last, will cease presently and be resumed in the Spring.

THE MASCOT PUP RAN AWAY.

Nicaraguan Commission Delayed While the Newport's Sailors Secure a Goat as Substitute for "Whitey."

The gunboat Newport sailed yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on its way to Nicaragua with the Nicaraguan Commission, of which Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, retired, is the head. The members of the commission are Admiral Walker, Col. D. C. Hains, United States Engineer Corps, and Prof. Louis Haupt. Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, United States Navy, accompanies the commission. Lieut. G. C. Hawes has charge of a party of surveyors and workmen, who will survey the San Juan River. Two launches and several steel canoes were taken along. The party will be landed at Greytown. The journey will occupy about two weeks, and the Newport will stop two days at Key West.

Just as the vessel was starting, the mascot, a bull pup, named Whitey, gave a howl, jumped on the dock, ran for dear life, and disappeared. Nothing has been seen of him since. The sailors were dismayed at the prospect of starting without a mascot, and the expedition was delayed for half an hour until a goat was secured. This goat, christened Whitey, in honor of the departed bull pup, was installed in his place as mascot, and the expedition went ahead.

The Newport has a displacement of about 1,000 tons. She was built at Bath, Me., and went into commission on Oct. 5. She is of barkentine rig, and carries a spread of 11,500 square feet of canvas. Her best speed on a recent trial was 12 knots, and her average is about 10 knots. She carries six four-inch guns, four six-pounders, and two one-pounders.

FELL AT HIS WIFE'S FEET.

When She Refused to Live with Him, Joseph Warwick Put a Bullet in His Head.

Joseph Warwick, twenty-five years old, who lived with his mother at 353 West Forty-third Street, this city, yesterday paid a visit to his wife Emma, who lives with her sister at 530 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, and shot himself in her presence because she refused to live with him again.

Warwick married about five years ago. His wife was a widow with a young son. Because of the dissipated habits of the husband Mrs. Warwick left him about five months ago and went to live with her sister. Warwick repeatedly sought to prevail upon his wife to return to him, but she refused to do so. Yesterday at noon he called on her and treated her to beer. After drinking the beer Warwick tried to embrace his wife, but she repulsed him and ran from the room. She returned a moment later, and he implored her to live with him again. As before, she declined to do so. Warwick then drew a revolver from his pocket, and, shooting himself in the left temple, fell at his wife's feet. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, where, at a late hour last night, he was said to be in a critical condition.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Chicago Criticism of the New York Health Authorities.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The leading physicians of Chicago are by no means agreed as to the utility of the measures recently adopted by the Board of Health of New York for stamping out pulmonary tuberculosis. Some regard the appropriation of $60,000 for this purpose as promising no success, while the majority speak of it as the beginning of the brightest era in medicine.

Dr. Henry M. Lyman said: "The scheme is utterly chimerical, and is as old as the hills. A great deal of tuberculosis is derived from cows and their milk, and a great deal from the ordinary spitting on the street and in street cars. The disease may be restricted by removing these aggravating agencies, but it can never be stamped out in this way."

Dr. S. J. Jones said: "The plan is to be commended as an experiment in the line of all we know about tuberculosis. Some good must result from it, but I know nothing that justifies an expectation that the disease can be stamped out by isolation."

Dr. J. J. Hollister said: "The bacillus of tuberculosis is not diffused bacillus. The disease is kept up by the sputa just as cholera is kept up by the dejecta. Therefore I look for the best results from the action of the New York Board of Health."

Dr. William E. Quine said: "The movement is based on the most exalted conception of the duties of the medical profession, which tend more and more to prevention in place of cure."

Dr. E. P. Murdock said: "It is the most important step ever taken by any Health Department in the United States."

Dr. I. N. Danforth said: "Such a movement shows the enlightenment of the age."

Dr. D. R. Brower said: "It is a good thing in every way, and I expect great results from it."

OCTOGENARIAN A SUICIDE

Samuel J. Parkhill Shot Himself Because His Bride Would Not Live with Him.

AN ELEVATED ROAD ROMANCE

Bride Was a Ticket Agent in Brooklyn and They Were Married Thanksgiving Eve—She Refused to Tarry in the Same House with His Children.

Because his young wife refused to live with him, Samuel J. Parkhill, the eighty-four-year-old ticket chopper at the Manhattan Crossing Station of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, killed himself yesterday at his home, 29 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn. He lived there with a married daughter and his son, and the old man's marriage on Thanksgiving Eve to Annie Kirkland, who is but twenty-four years old, caused considerable talk among his friends.

Mrs. Parkhill is an agent at the Upper City Hall Station of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, and lives at 32 Grove Street with her mother. She first met Parkhill a few months ago. He became infatuated with her, and much against the wishes of his children was married to her by a Methodist minister. The young bride declined to go to Parkhill's house to live. Parkhill told his friends that his children had refused to allow his wife to live under the same roof. This the old man's children deny.

On Thursday last Parkhill went to the Vernon Avenue Police Station, where he told a peculiar story of robbery. He said that early that morning, while on his way home from the railroad station, he was attacked at Pulaski Street, near Nostrand Avenue, by two unknown men. One of the men, Parkhill told the police, held his arms while the other rifled his pockets. The robbers, he said, secured $4 in nickels and dimes, and they also took his watch, but threw it back when they were told by Parkhill that the timepiece was worth only $1.

The police discredited the robbery, because they say there was a policeman near the spot where Parkhill declared he had been robbed. Parkhill the same day bought a revolver and said the next time he was attacked by robbers he would shoot.

The old man left his house at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and went to Nostrand and Myrtle Avenues, where he chatted with Policeman Conway. He seemed to be in a jubilant frame of mind. At twenty minutes before 12 o'clock he returned to his home. He was in a despondent mood and, according to the statement made afterward by his married daughter to the police, Parkhill, when he entered his house, said to his daughter:

"I've been to see Annie and she asked me for $4,000. I don't understand what she means by that."

The daughter told the police she did not reply. She said that after lingering in the room for a few minutes Parkhill went up stairs.

At 12:20 P. M. the servant had occasion to go to her room and was horrified to find Parkhill dead, in a sitting position, on her trunk. There was a bullet wound in his right temple, and on the floor near the trunk lay the revolver. The girl's screams brought Parkhill's son and he summoned Dr. Edward H. Hoxie, of 1 Hart Street.

The son told Detective Smith that his father was not prevented from establishing his wife in the house, but that Mrs. Parkhill declined to live there because her husband had promised her a house.

Parkhill owned considerable real estate. Mrs. Parkhill refused to be seen last night or to make any statement in reference to her husband's death.

Deputy Coroner Rogers visited the Parkhill home and learned from the suicide's daughter, Mrs. Lena Hobart, that her father had been acting queerly for some time. She said that her brother Samuel had that morning read a personal in one of the New York newspapers, evidently inserted by his father, to the effect that he would not be responsible for any debts that might be contracted by his wife.

When he was asked what he meant by such an action he replied: "I'm sorry I went into such a deal." After he had seen his wife yesterday morning he told his daughter that his wife had asked him to keep away from her, saying that she had had notoriety enough and that she was even yet seriously annoyed by having congratulations on her marriage showered upon her by people in the elevated trains. Mrs. Hobart said that she thought it lucky that her father had not first shot his wife before killing himself. A second loaded revolver was found in his hip pocket.

MANY SEE GULDENSUPPE'S BODY.

Big Throngs Look at It Before the Funeral Takes Place.

The funeral of Christian W. Guldensuppe, the murdered bath-rubber, was held yesterday afternoon at the undertaking establishment of Franz Odendahl, 115 East Third Street, where the dismembered body has been since its removal from the Morgue. The funeral was an object of intense curiosity on the part of a large crowd of people. All day Saturday great throngs visited the shop to take a look at the body, and yesterday from 11 o'clock until 2, the hour set for the funeral, a steady stream of people marched in at the front door and out at the rear, passing the open coffin on the way. It was estimated that about sixty people passed the coffin every minute, making more than 10,000 in all. The crowd was an orderly one, and few comments were made.

The funeral was arranged by two lodges of which the murdered man was a member. The body rested in an oak coffin, with the usual sliding glass top. The headless body was clad in a dress suit, and the right arm was crossed over the breast. A photograph of the murdered man was placed against the side of the coffin, and at one end was a floral piece about four feet high, on which was the word "Comrade." This was contributed by the eight members of the night crew of rubbers at the baths where Guldensuppe worked. There were also two wreaths from the two lodges.

No service was held. At 2 o'clock the coffin was placed in a hearse and, followed by two carriages, it was taken to the Houston Street Ferry, and from there to the Lutheran Cemetery at Middle Village, L. I. The carriages were followed from the undertaker's to the ferry by a large crowd.

Thorn Spends Sunday in Reading.

SING SING, Dec. 5.—Martin Thorn is pleased with his quarters in the State prison here. He told the guards this morning that it was much pleasanter here than in the Queens County Jail and he thought the treatment was much better. He went to bed last night at 9 o'clock and slept without waking until 7 o'clock this morning. After breakfast he asked for a book from the prison library and picked out Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop." This he read almost continuously all day, and by night had gone through about 300 pages. This afternoon Warden Sage received the following telegram from Long Island City:

"Please tell Martin Thorn I will try and see him on next Monday, Dec. 6.

"Rev. THOMAS J. HEFFELMAN."

Jewish Chautauqua Society's Work.

The Jewish Chatauqua Society has issued Syllabus No. 3 of its special course in Jewish History and Literature, under the direction of the Department of Jewish Studies of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. It is devoted to the Crusades and the Spanish era, and is compiled under the direction of Prof. Richard Gotthell, of Columbia University. Its contents deal mainly with outlines and aids in reading, with suggestions and recommended reading. It carries the history of the Jews from the completion of the Talmud through the Spanish era.

A Kentucky Divorce Suit.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 5.—The divorce suit of O. F. Woodruff against his wife is developing some queer testimony. In the petition filed several weeks ago, Woodruff alleged his wife was a believer in the black art and guilty of objectionable conduct. Yesterday he filed an affidavit to establish his assertion.

C. J. Marsh, Mrs. Woodruff's brother, who is a clerk employed in Woodruff's store, testified that Mrs. Woodruff is a believer in the black art, and often has consulted Mrs. Schlenk, a fortune teller.

THE SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

A Large Array of Soloists and Two Small Audiences.

There were two Sunday night popular concerts last night, and the result was that people did not know to which one they preferred to go. So neither had a full house, but there were plenty of encores just the same. At Carnegie Hall Mme. Sembrich gave a concert and had three other soloists and an orchestra to help her. The soloists were David Bispham, the baritone; W. H. Lavin, tenor, and Jessie Shay, pianist. At the Metropolitan Opera House the soloists were Lillian Blauvelt, soprano; Josephine Jacoby, contralto; Raoul Pugno, pianist, and Jean Gerardy, violoncellist. There were also Anton Seidl and his orchestra.

To give a complete account of the wonderful things that were done at these two concerts would require the employment of more space than any daily paper can afford to give to concert performances. It may be noted, however, that every one of the soloists, with two exceptions, was down for two numbers on the programme, and that every one of them had to do twice as much as announced and some of them three times as much. The excitement lasted three hours, and at the end of that time the two audiences stopped applauding apparently from sheer surfeit, or perhaps it was because the habitual demanders of encores were ashamed to ask for any more.

At Carnegie Hall, of course, Mme. Sembrich was the bright particular star of the evening, as a matter of course. The famous soprano was in superb voice, and gave an exhibition of her art that was altogether delightful. It is not likely that there is any other soprano of the day who could give such a beautiful display of pure legato singing as she did in "Ah, fors e Lui," from "Traviata," and the Mozart air which she sang as an encore number. Her execution of the ornaments of song is excelled by some other singers of the time, but her cantilena is unsurpassed.

Mr. Lavin sang better than he generally does, and Mr. Bispham was artistic, as he always is. Miss Shay played the scherzo and finale of the Saint-Saëns G minor concerto, and for an encore Moskowski's "Etincelles." She played the concerto smoothly, and with good rhythm, but without power. In the Moszkowski number her technic was not clean. She can play better.

Young Gerardy, the 'cellist, does not appear, so far as can be judged from the work he did last night, to have broadened very much by the addition of something like two years. He plays with the same exquisite finish of phrasing in cantabile passages and with intense feeling. But in one of the fireworks pieces he used as an encore number last night he played desperately out of tune, and the audience applauded him as if his work were a revelation. Why in the world will not our popular audiences show any discrimination? Gerardy probably knew he was out of tune, and he must have gauged the value of all the applause he received by that one display of inability to discriminate.

Pugno tickled the piano and the audience with Weber's "Concertstück" and some salon pieces. The French pianist has gone down hill artistically since his first appearance. It was probably his best work that he did then, and we shall not hear him do the like again, unless he rises to the occasion on Friday, when he plays with the Philharmonic. Lillian Blauvelt sang her ornamental passages like a little bird in a lacework of mezza voce bravura, but when she treated the audience to a full chest tone it was as warm and luscious as a ripe peach just plucked in the sunlight. There is something in that voice that has never been brought out. It occasionally suggests a great reserve power of passion and pathos. Some day Miss Blauvelt will be a dramatic singer—maybe.

Mr. Seidl accepted a suggestion from THE NEW YORK TIMES and put a Strauss waltz on the programme last night. It was "Sounds from the Vienna Woods," and it was good to hear. It was well played.

ELKS'S MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Impressive Ceremonies at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in Honor of Departed Members of the Order.

Impressive ceremonies attended the memorial services of the New York Grand Lodge, No. 1, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which were held last night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Nearly 1,000 persons of both sexes were present to do honor to the memory of the dead.

Exalted Ruler Thomas F. Brogan and the officers of the lodge occupied the platform, which was decorated with palms and ferns. In the centre stood the altar, bearing the Holy Writ, and at its side stood the vacant chair, wreathed in flowers, and having for a centrepiece the design, in black leaves: "For our absent brothers." The Exalted Ruler, after reminding the officers present of their several duties, formally opened the meeting, which he said was to be devoted solely to thoughts of the departed and musical services in their honor.

John J. Shannon, Secretary of the lodge, and acting as its representative, read the roll of the members that had died during the past year, and, in accordance with the custom of the order, called upon them to respond. Fifteen names were read aloud, and to each the Esquire of the lodge responded "Absent" with bowed head. Then the roll was laid on the altar and Secretary Shannon delivered the customary eulogy.

A sacred song by the Diamond Quartet followed, and the speaker of the evening, Elliot Danforth, read the oration. In touching terms he alluded to the duties of the living toward the dead, of the lessons to be drawn from the constant presence of death and called upon the assemblage to pause, in the midst of wordly activity and devote the moments they spent during the evening to the remembrance of their friends who were no more.

The last speaker was Arthur C. Moreland, a member of the lodge. He called attention to the four main principles upon which the Order of Elks was founded, namely, charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity, and gave a definition of each as it is and should be understood by an Elk.

The musical services were participated in by Miss Sawyer, soprano; Miss Cushman, soprano; Herbert Holcomb, tenor; William H. Armstrong, tenor, and Sol. Vernon, baritone.

Brooklyn Elks' Service.

The Brooklyn Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 22, had a memorial service yesterday in Plymouth Church for the members who died during the year. After the recital of the memorial service George L. Weed, the Exalted Ruler, made a few remarks, and then the Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor of the church, offered prayer. Gen. Horatio C. King delivered the oration, and also presided at the organ. A musical programme was rendered by Mrs. Ida Van Dyne Walker, soprano; Miss Jennie King Morrison, contralto; Dr. Walker, basso, and Mrs. Charlotte M. Taylor, alto. The regular memorial services of the Elks followed.

The Jersey City Lodge.

Jersey City Lodge, No. 211, B. P. O. E., held an Elks' memorial service yesterday at the Bergen Reformed Church, in memory of Charles F. Hamant, Matthew Higgins, Edward McGuire, Anthony S. Diller, Timothy J. Murphy, and John V. Churchill, all of whom died during the year. The Rev. John L. Scudder presided, and made the opening prayer. Addresses were delivered by Arthur C. Moreland and William Cunningham. Selections from various poets were read by J. Leslie Gossin, and hymns were sung by the Elks' Quartet. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Cornelius Brett, pastor of the church.

Dragged Under a Train.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Jacob Knowlton, thirty-eight years old, son of a wealthy resident of Armonk, was killed by a train last night. Knowlton sought shelter under a freight train which was standing on a siding. During the night an engine was hitched to the train, and while Knowlton was asleep, started off. The train dragged the man 500 feet, and his body was badly mangled. It was found this morning.

Memorial Window Unveiled.

A memorial window was unveiled yesterday in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. It is in memory of Edgar Forman, and was designed and executed by Benjamin Sellers of the Bible House, this city. It is given by Mr. Forman's friends in the church. The Rev. Dr. David Gregg, pastor of the church, delivered the sermon at the unveiling.

Gloucester Fisherman Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 5.—The schooner Norman Fisher, which arrived here this afternoon from La Have banks, reports the loss of her young skipper, Hawley Anderson, who was thrown into the sea while attempting to clear the main boom just as the vessel was filling away for home.

IDEALS AND MARRIED LIFE

The Rev. Dr. Eaton Lauds the Heroism of Adherence to an Unloved Spouse.

FRIENDSHIP BEFORE WOOING

He Holds that Some Divorces Are Justifiable, but the Cases Are Exceptional—Young Men Should Make More Careful Choice.

"The Choir Invisible; or, The Great Temptation and the Great Victory of a Young Man," was the theme of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton's lecture before the congregation of the Church of the Divine Paternity, in St. Stephen's Church edifice, West Forty-sixth Street, last night. Dr. Eaton in his prayer gave thanks "for all great poems, all great romances, and all great dramas of human life, and for the relations of wisdom, truth, and tenderness, the nobler value of which these may have set more clearly before our eyes."

"The crisis in a young man's life," said he, in beginning his discourse, "comes when he falls in love. It is then that he undergoes the severest test of his character. This is the crisis which often gives direction to his whole life. If the passions of the young man be noble rather than mean, he finds before him a great content, a future filled with a light that never was on land or sea. If the object of his affection is worthy he finds that by his union with her his capacity for higher attainments in life is largely increased. He has nobler visions of the future, loftier ideals, than before. Often, on the other hand, if the object of his affection be not so well placed, he by a kind of poetic self-deception, will weave a robe to cover her imperfections, and having created an ideal, will fall down and worship it as if it were real. Yet, when the glad fruition of the true marriage union comes, then, if ever on earth, there is a foretaste of paradise. There is a new world and a new heaven."

The speaker characterized "The Choir Invisible" as a realistic book, but he explained that in contrast with the work of Zola this was a laudable realism. Virtue was just as real as vice, and there were some things in nature which despite their intense reality, as reproduced in literature, were not worthy of reproduction.

Dr. Eaton next gave especial attention to the question of divorce. Men and women, he said, had come to him as to a sort of Protestant confessional and told him their married life was a failure. In most cases the tale was one of disappointment, of ideals unrealized, sometimes trampled under foot by the one to whom, before marriage, they had imparted a certain glamour. The chief lesson that he drew from these general illustrations was wise choice in marriage, self-restraint, and self-culture. The time would come, he hoped, when before a young man selected his wife he would have cultivated a rational friendship with her. The world was full of examples of the success of marriage, and this was evidence that the heart of our civilization was pure, and that men and women can adapt themselves to each other, even after they have learned that they have not made a wise choice. There were cases, however, of unequal or incompatible union which the world persistently says should be dissolved.

"I am very far from asserting," said Dr. Eaton, "that there are no cases in which divorce is justifiable. I think there are such cases. I have known cases in which it was absolutely essential for the integrity of the wife and children, and others in which it was absolutely essential for the integrity of the husband and the children, that there should be a divorce. No other course was open. I have known other cases in which legal separation was desirable, although divorce was not. I recognize the fact that some of the noblest unions the world has known have been the result of divorces."

Dr. Eaton instanced the case of Lady Millais, who in earlier life was the wife of Ruskin. He said that Ruskin's heroism when he told his wife that she should separate from him and marry Millais was greater than anything else that he had achieved, even in literature. Cases of this kind, however, were exceptional.

"Remember," continued the speaker, "if you make the bond too loose you attack the family and undermine the very fabric of the State itself. Only as the family is revered can you hope for a great government of any kind or in any form. What we should learn is what John Gray, the novelist's hero, learned. He was loyal to the woman who loved him and whom he had married, though there was another woman whom he thought he ought to have married. Marriage is not a failure, whatever the press or the magazine writers may say, and it will be always a success when we shall have learned to hold fast to our ideals."

OMAHA EXPOSITION PLANS.

Offices for Interesting Eastern People and Obtaining Exhibits Opened Here.

Eastern offices have been established here by the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, which will be opened at Omaha in June, 1898. Clinton Felder, representing the Department of Exhibits, is in charge of this end of the work, and is at present busily engaged in interviewing the leading manufacturers and their representatives concerning their exhibits at the exposition. A number of New York's largest concerns have already engaged space.

The United States Government is pledged to take part in the enterprise by the erection of suitable buildings and an exhibit. For this purpose $200,000 has been appropriated. By direction of President McKinley, the Secretary of State has extended official invitations to the rulers of foreign nations to take part in the exposition. The Government exhibit will be the most comprehensive ever made, for it will comprise those given at the great fairs held at Chicago, San Francisco, Atlanta, and Nashville.

All of the trans-Mississippi States have been heard from and the South American countries—Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru, Brazil, and also Mexico, have signified their intention of making exhibits. The work of the Westerners who have before them the task of making a success of this enterprise now lies in the East. A movement has already been begun to get the State of New York to appropriate enough money for a building at the exposition. Illinois has given $45,000, and the Westerners have an idea that the Empire State will do as well, if not better.

The exposition has $2,000,000 capital to start on, and the grounds are now being laid out. They will cover 300 acres. It is intended that in that space there shall be placed exhibitions from the Western States which will furnish subjects for exhaustive study of that part of the country, its products, people, customs, and wealth. Other parts of the country will not be neglected, however.

The Eastern offices of the exposition in this city will secure not only exhibits from New York concerns, but also from all the Eastern cities. They will be kept open in charge of Mr. Felder for five months.

An Honest Kentuckian.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5.—About one year ago, when the German National Bank failed, Charlie Weaver turned over to Peter Schoenlaub $1,200 which he had saved from the wreck, taking no receipt or acknowledgment therefor. About three months ago Weaver was killed in a saloon row, and Schoenlaub, who was known as Weaver's friend, was appointed administrator of what little estate was left. No heirs or claimants turned up, and yesterday Schoenlaub went into court and announced that he had $1,200 which he desired to turn over to the school fund. The money was paid into court, and Schoenlaub was relieved as administrator. There was no record that this money was in existence, and no one knew that Weaver had given it to Schoenlaub, who might have kept it without any one being the wiser.

Capt. Risk Much Improved.

Capt. Risk, of the steamship Concho, who was reported by cable from Havana as being dangerously ill with pneumonia, and refusing to go to a hospital, arrived here with his vessel yesterday. He contracted a heavy cold on his voyage out, and was compelled to relinquish command of his vessel to Chief Officer Johnsen. His condition now is materially improved.

Progress of the Yantic.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Dec. 5.—Michigan's naval reserve vessel, the Yantic, reached this port, the entrance to the Welland Canal, Saturday. She probably will reach Lake Erie Tuesday or Wednesday.

BENNETT MANSION ROBBED.

The Plunder Was Found in a Stable, and Two Men Were Arrested on Suspicion.

Burglars paid a visit to the Bennett mansion, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Fort Washington Avenue, the city home of James Gordon Bennett, on Saturday night and plundered it of considerable property. Two men were arrested early yesterday morning on suspicion of being the burglars. They are William Ryan and Andrew Cunningham, who described themselves as homeless and of no occupation. They deny all knowledge of the burglary.

Police Capt. Creeden was at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station House at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning when a night watchman entered and told him that a few minutes before he had seen two men with a horse and wagon stop in front of an unoccupied stable in One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, near Lenox Avenue. The men took a quantity of goods from the wagon and placed them in the stable, after which they drove away.

Detectives Wilbur and Shermer were sent to investigate. In one corner of the stable they found a lot of rugs, some carpets, and a piece of harness piled up on a trunk, which was found to contain a quantity of bronzes and choice bric-a-brac. The detectives secreted themselves. At 2:30 o'clock the door was pushed open and two men sneaked in, and the detectives pounced on them. The men gave their names, but declared that they knew nothing about the property. They explained that they were tramps and had sought shelter from the inclement weather.

When the property was overhauled, a piece of paper was found on which was marked "G. G. Howland, 137 East Thirty-seventh Street." A monogram composed of the initials "G. G. H." was also on a silver plate on the harness. G. G. Howland was found to be the General Manager of The Herald, who until recently occupied the Bennett mansion. Since Mr. Howland left the house it has been in charge of Edward Crowley, who lives in the lodge at the entrance to the grounds.

When he made his rounds yesterday morning he discovered that burglars had broken into the house through a basement window and that several of the rooms had been ransacked.

The prisoners, who are charged with being suspicious persons, will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning and the police have requested Mr. Howland to be on hand to make complaint against the men.

The police are certain that Cunningham and Ryan are the men who committed the robbery. Little is known about Ryan, but Cunningham, it is said, has a record and is wanted for several burglaries.

COL. COLE ON RAPID TRANSIT.

Russell Sage's Proposition Has Not Been Officially Made to the Railroad Commission, He Says.

Col. Ashley W. Cole, member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, was at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. When asked about the statement that Russell Sage had said that he had been in communication with the State Railroad Commissioners in regard to various proposed improvements and extensions in the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, Col. Cole said:

"The State Railroad Commission represents itself. There is no one outside who represents it. The commission fully appreciates the great need of rapid transit in the metropolis, and will do, at all times, all that it loyally and properly should do to that end. But it will do this only after a full hearing and consideration of the proposition. This particular proposition has never been officially suggested to the board so far as I am aware."

The proposition referred to is one to lay a third track throughout the system and to build a line through West Street to Twenty-third Street, and one through the latter thoroughfare connecting the east and west divisions.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Alexander W. Stein.

Alexander W. Stein, M. D., a physician of this city, died yesterday at his residence, 30 West Fifteenth Street, of paralysis. He had been ill for some time and his death was not unexpected. He was in his sixtieth year. Dr. Stein enjoyed an extensive practice, which of late had been carried on by his son, Dr. J. B. Stein.

He was the son-in-law of the late Prof. John A. Weisse, the well-known physician and dentist, and through his influence became identified with the Theosophist Society, of which Prof. Weisse was one of the original advocates in this country.

Dr. Stein is survived by three sons and a daughter—Miss Eugenia Stein. One of his sons, the Rev. A. W. Stein, is an assistant at St. George's Episcopal Church.

Alfred Henry Byrd.

Alfred Henry Byrd, a lawyer of this city, died yesterday at his residence, 69 Park Avenue. He was thirty-one years old, and was born in Baltimore. He was educated in the University of Virginia, and then studied law in Columbia College. He was admitted to the bar in this city, and became a member of the law firm of Harrison & Byrd. Death was caused by typhoid fever. Mr. Byrd was a member of the University Club and of the Calumet Club. He was unmarried. The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, and the remains will be taken to the Old Chapel, in Clarke County, Va., for interment.

Deborah Oakley Cortelyou.

Deborah Oakley Cortelyou, widow of the late Peter Cortelyou, died Saturday at the home of her son-in-law, J. L. Bonham, 295 Varick Street, Jersey City, at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Cortelyou was a daughter of Richard Oakley of Smithtown, L. I. Her husband, who was a member of the Long Island Cortelyou family, was during the war engaged in the wholesale crockery and glassware business, and later in banking. He died in 1868. Mrs. Cortelyou is survived by one son, Henry, of Jersey City. Funeral services will be held this evening at the residence of J. L. Bonham. The burial will take place to-morrow morning in Ridgewood Cemetery.

Birdsall Bouck.

Birdsall Bouck, lawyer, son of Joseph W. Bouck of this city, died on Saturday of pneumonia at his home, 322 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He was fifty-two years old. Mr. Bouck studied law in the office of Judge Fullerton of this city, and was for many years connected with the firm of Scribner & Robinson, railroad lawyers. He was unmarried.

Charles H. Contoit.

Charles H. Contoit, an old resident of this city, died yesterday at his residence, 728 Fifth Avenue, aged seventy-six years. His father was engaged in business many years ago in the neighborhood of old Niblo's Theatre. He was a vestryman of Trinity Church for thirty years. Mr. Contoit was unmarried. The funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Lorenzo D. Rondebush.

Lorenzo D. Rondebush, a prominent mining man, died yesterday in Denver. He was born in Blooming Valley, Penn., and was fifty-one years old. He leaves a daughter, who is the wife of Harold G. Henderson, an Englishman, and lives in Sussex, England, and a son, J. H. Rondebush, who is a sculptor, and lives in Paris.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES F. MURRAY, a practicing physician at Gloversville, N. Y., died yesterday, aged fifty-two years.

JOHN THOMPSON, granite manufacturer, of Quincy, Mass., died at his home yesterday, aged eighty-two years.

WILLIAM H. SANBORN of Greenfield, Mass., aged seventy-five, died yesterday. He at one time was in business in New Haven. He served in the Massachusetts Senate.

Mrs. ALICE WELLINGTON ROLLINS died at her home, in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, yesterday. She was the wife of Daniel M. Rollins, who has been long in the real estate business in this city.

EZRA A. PARKS died Saturday night at his home in Waterford, Vt., aged seventy years. He was Judge of the County Court of Caledonia County, Vt., in 1860 and 1861. He was a member of the Legislature of his State in 1870. In 1892 he was a Presidential Elector.

Prof. Zintgraff Dead.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Prof. Eugene Zintgraff, the well-known African traveler, died yesterday at the Island of Teneriffe of malaria.

STREET CLEANING IN FOO-CHOW

The Chinese City Prefect Thought There Might Be "Something in It" for Him.

The Rev. William L. Beard, missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Foo-Chow, China, has sent a letter to the board in which he relates that a movement is on foot in that city to have the streets properly cleaned. He also gives testimony in his communication that the officials in China are no more scrupulous in having their "rake-off" than some officials in American cities are credited with being. The letter is as follows:

"The officials of Foo-Chow have appointed eighty men—forty in the city and forty in the suburbs—to clean the streets. This is the first time that Foo-Chow has known such an appointment. These men are already at work. This concession to cleanliness and health is the result of the work of Mr. Ding Wong Wing, an enlightened Chinaman, several of the literati, and myself, which was begun no less than a year ago. We petitioned the municipal authorities to give to the literati of the suburbs permission to form a street-cleaning corporation. This petition got as far as the Prefect of the city. On receiving it, he asked:

"'How much is there in it for me?'

"On being informed that it was not 'eat rice business,' as the Chinese call it, the Prefect promptly tabled the petition. Nothing more was heard of the matter until the inhabitants were surprised a short time ago to see quite a corps of street cleaners at work on the avenues and streets of the city and suburbs."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pearls and all kinds of Precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad.

HOWARD & CO., 2[illegible] Avenue.

Only seventeen more business days before Xmas.

DIED.

BLATCHFORD.—Died December 3, 1897, at his residence, No. 87 Riverside Drive, Samuel Milford Blatchford, in his sixty-second years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Av. and 45th St., on Monday, December 6, at 11:30 A. M.

BYRD.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, at 69 Park Av., of typhoid fever, Alfred Henry, son of George H. and Lucy C. Byrd, in the thirty-second year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 2 P. M. Interment on Wednesday at the Old Chapel, Clarke County, Virginia. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

CONTOIT.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, 1897, Charles H., son of the late John H. Contoit, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

GILES.—At Newberne, N. C., Dec. 5, 1897, Fayette S. Giles, suddenly, of heart disease.

Funeral at Chicago.

HOPPIN.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, 1897, Louisa Howland, widow of Hamilton Hoppin and daughter of the late Samuel S. Howland, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, 4th Av., corner of 21st St., on Monday, Dec. 6, at 10 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

PAULDING.—On Dec. 5, 1897, at his residence at Peekskill, N. Y., William H. Paulding.

Funeral services at his late residence, Peekskill, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

RICH.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, at 216 West 103d St., Harvey D. Rich, eldest son of Aquila and Susie Beales Rich, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROLLINS.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, 1897, at her residence, at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., Alice Wellington Rollins, wife of Daniel M. Rollins.

Notice of funeral hereafter. Interment private.

STEIN.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, Dr. Alexander W. Stein, at his late residence, 30 West 15th St., in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th St. and 6th Av., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ADAMS, James E., Home for Incurables	44	4
ALCOTT, Mary, 623 West 46th St.	21	3
ASCH, Barnett, 101 St. Marks' Place	44	5
BRAVERMAN, F., 124 Rivington St.	2	4
BUCACO, Anna, 215 Hester St.	2	4
BASSALETTI, Albina, 115 Sullivan St.	4	4
BEYER, Katharine, 307 East 84th St.	21	3
BOGNER, Edward A., 342 6th Av.	10	3
COAKLEY, Midenel P., 135 Cherry St.	43	3
CARROLL, Patrick, 836 Greenwich St.	53	3
CAPITANA, Petrina, 117 Elizabeth St.	3	3
COSGROVE, Irene, 405 East 12th St.	1	4
COSGROVE, Margaret, 968 East 134th	40	4
CARDONE, Vitandonio, 337 West 28th	2	3
CHOBOT, Vaclav, 562 First Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DURKIN, Daniel, 20 William St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EISENBARTH, Louisa, 406 West 18th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLEMING, John P., 167 East 108th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLETCHER, Mary, 21 Tompkins St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLEIGEL, Jennie, 193 Madison St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FALISE, John, 259 Elizabeth St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GORMAN, John, 364 Third Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAZZOLO, Maria, 155 Mulberry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GUTHRIE, Martha, 428 West 45th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLDMAN, Max, 71 Willett St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GALLAGHER, Margaret, 25 Sullivan St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GROVES, Evelina, 239 East 104th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GARNER, William, Bellevue Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAUGHAN, Mary, 429 West 52d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HEANY, T., 1,724 Amsterdam Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HUELSON, Emma, 151 Av. A	[illegible]	[illegible]
HARNER, John, 203 Bathgate Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOFFMAN, Louisa, 228 East 60th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HEINZMAN, Fritz, 449 West 41st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
IZNO, Rosa A., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JOECKLE, Mary, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JAUVRIN, Peter, 3,719 Third Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOPLA, Wilhelmina, 200 East 4th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KAMPMANN, C. E., 1,911 Madison Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEONARD, Kate, 331 West 37th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEWIS, Jessie, 1,611 Third Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LIONARD, Adele, 126 East 116th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAZZOLINI, Giovanna, 176 Mulberry	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAYER, Daniel, 125 Norfolk St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McAULIFFE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McNULTY, Ann, 183 East 117th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NUGENT, Mary, 121 West 134th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEUENHAUS, [illegible] East 18th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
OCHSNER, Annie, 361 Third Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ODERMILLER, Gretchen, 1,040 Broadway	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'CONNELL, John, 211 East 73d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PEIFFER, Joseph, 357 East 74th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PERLSTEIN, Yetta, 285 Grand St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REDBORN, Louis, 77 Market St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROBLETSKY, Ladislas, 65 Market St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROCCO, Teresa, 344 East 116th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROSENZWEIG, Rosa, Montefiore Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEPPARD, Thomas G., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPATAFORA, Leonora, 231 East 116th	[illegible]	[illegible]
SAVILLE, Eleanor, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SELVAZZI, Mary, 307 East 112th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHIERHORST, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TAUCHENSON, Rose, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TARDOFF, Charles S., 369 Lenox Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TORDIKE, Anne, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TARLTON, Mary, 85 Monroe St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRIOELLI, Maria G., 151 Mott St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TIEDMANN, Anna, 547 East 118th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VICKERS, Sarah, 175 West 118th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILSON, Patrick J., 49 Dominick St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WELSH, Julia, 128 West 31st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WOLF, Mathilda, 2,143 Second Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILKINS, Johanna, 109 Greenwich St.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ADNIENZO, Palormo, 486 Marcy Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOCK, Charlotte E. C., 246 Franklin St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRISBOIS, Mary, 88 Morgan Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRENNER, Estella, 199 Ten Eyck St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BODE, John, 282 Stockton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BIERSCHENK, Fred, 133 Freeman St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORRODINO, Antonio, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CICCIO, Joseph, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COLON, Joseph, 34 Maspeth Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLYNN, Ellen, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLBOSANT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KEOUGH, Thomas, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KARG, Christian, 1,444 Gates Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEFFLER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MASON, Mary J., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MUELLER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGUIRE, Bridget, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'CONNOR, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OLDENBURG, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PURDENBURG, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RHEINER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SILBERBERG, B., 330 Bushwick Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SULLIVAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEBER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WENNERSTROM, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILSON, Jeremiah, 502 Clermont Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILLIS, Harrison, 360 Throop Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.
NOW ON FREE VIEW,
Rare Etchings and Engravings
TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF
Wm. C. Davidson, Attorney,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
DECEMBER 9 AND 10,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City.
208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Three hundred and ninety-nine (399) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

214	7666	13135	16592	29318	37468	48095
282	7760	13188	16651	29326	37473	48134
292	7765	13208	16652	29337	37578	48409
300	7823	13209	16695	29341	37627	48725
309	8066	13488	16717	29345	37990	48841
336	8104	13582	16744	29356	37992	48915
401	8181	13586	16757	29378	38339	48916
410	8232	13590	16758	29435	38462	48940
550	8235	13604	16791	29472	38931	49000
722	8479	13796	16841	29530	38989	49162
728	8491	13922	16894	29578	39709	49168
3918	8708	14010	16958	30050	39810	49169
3922	8770	14024	17014	30123	41421	49330
3928	8783	14034	17024	30273	41473	49360
3931	8784	14038	17124	30283	41559	49912
4042	8830	14071	17126	30529	41611	49918
4163	9042	14090	17146	30807	41626	49925
4245	9075	14111	17149	30831	41655	49927
5657	9083	14190	17162	30834	42337	49933
5661	9465	14195	17169	30892	42532	50292
5674	9527	14425	17211	31389	42612	50536
5684	10026	14460	17262	31432	43305	50625
5697	10212	14478	17263	31446	43551	50994
5782	10291	14483	17276	31645	43604	51168
5825	10411	14520	17677	32031	43852	51242
5882	10589	14812	17742	32775	44115	51243
5913	10898	14827	17878	32800	44117	51282
5917	11055	14858	17881	33125	44119	51293
5919	11071	14878	17900	33126	44122	51294
5936	11072	14884	18062	33147	44134	51297
5978	11112	15146	18150	33601	44148	51420
6008	11260	15149	18155	33672	44234	51788
6230	11371	15156	18157	33676	44250	51858
6322	11375	15157	18194	33991	44278	51885
6376	11532	15158	18213	34000	44504	51965
6485	11545	15224	18222	34006	44630	52045
6509	11848	15236	20649	34022	44635	52048
6602	12055	15365	20650	34207	44905	52059
6685	12093	15376	20671	34306	45284	52067
6706	12109	15408	20676	34480	45327	52120
6723	12410	15409	20997	34698	45420	52122
6727	12421	15538	21010	34699	45456	52161
6738	12437	15602	21053	34710	45493	52272
6748	12472	15658	21065	34726	45652	52274
6805	12486	15823	21099	34792	45697	52284
6894	12498	15847	21146	34949	46305	52492
6897	12499	15883	21624	34981	46713	52540
6977	12504	15889	28517	35168	46944	52766
7036	12505	15919	28542	35169	47129	52789
7084	12506	15942	28590	35220	47175	52829
7143	12508	16074	28611	35786	47181	52901
7339	12548	16120	28706	35810	47221	52919
7377	12601	16184	28721	36283	47392	53050
7386	12836	16255	28724	36307	47543	53091
7449	12859	16436	28742	36737	47563	53154
7512	12884	16463	28793	36792	47584	53307
7611	13017	16540	28919	36930	47925	53384

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, NOV. 15, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three hundred and ninety-nine (399) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York;
R. L. HALL,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company;
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
bought and sold on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges for cash or carried on margin.
HOLMES & CO
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office: Hoffman House.

Indiana Block Coal Railroad.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 5 and 76 for $1,000 each.
No. 191 for $500.

The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after Jan. 1, 1898.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, Vice President.
New York, December 1, 1897.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMmissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

If the President's message is other than an encouraging document, Wall Street will be greatly surprised. Wall Street is persuaded that it has the very best authority for expecting inspiriting Presidential utterances.

⁂

Action by Congress is likewise looked forward to in the financial world with confidence. Operators having close Washington connections are optimistic now, though for weeks hitherto they have been full of depressing predictions. Speaker Reed is now relied upon to head off disturbing Congressional programmes.

⁂

Till the Presidential message is officially issued it is hardly probable, however, that Wall Street will attempt much stock-market activity either one way or the other.

⁂

The transactions in stocks last week aggregated 1,825,098 shares, the largest total of any week since Oct. 16, and an increase of more than 1,000,000 shares as compared with the previous week.

⁂

Sugar Trust was the most active stock, the total sales amounting to 384,836, with an advance in price of 4¼ per cent. The Grangers were next in activity, St. Paul being dealt in to the extent of 157,312 shares, and scoring an advance of 1⅛ per cent. Burlington figured for 136,810 shares, and its price rose 1⅝ per cent. Rock Island gained 1⅞ per cent. on dealings amounting to 104,253 shares. Chicago Great Western's dealings were much less than any of these, but its advance was greater—2⅛ per cent.

⁂

There were 154 different properties dealt in—considerably more than the recent average.

⁂

The most noteworthy feature of the week was the activity and strength of the bond market. The total dealings were $15,050,600, an aggregate that has not been equaled by any week since that of September 17. The buying was not confined to particular issues, but was well distributed, and many properties that have recently been neglected were in active demand. The sales were not confined to the Stock Exchange, but many transactions were made over the counters of the specialists in this class of securities.

WOOLEN TRADE PROGRESS.

Encouraging reports continue to come from woolen manufacturing concerns and the commission houses which dispose of the products of woolen mills. Better conditions are recorded and a bright future confidently looked forward to. During the year that is shortly to close there have been made important gains over 1896. Mr. L. Huntington, an active member of the commission firm of O. H. Hayes & Co., talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the business outlook, and made it clear that he holds decidedly optimistic views on the country's general trade. Mr. Huntington is in a position to speak with a thorough knowledge of the situation in manufactures of wool, and his opinion is that years of prosperity are ahead for the woolen industry. He said:

"There is no apparent reason why the outlook for business should not be regarded as particularly good. During this year enormous increases have been made in the volume of receipts that are everywhere recorded. There is a positive improvement and a tendency toward greater advancement in the trade. In manufactures of wool dealt in by us I believe the increased sales over 1896 will figure up more than 60 per cent.

"The good demand for the various lines of goods is well founded—there is prosperity in the agricultural districts. And with numerous needs to be supplied, why should not our farmers become large purchasers with the proceeds of profitable crops in their possession or credited to them in banks? Clear of long-standing debts, the farming interest is likely to make big demands for manufactured articles and keep the wheels of industry revolving.

"Some people incline to the dark side of things and rehearse that lower prices have been received by cotton planters this season than before. But, even so, it is not to be overlooked that the yield is much larger, and a large crop, in the course of its movement, will employ more labor, give greater traffic to the railroads, and through a variety of channels force money into circulation. The lower prices would seem to be more than balanced by the stimulus given to business, and it is altogether probable that general results will not be affected for the worse. I refer, of course, to the cotton situation now.

"Employment of labor is increasing daily. Money is exceedingly plentiful, and vast amounts are seeking good investments. Healthy, legitimate enterprises will not lack monetary support. Bubble schemes will not receive encouragement, but money will be forthcoming where substantial results are likely.

"It is only by legislative interference with the country's business that the present healthy growth can be impeded. With no obstacles put in the path of progress, the next few years will undoubtedly be years of great prosperity for the industries of the United States.

"In speaking of the better condition of the farmer, the advantages which a further advance in wools will bring him should be mentioned. It is safe to say that a further average advance of 12½ per cent. in the cost of the wool raised by our farmers would have to be made before their wools could be undersold by foreign wools of the same kind and quality."

IN THE FANCY GOODS TRADE.

Not the least significant of the indications of a return of prosperity to the United States is the increased demand from every section for luxuries—those articles of ornamentation and decoration which are not among the actual necessaries of life. And it is of especial significance that a large part of this demand comes from those who are in medium circumstances. Concerns engaged in the manufacture of goods which come under the head of "fancy" had been disposed in late years to allow their production to run down in consequence of prevalent depression, but the better conditions throughout the country have recently demonstrated to those manufacturers that they must in the future carry good-sized stocks in order to fill the orders that are daily arriving. Illustrative of the improvement which is being felt in the line of ornamental lamps, fancy metal goods, bronzes, &c., in consequence of the existence of more prosperous conditions as well as of the superiority of American manufactures of this character, are the words of Mr. Frank W. Goodwin, New York District Manager of the business of the Bradley & Hubbard Company:

"The goods which we manufacture are not bought simply by the well-to-do, although many people incline to term them luxuries. There is a good demand for them from the middle and artisan classes. Since the general improvement in trade began a few months ago there has been a better demand for our goods, and that improved demand is growing larger and larger as the Western and Southern people find themselves in a position to spend money in such articles.

"More hands are at work at our factories than for some time, and general improvement will still add to the number it will be necessary to employ. It is evident that the prosperous condition of the farmers and merchants of the Western section from the excellent conditions which are prevailing have extended and will continue to extend to the manufacturing parts of the East. There is the ability at present to make purchases of articles regarded as luxuries, but before making them many of our citizens wish to get a little ahead and pay off old debts.

"In the West and the various agricultural sections they have been getting paid for their large crops, while we in the East must wait until demand for our manufactures improves conditions here. There has been a great deal of renewing of stocks among our customers in those sections, and it has caused quite a rush with us in order to keep up with the inquiries. The turn of the East is coming. It has begun in the better demand for labor; stocks have been light and must be renewed, hence the necessity for making more goods. The better sale of goods in the last six or eight months has proved that the country has been going through new conditions and that there has been more money to spend.

"Of course, it should be added that there is a great improvement in the methods of producing these ornamental articles. Our goods are sent all over the world. Exports of them have increased. Freight conditions have militated against us, but the facilities for transportation are becoming better. American competition with the European countries is recognized as formidable. The American manufacturers give to the dealer a greater variety of designs than the Europeans, and as the consumers are always looking for new effects, our goods find a market in preference to the others. Formerly most fancy goods were imported, but now, with the progress made here in bringing out the finest articles, the home trade is kept for our own manufacturers. We have gone ahead of the foreigner in the manufacture of lamps and burners. Similar improvement has been effected in vases, busts, pitchers, and a great many other articles.

"I am confident that there is going to be an unprecedented demand from home and abroad for the goods referred to. American improvements have brought them to a high state of perfection, and dealers have come to appreciate this fact."

AS TO PEOPLE'S GAS.

Says The Chicago Evening Post:

"The Chicago gas situation is now in excellent shape for the trust. A telegram from New York this morning confirmed the story that the People's Gas Light and Coke Company had secured control of the Commonwealth Electric franchise. It is not definitely determined that the People's Gas Light and Coke Company will go into the electric lighting business, but the Commonwealth ordinance was looked upon as being a good investment at the price at which it was offered. Under the law passed by the last Legislature a new gas or electric lighting company desiring to lay mains or conduits in the streets will be required to gain the consent of a majority of the property owners on each street in which the lines are laid. This will effectually shut out future competition to both the gas and electric lighting companies.

"The People's Gas Light and Coke Company now controls the entire gas field except for the territory owned by the Ogden Gas Company. Practically, the entire electric lighting business of Chicago is in the hands of the Chicago Edison Company. The Commonwealth electric franchise not only gives the right to lay electric light wires, but also wires for heating, for power, or for telegraph or telephone companies. It is looked upon as being a valuable franchise, and the People's Gas Light officials concluded it would be a good idea for the People's Company to own it, so that if electric lighting should be improved upon so as to in a large measure supplant gas, they might still continue in the business of selling illuminant."

REFUNDING IS POPULAR.

Refunding schemes are quite popular these days, induced by the millions of idle money. The Lake Shore, New York Central, Rock Island, and Northwestern Roads have all taken advantage of the wonderful financial conditions and added to the value of their securities so far as the stockholder is concerned by refunding their bonded issues.

There is yet a chance for many other corporations to do the same thing, as it is rare at this season of the year for the money market to be in such an easy condition. Bankers are at a loss to know what to do with their idle funds, and wise financiers with good securities to offer may make almost their own terms.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

NORTHWEST NEW BONDS.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the retirement of outstanding bonds maturing at various dates, amounting in the aggregate to $131,640,000, and for further improvement of its property, has provided for a new issue of $165,000,000 new general mortgage gold bonds, maturing in 1987, secured by a lien upon the entire railroad and equipment of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company east of the Missouri River, (inclusive of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad and the Dakota Central Railway Company, when these companies shall have been consolidated with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.) Of the new issue $20,000,000 in 3½ per cent. gold bonds have been disposed of by the company and are now offered by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Present subscriptions for cash are limited to an amount not exceeding $2,000,000, the remaining $18,000,000 being reserved to provide for refunding subscriptions payable in the above short-term bonds in such a way that the new bonds may be obtained at 104½ for Chicago and Milwaukee 7 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1898, 113 for Iowa Midland 8 per cent. bonds due Oct. 1, 1900, 110½ for Escanaba and Lake Superior 6 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1901; 104⅝ for Chicago and Northwestern, Iowa Division, 4½ per cent. bonds due April, 1902, and 119 for Chicago and Northwestern general consolidated mortgage gold 7 per cent. bonds due Dec. 1, 1902. Application for subscriptions payable in cash will close at the bankers' offices on Wednesday, Dec. 8, or earlier. Application payable in short-term bonds will be received for a reasonable time, but the terms may be changed without notice.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Oregon Improvement Reorganization Committee notifies depositors of consolidated mortgage bonds and preferred and common stock of the Oregon Improvement Company that the fourth instalment of $25 on each bond, $2.50 on each share of preferred stock, and $2 on each share of common stock is payable on or before Dec. 16, at the Manhattan Trust Company, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMpany, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, November 29, 1897.—Notice to Stockholders.—Notice is hereby given that a special and adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the New Amsterdam Gas Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 14th day of December, 1897, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders for their approval an agreement of consolidation between this Company and the Equitable Gaslight Company of New York and The New York and East River Gas Company. By order of the Board of Directors. FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the New York Law and Collection Company will be held on the 15th day of December, 1897, at 11 A. M., at the office of such company, at No. 150 Canal St., in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from twenty-five thousand dollars, consisting of two hundred and fifty shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, to five thousand dollars, to consist of five hundred shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

Dated, New York City, Nov. 24, 1897.

JAMES SHEA,
EMMA SHEA,
A Majority of the Directors.

The People's Bank of the City of New York.

November 23d, 1897.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, December 14th, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS—Fine DIAMONDS, Watches; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

THE PROPOSED WIRE TRUST.

All the Concerns Interested Have Decided to Join.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5.—The proposed combination of wire, wire nail, and steel rod interests has advanced to the point where the concerns interested have decided to go in, and all that remains to be done is to reach an agreement on the value of the different mills. Daily conferences are being held in New York, and Cleveland manufacturers are in constant communication with the seat of activity.

The Cleveland concerns interested are the American Wire Works, the H. P. Nail Company, the Consolidated Wire and Steel Company, the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, and probably the Johnson Company. The Pittsburg interests are the Parkin Works, the Beaver Falls Works, the Pittsburg Wire Company, and the Oliver-Snyder Company. The last-named is connected with the Carnegie Company.

Besides rod and wire mills, the new combination includes steel mills, blast furnaces, and iron ore mines. It is planned that all the interests involved shall lose their identity and go out of business, and that there shall be simply the one great company. The further statement is made by Cleveland iron men who are interested that the control of the big concern will rest in the hands of J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates, they having arranged to obtain that control by purchase.

UNION OF PAPER MILLS.

A Committee Appointed to Prepare the Final Agreement.

A committee of six representatives of the owners of fifteen or sixteen large paper manufacturing concerns has been appointed to frame an agreement and make the final arrangements for a big trade combination which is expected to go into effect next Spring. This combination will, it is asserted, represent a daily production of 1,400 tons of news paper. The following named mills are included: Rumford Falls, Otis Falls, Berlin Falls, Palmer's Falls, Haverhill Paper Company, Fall Mountain, Glens Falls, Niagara Falls, Olcott Falls, Franklin Falls, Piercefield Falls, Turner's Falls, Webster Paper Company, Lake George Paper Company, and the Falmouth Paper Company.

The formation of this combination has been under consideration by the principal paper mill owners for several months, and the terms of the amalgamation of interests were practically agreed to a few days ago. The officers of the controlling company or syndicate will be selected from the officers and Directors of the larger mills. Of the well-known men interested are ex-Gov. R. P. Flower, Garrett Schenck, Hugh J. Chisholm, A. Pagenstecker, W. A. Russell, W. E. Spier, F. H. Parks, and J. C. Morgan.

Say He Stole Typewriters.

On a charge of having stolen five typewriters belonging to the Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 245 Broadway, Julius J. Cooper, of 29 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, was remanded until to-day by Magistrate Meade in Centre Street Court yesterday morning, in order to give the detectives more time in which to obtain evidence. Detectives Mooney and Beasley, of the Church Street station, said that Cooper was a member of a gang who made a specialty of obtaining typewriters on trial, paying a small deposit, and then pawning them. They said that several of the machines had been found in Harlem pawnshops.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF NEW YORK
3½ Per Cent.
Gold Bonds.
MATURING 1916 TO 1927.
Exempt from Taxation.
FOR SALE BY
Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Nassau & Pine Sts. Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

$500,000
3½ PER CENT. 100-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company
FOR SALE AT 104 AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY
Harvey Fisk & Sons,
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, } December 4, 1897.

To Depositors of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company under the Agreement of Reorganization.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the fourth installment of the payment required by said Agreement, to wit: twenty-five dollars on each Consolidated Mortgage Bond, two dollars and fifty cents on each share of Preferred Stock, and two dollars on each share of Common Stock, has been called, payable at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before December 16, 1897.

Certificates must be presented at the time of payment that the same may be noted thereon.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,

40 Wall St., New York, Nov. 11, 1897.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 10, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 30, 1897. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 10, 1897, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company,

86 Reade St., New York, December 1st, 1897.

A semi-annual dividend of 2 Per Cent. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable January 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the Preferred Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, December 29th, 1897.

The Preferred Books will be reopened at the opening of business on Monday, January 17th, 1898.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn, December 1, 1897.—The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until **Thursday, December 16, 1897,** at 12 o'clock noon, (at which time they will be opened,) for the purchase of the whole or any part of **$570,000 Registered Three and One-half Per Cent. Consolidated Water Gold Stock of the City of Brooklyn,** issued for the payment of the award in the matter of the condemnation of the Long Island Water Supply Company's franchises and property, payable **December 20, 1917.**

The above Stock, as to Principal and Interest, will be payable in GOLD COIN of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, and under the provisions of the City Charter as amended by Chapter 648 of the Laws of 1895 is free and exempt from all taxation except for State purposes.

Payment of purchase money to be made on December 20, 1897, at which time the Stock will be dated. Interest payable on the first day of January and July in each year.

Proposals must state the price offered, the amount of stock desired, and be indorsed "Proposals for Registered Stock," and then inclosed in a second envelope addressed to Geo. W. Palmer, Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

GEO. W. PALMER, Comptroller.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on October 15, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others, constituting the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., are complainants, and the Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, Receivers, are defendants;

The undersigned, J. P. Morgan & Co., as successor Trustees under a certain trust deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by said Union Pacific Railway Company to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as Trustees, together with W. D. Cornish, as Special Master appointed by said Court in said cause, jointly, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, to the highest bidder or bidders on the terms hereinafter mentioned, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1898,

at twelve o'clock noon, the following described bonds, stocks, and other securities and property:

STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Co.	$920,800.00
Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Co.	165,000.00
Bozeman Coal Co.	96,000.00
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.	874,200.00
Colorado Western Railroad Co.	9,100.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co.	3,000,000.00
Gray's Peak, Snake River & Leadville Railroad Co.	6,000.00
Green River Water Works Co.	225,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co., (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	6,484,900.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co.	1,725,375.00
Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.	66,500.00
Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co.	465,000.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Tunnel Co., (240 shares at $20)	4,800.00
Montana Railway Co., ($600,000, 70% paid)	420,000.00
Montana Union Railway Co.	425,000.00
Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Co.	100,000.00
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, ($5,000,000, 3% paid)	150,000.00
Omaha & Elkhorn Valley Railway Co.	40,300.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co.	2,827,523.77
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Common)	6,300.00
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Preferred)	378.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co.	66,300.00
Salt Lake Foundry & Manufacturing Co.	67.00
Salina & Southwestern Railway Co.	281,700.00
South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co.	1,000,000.00
Union Depot Co., Kansas City	45,000.00
Union Elevator Co., Council Bluffs	46,700.00
Union Elevator Co., Omaha	81,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co.	4,437,900.00
Union Pacific Coal Co., (held as Collateral)	562,100.00
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co.	1,997,800.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., (Reorganization Certificates)	177,450.00
Union Pacific & Western Colorado Railway Co.	400,500.00
Western National Fair Association	7,950.00
Wood River Improvement Co., (323,200, 80% Paid)	258,560.00

BONDS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Union Depot & Railroad Co. Second Mortgage 5% Bonds	$4,500.00
Colorado Central Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	1,437,000.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co. First Mortgage 4½% Bonds, (to be included in plan of reorganization)	54,000.00
Green River Water Works Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	214,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	1,025,000.00
City of Junction City, Davis County, Kansas, 6% Bonds	5,000.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds Reorganization Certificate of Deposit, (held under an agreement made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to sell upon exercise of an option)	1,595,500.00
Kansas Pacific Railway Co. 7% Income Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	1,250.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	400,000.00
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	163,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	121,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	526,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Extension First Mortgage 5% Bonds	1,246,000.00
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company 5% Income Bonds, Series A	451,500.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	132,000.00
Union Depot Co., of Spokane Falls, First Mortgage 5% Bonds	334,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	4,890,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Equipment Trust, Series C, 5% Bonds	225,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Kansas Division and Collateral Mortgage 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	5,000,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Receipt)	145,000.00

Miscellaneous Securities and Claims.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Echo & Park City Railway Co. Notes, (8@$25,000 each)	$200,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. Note, of which $349,363 has been paid by sale of collaterals, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	767,736.76
Portland & Puget Sound Railroad Co. Certificate of Indebtedness, (held as Collateral)	969,245.98
Wood River Improvement Co. Notes; (Collateral, $467,000, Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds)	350,000.00
Note L. E. Walker secured by $50,000 Receivers' Certificate Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co.	25,000.00

Claim to 200 Gondola Cars, built by Pullman's Palace Car Company and leased to Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company.

136 Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company Five Per Cent. Coupons at $25 each, amounting, at par value, to $3,400—being 35 coupons due March 1, 1892; 35 coupons due September 1, 1892; 35 coupons due March 1, 1893; 31 coupons due September 1, 1893.

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions and provisions contained in said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale said bonds, stocks and other securities or property in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of stock will be offered for sale in one separate lot, and each class of bonds or other securities or property will be offered either in one separate lot, or may be divided up and sold in such amounts as the undersigned may deem best. The bids received for the bonds, stocks and other securities and property so offered for sale in separate lots will be received and noted upon condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which together with any other cash then held by said complainants, as trustees under said trust deed, shall be deemed by them sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the collateral notes then outstanding under said trust deed and remaining unpaid, and the other payments to be made therefrom as directed by such decree, then the undersigned will offer no more of such stocks, bonds and other securities or property for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks and other securities and property offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for said bonds, stocks and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such bonds, stocks and other securities so offered for sale will be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but, if the highest bid received for the bonds, stocks and other securities or property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, as directed by such decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with said complainants, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of such bidder either in cash or in collateral notes secured by such trust deed taken at their par value. Any sum in cash or collateral notes so deposited will, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of the purchaser, be applied to the payment of the purchase price of the property bidden in by such purchaser if the same shall be struck down to him. Any deposit of cash or of collateral notes so made at the time of or prior to the sale, by any unsuccessful bidder, and the unapplied portion of any deposit made by any other bidder, will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down to others.

Upon the acceptance of any bid of any bidder, such accepted bidder, forthwith, must deposit with said complainants twenty per cent. of the amount of his accepted bid either in cash or in such collateral notes taken at the par value of their face with the interest accrued and unpaid thereon; but any cash or collateral notes which previously may have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required to be deposited on the acceptance of his bid. The balance of the purchase price payable by such bidder may be paid or satisfied in whole or in part either in cash, or by presenting such outstanding collateral notes and allowing to be stamped thereon an acknowledgment of the receipt of such proportion of the purchase price as will be equivalent to the amount that the holder of such collateral notes would be entitled to receive thereon in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash; but such collateral notes so presented must be surrendered and canceled if the whole amount remaining due thereon for principal and interest shall be satisfied by payment or by such credit thereon. The purchase price other than the portion thereof required to be deposited at the time of sale as aforesaid must be paid either in cash or to the extent above mentioned, by presentation of collateral notes to said complainants at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at such time after the day of sale as said complainants may designate, and against delivery of the bonds, stocks, and other securities sold.

As provided in such decree, if any bidder shall fail to complete his bid and comply with the terms of sale, the cash or collateral notes deposited by such bidder with said complainants will be forfeited and such bidder may be held by the complainants, constituting said firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and as Trustees under said trust deed, liable for any deficiency there may be between the sum for which any bonds, stocks and other securities were struck off to such bidder on the sale and that for which they may be sold on a resale, and also any costs and expenses accruing on such resale which such deposit shall not be sufficient to pay.

By the terms of such decree all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of the said receivers, and all right, title and interest of said complainants as such Trustees under said trust deed in and to the bonds, stocks and other securities and property sold, will pass by such sale thereof under said decree, but without any covenant, warranty or representation, express or implied.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decree of said Court.

Particular information concerning the various bonds and coupons and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished upon application by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustee; and
W. D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUpreme Court, City and County of New York, dated November 30th, 1897, the undersigned, assignee of Benjamin & Kenwell, lately transacting business in the City of New York, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1897, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following judgments and uncollected claims for the amounts set opposite their respective names, which the undersigned holds as such assignee, to wit: Benjamin Ackland, $40.70; Mrs. M. Friedlander, $22.70; Charles Weber, $193.17; Henry Jetter, $29.48; John Kaufman, $23.18; Mrs. McCandless, $56.11; Ryers' Market, $44.13; —— Bennett, $1.30; —— Burke, $3.50; A. Beckhardt, $17.92; —— Bayles, $9.68; Frank Burdett, $2.61; H. Benjamin, $154.06; J. B. Bowyer, $32.49; H. B. Eaton, 30 cents; Jerry Hogan estate, $7.77; William Hauch, $1.55; Harry Hartman, $7.28; J. Hogan, $5.71; Joe Joe, 88 cents; W. B. Brown, $39.83; Z. Crocker, $6.93; R. Cohn, $21.97; A. C. Cooper, $18.12; Thomas Caulfield, $97.36; H. N. Carpenter, $11.49; J. Irish, $3.14; Mr. Johnson, 89 cents; R. W. Johnson, $39.25; —— Kingston, $7.48; Thomas Kane, $3.47; Knolle & Co., $4.15; W. H. Kniffin, $58.28; Lous Market, 66 cents; Dan Locker, $2.50; C. P. Leroy, $199.97; W. H. Menen, 48 cents; J. Modoc, 40 cents; William Milligan, $12; Thomas Moore, $9.03; A. Millette, $107.22; J. M. Neal, $97.93; George Othan, 75 cents; D. E. Parent, $3.14; L. A. Locker, $17.03; W. A. Riley, $40.34; M. H. Rhinehardt, $80; W. H. Smith, $36.67; J. Stringer, $17.08; R. F. Sheehan & Co., $14.86; B. Trembel, $2; M. Tomlinson, $15.50; J. V. Tunnison, $19.76; Union Hill Market, $3.05; Walker & Nugent, $20; George Wrinkler, $4.58. And that said sale will be for cash.—Dated December 3d, 1897.

FRANK H. BENJAMIN,
Assignee for Benjamin & Kenwell.
ARTHUR VAN SICLEN, Attorney for Assignee,
132 Nassau Street, New York.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that I, William Allen, as receiver of the UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, all the right, title, and interest vested in me as such receiver in and to the following-described personal property, formerly owned by the Union India Rubber Company:

12 shares Fulton Coal Company stock, $5 each; scrip of Mutual Fire Insurance Company, par $160; 5 trade marks and certain machinery, apparatus, and fixtures stored at Middletown, Connecticut, and Lambertville, New Jersey.

The said sale will be for cash.

Dated, New York, November 26, 1897.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Receiver of Union India Rubber Company, 59 Wall St., New York City.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Receiver, 59 Wall St., New York City.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.97½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.33⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26⅜
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.15
Cotton, middling	.05⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.27
Beef, family	9.75
Beef, hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Pork, mess	8.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅛
Butter, State, finest creamery	.23½
Lard, prime	4.50
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lake, copper, ingot	10.85
Tin	13.80
Lead	3.72½
Spelter	4.00

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Flour quiet; Winter patents, $4.70@$4.90; straights, $4.20@$4.40; Spring special, $5.35; Spring patents, $4.40@$4.90; straights, $4.30@$4.50; bakers', $3.50@$3.80; No. 2 Spring wheat, 89@90c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 82½@92c; No. 2 red, 95@95½c; No. 2 corn, 25⅛c; No. 2 oats, 21⅜c; No. 3 white, free on board, 23@23⅝c; No. 2 rye, 46¼c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 26@37c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.09@$1.12½; prime timothy seed, $2.62½@$2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $7.30@$7.35; lard, per 100 lb, $4.25@$4.27½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.15@$4.50; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.40@$4.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars, cutloaf, $5.84; granulated, $5.21; No. 2 yellow corn, 25½@25⅝c.

COTTON.

There was a lack of outside speculative interest in cotton Saturday. Opening steady at a decline of 1@2 points on unsatisfactory cables, there was a quick rally of 3@5 points on covering, following indications of support from Europe and New Orleans, with some Wall Street buying of the investment order. The news from Fall River and from the dry goods district was not encouraging. The Chronicle's weekly report indicates that picking has been completed in most sections, and that the movement of the crop is continued on a liberal scale. The Chronicle's figures make the amount in sight 30,000 bales less than the estimate of Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Exchange. The market just before the close received a set-back through liquidation, and was finally barely steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 2 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.70	5.73	5.70	5.68@5.69
January	5.71	5.75	5.70	5.71@5.72
February	5.75	5.78	5.75	5.76@5.77
March	5.81	5.85	5.80	5.80@5.81
April	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.86
May	5.91	5.95	5.90	5.90@5.91
June	5.97	5.97	5.95	5.95@5.96
July	6.00	6.05	6.00	5.99@6.00
August	6.03	6.08	6.03	6.03@6.05
September	..	..	..	6.05@6.07
October	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.07@6.09

Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling: Galveston, 5 7-16c; New Orleans, 5¼c; Mobile, 5 3-16c; Savannah, 5 3-16c; Charleston, 5 3-16c; Wilmington, 5⅜c; Norfolk, 5½c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5¼c; Augusta, 5 7-16@5¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—Middling uplands, 3¼d. Futures dull and inactive; sellers at 1-64d advance; closed barely steady, unchanged to 1 point net advance. January-February, 311s; February-March, 311b; March-April, 311½s; April-May, 312½b; May-June, 314s; June-July, 315s; July-August, 316b; August-September, 317s; September-October, 317½b; October-November, 318½b; December, 312s; December-January, 311b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	95½	96	95½	96
January	96⅛	96¼	96	96
May	92⅛	92⅜	92	92¼
Corn—				
December	30⅜	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞
May	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	26
February	..	..	..	27

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	94¼	95⅛	94¼	95
January	89⅝	89¾	89	89¾
May	89	89⅝	89	89½
Corn—				
December	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25
January	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25¼
May	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28½
Oats—				
December	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
May	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Disappointment over the weakness of Liverpool quotations Saturday morning was reflected in corresponding depression locally throughout the forenoon, varied a little near the close by a slight rally, influenced by large seaboard clearances. Final prices were ⅛c below Friday night, with subsequent curb prices ranging from 92¼c to 92 9-16c for May, the 1 o'clock figure being 92⅝c bid. Speculation was entirely destitute of feature, due in part to interrupted wire communication with the West owing to a storm. No explanation was offered for the ¼@⅞d loss at Liverpool other than it was probably due to manipulation from Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—No. 1 Northern, 90c; No. 2 Spring, 86c; May, 89½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—December, 87¼c; May, 87⅝c; July, 86¼c; No. 1 hard, 89⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅞c.

DULUTH, Dec. 4.—No. 1 hard, 87¼c bid; May, 89⅝c bid; No. 1 Northern, 87c bid; May, 89⅝c bid; December, 86⅝c bid; No. 2 Northern, 82c bid.

Corn.

No. 2, 33⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 26⅜c; No. 3, 26¼c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28c; track mixed, 27@29c; track white, 28@34c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 50¼c; No. 1 Western, 51½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Market quiet; quoted 33c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Barley, No. 3, 26@42c. Rye, 46¼c; December, 45⅝@46c; May, 48¾@49c. Flax, $1.08½@$1.09; Northwest, $1.12; December, $1.05½; May, $1.12½. Timothy, $2.65; March, $2.80.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5@$5.25; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.60; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.10; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.80@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.55@$1.60; buckwheat flour, $1.40@$1.45. Rye flour, $2.70@$3.25. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $1.65@$1.80, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 70@75c; coarse, 63@65c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 75@77½c; rye feed, 60@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 60c; buckwheat grain, 37½@38c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—First patents, $4.90@$5; second patents, $4.75@$4.85; first clears, $3.80@$3.90; second clears, $2.80@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $8.25@$9; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10@$12. Beef—Mess, $7.50@$8; family, $9.50@$10; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 4⅞c; 180 lb, 5c; 160 lb, 5⅛c; 140 lb, 5¼c; 120 lb, 5⅜c; pigs, 5½@5⅝c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10 lb, 6⅝c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 5⅝c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅝c. Tallow, 3¼c bid. Lard, $4.50; city lard, $4.20@$4.25; refined, South American, $5.15; Continent, $4.70; Brazil, kegs, $6.25; compound, city, 4@4⅛c; Western, 4½c. Stearine—Oleo, 4½c bid; city lard stearine, 5⅜c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Close: Pork—December, $7.27½; January, $8.27½; May, $8.52½. Lard—December, $4.15; January, $4.27½; May, $4.42½@$4.45. Ribs—December, $4.20; January, $4.20@$4.22½; May, $4.32½@$4.35.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 48s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 40 to 45 lb, 33s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; long clear, 35 to 38 lb, 13s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 22s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 92s; good, 60s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 42s 6d. Tallow—Fine American, city, 18s 6d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market from start to finish was featureless. The market closed steady at Friday's final figures, with a total of 9,000 bags. The market for spot Brazilian coffee ruled inactive and more or less nominal; No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, quoted at 6⅜c; jobbing parcels, 6⅞c. The market for mild coffees was quiet.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
January	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
February	...	...	...	5.70@5.75
March	...	...	...	5.75@5.80
April	...	...	...	5.80@5.85
May	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90
June	...	...	...	5.90@5.95
July	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
August	...	...	...	6.00@6.05
September	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
October	...	...	...	6.05@6.10
November	...	...	...	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 7$600. Hamburg opened unchanged; closed ¼@¾ pfennig net advance; sales, 13,000 bags. Havre opened steady, ½@¾f higher; at 12 M., ¼f higher; at 3 P. M., ¼f higher; at 4:30 P. M., unchanged; closed 1@1¼f net higher; total sales, 12,000 bags. January, 36.50; February, 36.75; March, 37; April, 37.25; May, 37.50; June, 37.75; July, 38; August, 38.25; September, 38.25; October, 38.50; November, 38.75; December, 36.75. Rio—No. 7, 7$500.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 3⅞c; muscovado, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 3 1-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 13@13½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 13½@14c; prime Summer yellow, 21½@22c; off-Summer yellow, 21@21½c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 24@25c; prime yellow, 27c; linseed, American raw, 38@39c; American boiled, 40@41c; Calcutta raw, 54c.

WOOL.

The Wool Exchange quoted as follows:

Carpet—Aleppo, 13½@14c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, white, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, white, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 14@15c; China, combing, 16@18c; Cordova, 13@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c.

East India and Asiatic—East India, choice, 14@15c; East India, low, 12@14c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Kandahar, 22@23c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Joria and Vicaneer, 24@25c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; Mohair, Turkish, 42@45c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil barrels, $3.40@$3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine and machines, 33@33½c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.55; F, $1.60; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.85; M, $2.05; N, $2.35@$2.40; W G, $2.65; W W, $3.20.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Spirits of turpentine, 30@36c. Resin firm; A, B, C, and D, $1.15; E and F, $1.20; G, $1.30; H, $1.40; I, $1.50; K, $1.65; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.80.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.—Turpentine, 30c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 4.—Turpentine, 29½@30c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8½c.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.75; grassers, $3@$3.50; Westerns, $3. City dressed veals, 10¼@11½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.35; lambs, $5.40@$6. Dressed mutton, 7@8c. Dressed lambs, 8@9½c.

HOGS—$3.50@$3.70.

BOLD ROBBERS IN THE PARK.

A Band of Six, with a Leader Eleven Years Old, Holds Up Five Younger Boys.

A bold case of highway robbery, in which the robbers secured a booty of two strings of prayer beads and some candy from their dazed and trembling victims, took place shortly after 3 P. M. yesterday in Central Park. The leader of the robber gang, Benjamin Feinstein of 223 East Eighty-second Street, was captured by Park Policeman Sullivan after a hard and exciting chase through the wilds of the Park. The robber chieftain, who is only eleven years old, spent last night in the care of the Gerry society, and to-day will face a charge of highway robbery in Yorkville Court.

Stephen Burnett and Harry Wandelt, two eight-year-old boys, who live at 240 and 242 East Eighty-second Street, respectively, went for a stroll in the park yesterday. Three other boys about their own age joined them, and the little party trudged along the sequestered walks in the park having a high old time. Near Seventy-ninth Street the path runs through a rock cut and thick bushes shut off the view from the walks near by. The little party, with no thought of danger, entered the cut, when suddenly six bigger boys, led by Feinstein, jumped from ambush and surrounded them. Immediate and unconditional surrender was the result. Up went their hands, and the robbers went through their pockets. The little victims were all of them financially embarrassed and not a cent was found, but the robbers did secure the two strings of beads and the candy and made off with their plunder.

When they saw the sweetmeats disappearing the victims' voices returned and they used them lustily. Park Policeman Sullivan heard the discordant chorus and came up in time to see the robbers disappearing in the bushes. He singled out Feinstein, the biggest boy, and caught him after a chase of a quarter of a mile. At the Arsenal he boasted that he had been arrested by a policeman of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station for stealing a watch and chain.

Alleged Railroad Ticket Forger Held.

Harry Stewart, who says he lives at 226 West Forty-third Street, and claims to be a jeweler and diamond dealer, was arrested on Saturday night at the Hotel Cadillac, Broadway and Forty-third Street, on the strength of a telegram from the Chief of Police of Cleveland, Ohio, announcing that Stewart was wanted for forging railroad tickets. Despite his indignant protests, he was yesterday remanded by Magistrate Hedges in Essex Market Court until to-day, when somebody will be present to identify him.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Dewley, referee, 1,395 to 1,399 Avenue A, west side, 102.2 feet south of Seventy-fifth Street, 85.8 by 101.3 by 69.11 by 100, leasehold, three-story brick factory, on 1,395, five-story brick factory, with two-story brick building at rear, on 1,397 and 1,399; 160 to 164 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 49.6 by 99.11, three three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $12,229, the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street property being subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 421 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 85 feet east of Convent Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,810.

REAL ESTATE.

To Borrowers—
To Lenders.

During the first ten months of 1897, this company has loaned on mortgage in New York and Brooklyn, and sold to investors the mortgages taken, to the following extent:

January	$1,781,000.
February	1,629,000.
March	1,962,000.
April	2,364,000.
May	2,788,000.
June	2,880,000.
July	2,051,000.
August	1,646,000.
September	1,171,000.
October	2,317,000.
Total	$20,489,000.

Borrowers should apply to it. They save commissions and disbursements.

Every good mortgage promptly accepted.

Lenders should apply to it. They get good mortgages and save loss of interest by delay.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
CAPITAL, . . . $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, . . . $2,000,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A GREAT BARGAIN!—$18,000 buys one of the best built and finest located three-story, high-stoop, brownstone private dwellings in Harlem. The house is almost new; hardwood finish throughout. Just decorated from roof to cellar. Call on premises, 21 East 129th St., between Madison and 5th Avs. Can be seen Sundays. Terms easy.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

The Park Madison,
Madison Square, Cor. 25th Street.

Private hotel of highest class. Two superb suites fronting on Square remain to be rented, by the year, unfurnished. Exceptional opportunity to right parties. Apply to
GEO. R. READ, (8091)
1 Madison Av., or at the hotel.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Galinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. o11-1aw6mM

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, CORNELIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA A. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 238 West Eleventh Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1898.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1897. JOHN P. FAURE, Executor. JAMES E. CHANDLER, Attorney for Executor, 115 Broadway, N. Y. jy12-1aw6mM

MONTGOMERY, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Mason Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 and 82 William St. ju14-1aw6mM

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City. o25-1aw6mM

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n22-1awBtlimy23

ROBINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ROBINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Mason Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Executrix. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Executrix, 80 and 82 William St., N. Y. ju14-1aw6mM

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Finance Department, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2, 1897.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The Receiver of Taxes of the City of New York hereby gives notice to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1897, to pay the same to him at his office on or before the first day of January, 1898, as provided by section 846 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882.

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1897, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof; and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1898, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1897, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the Taxes of 1897 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to section 843 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:50 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:50 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo, 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily.—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 225 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WESTSHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:20, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:50, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:20, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions, chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Bethlehem.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y., 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN.

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M.—(Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively. Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals. Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St. On and after Nov. 14th, 1897.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M., Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (3:10 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M.; Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 18, 9 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tues., Jan. 4, 2 P. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Twin Screw Express Service begins Feb. 28, '98.
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Pennsylv'a, Dec. 7, 3 PM | Phoenicia, Dec. 11, 6:30 PM
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Vic'ria, Dec. 11, 10 AM | †Normannia, Jan. 4, 10 AM
†Ems, Dec. 18, 10 AM | †Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
†Kais. W. II., Dc. 30, 10 AM | †F. Bism'k, Jan. 22, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL....Dec. 8 | ST. PAUL....Dec. 29
ST. LOUIS....Dec. 15 | ST. LOUIS....Jan. 5
NEW YORK....Dec. 22 | NEW YORK....Jan. 12

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Southwark, Dec. 8, 9 AM | Friesland, Dec. 22, Noon
Noordland, Dec. 15, Noon | Kensington, Dc. 29, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.
Seminole, Tues., Dec. 7 | Algonquin, Fri., Dec. 10
Iroquois, Wed., Dec. 8 | Comanche, Mon., Dec. 13
From Pier 29 East River, (Foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Morton St.
La Bretagne....Dec. 11 | La Champagne....Jan. 1
La Gascogne....Dec. 18 | La Bretagne....Jan. 8
La Normandie....Dec. 25 | La Gascogne....Jan. 15
First-class passage to Paris, $90, and upwards.
Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.
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TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Camp'a, Dec. 11, 6:30 AM | Etruria, Jan. 1, noon
Umbria, Dec. 18, noon | Aurania, Jan. 8,
Lucania, Dec. 25, 6:30 AM | Umbria, Jan. 15,
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WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Dec. 8, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 5, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Jan. 12, Noon
Britannic, Dec. 22, Noon | Britannic, Jan. 19, Noon
Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon | Majestic, Jan. 26, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
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From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu....Dec. 18
DORIC, via Honolulu....Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA....Jan. 6, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu....Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu....Jan. 25, 1 P. M.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

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LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

427 CHERRY STREET.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—MOSES ALLEN STARR, WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, and JONATHAN J. BROOME, as executors of the last will and testament of Egbert Starr, deceased, plaintiffs, against Benedict A. Klein and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the fourth day of November, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by Solomon De Walltears, auctioneer, on the 30th day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, namely: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Cherry Street, and distinguished on a map of certain lots in said ward belonging to Edward W. Laight, Henry Laight, and others, made by John T. Ludlam, City Surveyor, dated May 27th, 1821, and intended to be filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, marked and designated thereon by the name of "Ed. W. Laight," and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Cherry Street distant about one hundred feet and four inches westerly from the southwest corner of Cherry and Jackson (formerly Walnut) Streets, running thence southerly on a line parallel with Jackson Street and part of the way through a party wall about ninety-two feet and six inches to a line drawn parallel with Water Street, at a distance of one hundred feet therefrom and to a point in said line distant one hundred feet westerly from Jackson Street; running thence westerly along said line twenty-five feet, thence northerly about ninety feet and seven inches to the southerly side of Cherry Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Cherry Street twenty-five feet and one inch to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less. Said premises being known as street No. 427 Cherry Street.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1897.

PORTE V. RANSOM, Referee.
WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City.

The sale of the above-mentioned premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, December 21st, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 30th, 1897.

PORTE V. RANSOM, Referee.
WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City.
d1-2aw3wF&M

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THE SAVINGS BANK OF UTICA, plaintiff, against CAROLINE W. L. WEINSTOCK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the seventeenth day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those four lots, with the buildings thereon, lying and being in the City of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirteen feet eastwardly from the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street and First Avenue; thence running southerly, and parallel with First Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the middle of the block; thence easterly, at right angles, one hundred feet; thence northerly, at right angles, one hundred feet eleven inches to One Hundred and Fourth Street; thence westerly, along the same, one hundred feet to the place of beginning; together with the appurtenances; being the same premises conveyed to the defendant, Caroline W. L. Weinstock, by Charles W. Dayton, referee, by deed dated the 16th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, October 22d, 1897.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
MILLER, FINCKE & BRANDEGEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to November 24th, 1897, at same time and place.—Dated New York, November 17, 1897.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
MILLER, FINCKE & BRANDEGEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to December 1st, 1897, at same time and place.—Dated New York, November 24th, 1897.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
MILLER, FINCKE & BRANDEGEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to December 15th, 1897, at same time and place.—Dated New York, December 1st, 1897.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
MILLER, FINCKE & BRANDEGEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.
d3-2aw2wF&M

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN F. PENTZ and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3rd day of November, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fortieth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fortieth Street and Seventh Avenue; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fortieth Street twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre of a party wall standing partly on said lot and partly on the lot adjoining on the west; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of said party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Fortieth Street, the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 219 West Fortieth Street, being a portion of the premises conveyed to John F. Pentz by Mary K. Eichhorn by deed dated July 15th, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2229 of Conveyances, Page 463, on August 1st, 1889.—Dated New York, November 5th, 1897.

GUSTAVE S. DRACHMAN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, December 15th, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, Nov. 30, 1897.

GUSTAVE S. DRACHMAN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, sunny rooms; excellent board; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to find situation as chambermaid and to assist with waiting for a young person whom she can highly recommend; can be seen at present employer's, 57 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By American girl to do chamberwork, sewing, or as nurse for child; six years' reference from last place. 238 East 54th St., top floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid; best city references. Call, Monday, at 959 6th Av., care of Mrs. W. Price.

Cooks.

COOK and BAKER.—A lady wishes to find situation for excellent cook and first-class baker, who can be seen at present employer's, 57 East 25th St.

COOK, LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like to get a place for capable woman for general housework, or as cook and laundress. Apply, present employer's, 15 West 50th St.

COOK or KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as very good cook or kitchenmaid, where chef is kept; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 974 3d Av., Lanigan's bell.

COOK.—Competent; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Teaches German, English, rudiments of music; good sewer; willing and obliging. 228 East 83d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined, experienced woman as managing housekeeper, or care of invalid; references exchanged. E. R. S., P. O. Station F, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As working housekeeper in bachelor apartments, or for widower. Mrs. Hatch, 207 South 5th St., Brooklyn.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; Swedish; understands hairdressing and massage treatment. Five years at present employer's, 45 Riverside Drive, between 76 and 77th Sts. No cards.

MAID.—A lady desires to place her maid; German Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; good traveler. Call, Tuesday, Dec. 7, from 10 to 12, 4 West 58th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or DAY'S WORK.—Competent woman to work by day, week or month; first-class laundress; good city reference. 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS. — First-class; wishes place last four days in week; first-class family; best of references. R. Howard, care Donovan, 75 West 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; wishes family washing by the dozen or month, at her own home; best reference. 630 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; first-class; will assist in chamberwork; city or country; good reference. M., 554 3d Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Thoroughly competent; best city reference. 909 3d Av., ring second bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, PARLORMAID, or CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly competent Scotch girl; Protestant; first-class reference. 60 East 68th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—First-class; personal reference. M. S., 530 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Used to all kinds of officework. Address, (do not call,) Miss N., 304 East 12th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET, or COMPANION.—By man of irreproachable character; thirteen years' reference; first-class steward or caterer. J. N., Box 327, 530 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By English professional of long experience; abstainer; moderate wages. A. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—Gentleman recommends his man to any one requiring a trustworthy, smart, and industrious man. L. G., Box 196, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Fifteen years in present place; family going to Europe; can be seen at present place. Stable of 11 Madison Av.

Grooms.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN.—Several years' thorough experience; splendid personal credentials; smart appearance; excellent driver; sober, honest, punctual, willing, industrious, trustworthy. Robinson, 251 West 43d St.

GROOM.—Lady desires situation for young man; 18 years; good groom; competent to assist with housework, cleaning windows, mirrors, silver; can be seen. 271 Madison Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Attendant and nurse (graduate) wishes engagement to attend invalid gentleman; permanent or otherwise; speaks English, French, German; highest references as to character and ability. Borows, 896 4th Av.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a second or useful man; 26; clean silver, windows, mirrors, gentlemen's wardrobe; four years' personal city references; moderate wages; good waiter. Henry, 530 6th Av.

Waiters.

WAITER, &c.—By young man as waiter and useful man or second man; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 737 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Nurse, French or German; good seamstress. Call, Monday morning after 10, 18 West 38th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

DRY GOODS.

FOLDING BEDS.

Balance of the stock of Andrew Lester's Sons' high-grade, mirror-front folding beds will be sold at the Van Dyck Studio Building, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, to-day and to-morrow at less than half the cost to manufacture. Customers of the old firm will be granted accommodation if necessary.

BEDS MUST BE REMOVED BEFORE WEDNESDAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest rates. Yards, 87th St. and West End Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 32d St. and 10th av. THOMAS STOKES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOVE, GEORGE R.—The people of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE R. LOVE, as surviving partner of the co-partnership firm of John Swan & Co. send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John T. Sackett, as assignee of above named GEORGE R. LOVE, as surviving partner of the copartnership firm of John Swan & Co., insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger [Seal.] A. Pryor, Justice of the said Supreme Court, at the County Court House, New York City, this fourth day of December, 1897.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
FRANK G. WILD, Att'y for Assignee, 15-17 Beekman St., New York. d6-1aw6wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of William I. Edwards and John Mackay, doing business under the firm name and style of Edwards & Mackay, assigned to Forrest MacNee for the benefit of creditors, greeting:

You and all of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, at Part I. thereof, held in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of accounts of Forrest MacNee, assignee of the above-named William I. Edwards and John Mackay, co-partners as aforesaid, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereunto af-[Seal.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Abm. R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of said Court, this 12th day of November, 1897.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
THOMSON & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Assignee, 44 Pine Street, N. Y. City.
o15-1aw6mM

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
NOW OPEN.

A Bathing Establishment for the application of Hydrotherapy has been introduced into the hotel. The outfit is complete in every detail, and baths will be administered in the manner prescribed by Professors Erbs of Heidelberg and Charcot of Paris. The Department will be under the exclusive care of the Physician of the hotel. Baths will be ready on or about January 1st.

Transient rates, $4 to $5 per day. Special rates by the week or month.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)
LAKEWOOD, New Jersey.

MILLBROOK INN
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York.
WILL REMAIN OPEN THIS WINTER.
A lovely spot for a Winter's sojourn. Arrangements can now be made for any length of time.
THOMAS WETHERAL, Manager.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE; NOW OPEN.
Only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, etc.
J. B. PALMER, Mgr.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 58th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 18 teachers. 12 courses. $260 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

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The speaking voice trained and developed, all defects of speech corrected, and gesticulation thoroughly taught. Special courses for Ministers and Lawyers. EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, author of "Simplified Elocution," 106 West 42d St.

Berlitz School of Languages. Madison Sq., (28th St. & B'way) N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. Class or private.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
12 EAST 73D STREET,
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

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A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, stenography, typewriting; ladies' department; day, evening. Paine's Business College, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

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A THOROUGH SCHOOL OF DANCING.—Always open; refined surroundings; the one school devoting entire time mornings, afternoons, evenings to (strictly private) instruction; we thoroughly teach adults the glide waltz and two-step in one private course, with music, for $5, (reverse guaranteed.) Mr. and Mrs. HOWE, 104 West 42d, near 6th Av. Circulars.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 EAST 49TH ST.
Classes and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 6th. Dodworth's new minuet.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY, grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

BRIGGS PIANOS. Large assortment of new styles unequaled for finish and durability; cash or installments; easy terms. Pianos to rent. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway (18th St.)

A Fine Piano, $10 Cash.
Balance installments; largest stock, lowest prices. Pianos rented, exchanged, tuned, repaired. WALTERS, 105, 107 West 33d St., near B'way. Open Saturday evenings.

NOTICE
TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—City and County of New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against HARRIE G. NEWTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of November, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1897, at twelve o'clock, noon, by Wm. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those six certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet four (4) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line, one hundred and fifty (150) feet eight (8) inches; thence southerly, parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed to said Julius J. Lyons by Victoria Berman by deed, bearing date the eighteenth day of June, 1888, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2,183 of Conveyances at Page 490, and two undivided thirds of which was conveyed by said Julius J. Lyons and Constance H., his wife, to said Joshua S. Piza, by deed, bearing date the sixteenth day of July, 1888, and recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 2,155 of Conveyances, at Page 126, on July 18th, 1888, subject, however, as to part of said premises, to a covenant against nuisances, contained in two certain deeds, one made by Sarah Heyward to William Hogan, dated October 27, 1846, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 484, Conveyances, Page 124, the other made by said Sarah Heyward to Philip Kearney, Jr., dated October 27, 1846, and recorded in said Register's Office, in Liber 485, Conveyances, Page 32, as far as said covenant is now applicable; the westerly wall of the building standing on said premises being subject to the right of support of the beams of the adjoining building on the westerly side thereof; together with all and singular the tenements and hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

That the land affected by said mortgage lies in Section 3, in Block 928 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 26th, 1897.

SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.
WALTER TRIMBLE, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City.
n29-2aw3wM&Th&d21

FIFTH AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—ELIZA L. PARSONS, plaintiff, against GEORGE B. PARSONS and ELIZABETH W. PARSONS, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of November, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the first day of December, 1897, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the twenty-third day of December, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All George B. Parsons' and Elizabeth W. Parsons', his wife, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever at law or in equity, whether on 25 April, 1895, vested in possession or in the remainder or which may have or might hereafter become vested in the said George B. Parsons, by virtue of any contingency whatsoever, of, in, and to all those premises as follows: All that certain lot of land situated in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue, distant twenty-seven feet five inches north of the northerly side of Forty-second Street, running thence northerly along the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue thirty-seven feet; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-second Street one hundred and eight feet, thence southerly and parallel with the Fifth Avenue thirty-seven feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Forty-second Street one hundred and eight feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 1, 1897.

THEODORE CONNOLY, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.
12-2aw3wM&Th&d23

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

Borough Boards of Walking Delegates to Act in Harmony on Wage Questions.

WOMAN STRIKERS NEED AID

Central Labor Union Donates $50 to Paterson Cigarmakers—Bakers' Masquerade Ball—Committee Appointed to Push Union Labels Among Brooklyn Tradesmen.

The trades unions in the large territory that will comprise the Greater New York next month have been worrying themselves to arrive at some understanding as to wages and hours of labor. In most trades the men in New York get the highest wages on account of the higher cost of living and of rents; and then next comes Brooklyn. Between Staten Island and Long Island City there is very little difference in wages.

Efforts have been made to unite the Boards of Walking Delegates in New York and Brooklyn, and some sort of agreement was made to do so, but yesterday it was said that there will not be one general Board of Walking Delegates for the Greater New York, but the boards of the different boroughs will act in harmony in the regulation of hours of labor and wages whenever the workmen of one borough go to work in another. In several of the building trades the wages in Brooklyn are as high as in New York, and there has been an understanding that Brooklyn workmen in those trades must charge the same rates of wages when they work in New York as do the New Yorkers.

In other trades there is much difference in wages in the various districts, but the unions will not, for some time at least, try to raise the wages in Brooklyn, Long Island City, and Staten Island to the New York standards. A delegate of one of the National trades organizations said yesterday that the unions will go slow in arranging matters, and will not attempt to make any radical changes, and that probably things will go on as they are for some time.

Some of the unions that belong to National organizations, the delegate went on to say, may have some confusion, and those National organizations which do not allow more than one union of a trade in a city may have to change their constitutions to meet the requirements of the trades in the Greater New York. The typographical unions of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island, and Staten Island have all different rates of wages. New York printers get the highest wages because the work here is done at a higher pressure and requires greater skill, and the cost of living is higher.

The International Typographical Union requires one union and one rate of wages in a single city, and there will be no time to change the constitution of the international union, as its convention will be held long after the consolidation of the districts into the Greater New York. The union of Brooklyn is to be merged into Big Six of New York, and so will the typographical unions of the other places. The rates of wages in the other districts could not be raised to the New York standard, as that might ruin the small papers, and Big Six would certainly never consent to lower the wages in New York.

WOMAN STRIKERS NEED AID.

The delegates of the Central Labor Union were just beginning to have their usual weekly squabble yesterday when two pretty young women delegates from the New Brunswick, N. J., cigarmakers, who are on strike, entered. They were Gussie Esler and Mamie Boyd, who belong to Cigarmakers' Union No. 146 of that city.

Half a dozen delegates of all ages jumped up, and nearly tumbled over each other in their eagerness to escort the fair delegates to the platform.

The girls said that in September there was a strike in a large cigar factory in New York, which lasted five weeks. To defeat the strikers the manufacturer opened a factory in New Brunswick, and employed 100 girls at wages of 25 cents per 100 cigars, and promised them an advance of 10 cents per 100 in three weeks. He failed to fulfill his promise, and the girls struck, and were organized into a union. But they had not been organized long enough to entitle them to relief from the Cigarmakers' International Union. While at work, the girls said, they averaged only $1.75 a week, and they could no longer stand the starvation wages, and so struck.

The union at once gave $50 to the strikers, and all the delegates were requested to appeal to their respective unions to aid the New Brunswick cigarmakers.

The bakers said that the most notable event in the history of their unions would be a grand masquerade ball in Männerchor Hall, in East Fifty-sixth Street, in which nine unions of bakers will take part. A feature of the occasion will be a military march, in which the bakers will be clad in uniforms of different centuries, and electric lights of different colors will embellish the scene. Then a union baker disguised as a non-union man will steal into the hall and will sneak about in a characteristic manner until he is detected and exposed and ejected.

Delegate Fitzgerald of the marble workers said there was danger that the contract for building the new Hall of Records would be given to an out-of-town firm, which would be detrimental to New York workingmen.

"I am sorry to say," he said, "that the contract for the marble is likely to be given to a non-union Buffalo firm, which employs girls instead of men to polish marble and onyx at $6 to $8 per week. At present only 20 per cent. of the men in our trade are working. We help to pay the taxes, and while 80 per cent. of the marble workers are idle, there is every probability that unless something is done the work will go out of the city."

Secretary Henry remarked that when contracts for city work were given to New York firms they were sublet in sections to out-of-town firms.

The delegates were all of the opinion that the work on the new Hall of Records should be done by New York workmen, and the meeting directed the Secretary to write to Mayor Strong as Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, asking him to see that New York City work which is paid for by New York taxpayers should be given to New York contractors who will employ New York workmen, and that outside firms should not be allowed to compete for the contracts.

The paperhangers reported that their trade was very dull, and that not over 20 per cent. of the members were now working. They are forming a plan to open shops of their own on the co-operative system.

STRANDED PLAYERS ASSISTED.

William Barry, delegate of the Actors' Protective Union to the Central Labor Union, spoke yesterday about eleven actors and four actresses, members of the union, who were stranded in Paterson, N. J., last week.

He said that a man from Brooklyn called at the office of the union at 139 East Thirteenth Street and asked for eleven men and four women for a refined vaudeville entertainment in a Paterson theatre, and that the engagement would last one week. The man showed a fat roll of bills and the actors were promptly furnished.

The representatives at Paterson were quite successful and the actors gave great satisfaction to the audiences. The man who had engaged them told them that if they should need money he would pay them on Wednesday. They said they wanted money very badly and the man then put them off. Then he said he was going to Brooklyn on some business, and they have not seen him since.

The troupe, however, did not wish to leave the managers in a fix and carried out their engagement. The union paid the actors' hotel expenses and brought them back to New York, but they did not get a cent of salary.

Delegate Barry continued that later he found that the man who had engaged the actors was doing a prosperous shoe business in Brooklyn and also dabbled in theatrical business.

UNION LABELS FOR TRADESMEN.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union yesterday appointed a committee to devise the best means for pushing a union label among grocers and other tradesmen in that city. A system was devised by which storekeepers are guaranteed the custom of union men provided they sell union-made goods. They are supplied with checks, which are punched for every purchase, and the dealers pay a small amount to defray the expenses of printing the checks.

TO UNITE TWO RELIGIONS

Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, Advocates the Union of Jew and Gentile.

ETHICAL CULTURE A MEDIUM

National Prerogative of Judaism and the Principle of the Divinity of Christ in the Christian Faith a Bar to Reunion—The Idea of Brotherhood.

"The Ethical Culture Society as the Meeting Ground of Jew and Gentile" was the subject of Prof. Felix Adler's address before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall yesterday. The audience was large and evinced great interest in the theme discussed by the speaker.

After deploring the dissension that has existed for centuries past between Jew and Gentile and pointing out that there has sprung up a feeling among both sects that there ought to be harmony and that the tie of fraternal unity ought somehow to be restored, the lecturer continued:

"What can be the basis of cordial unity between Gentile and Jew? Can business relations be the basis? Undoubtedly mutual self-interest, the eagerness of barter and traffic, are a means of bringing people together and have effected a certain rapprochement between the two. The spirit of commerce is absolutely cosmopolitan and free from racial, sectarian, and, indeed, bias of any kind. There exists a perfect willingness on either side to enter into trade relations with the other, in obedience to what is called the economic motive or the business motive, without regard to sentiment. And as personal worth shines out everywhere, it cannot but happen that occasionally men who first meet in the course of business by gaining an insight into each other's character acquire mutual respect and esteem. But, on the whole, it is plain that this sort of union is partial. Self-interest can never make more than a temporary bond between men. We must touch each other at deeper points if we are really to be brought closely together.

Public Movements a Basis of Union?

"Next, shall common participation in public movements, political or philanthropic, be the basis of union? Here, in a modified form, we meet with the same difficulty. The friendly relation is formed for a specific purpose and usually does not extend much further than is necessary for the prosecution of that purpose. The two elements combine well enough in a committee room. But the moment they are released from the controlling pressure of a common object their affinities seem to cease.

"Is, then, culture the bond? It is a bond, and a very substantial one. But, unfortunately, the bond of culture is difficult of attainment. The number of really cultivated persons the world over is not very large. Worth alone does not beget culture. Mere learning does not produce it. There must thus remain thousands of honest and worthy persons who will find themselves excluded from the gracious fellowship in which culture unites the more favored few, and culture, taking it in the sense of mental and aesthetic refinement alone, cannot adequately solve our problem.

"Shall, then, religion be the bond? But religion has been the very apple of discord, the perennial source of alienation. On which of the two parties, you may ask, should the blame rest? Is it the Jewish religion that is to blame? The Jewish religion is often described as narrow, particularistic, ungenial, cold to advances from without, lacking the element of universality that gives breadth and sweep to Christianity. Christianity, on the other hand, is highly extolled as the universal, the all-inclusive religion, that withholds its benefits from none—indeed, urges them with something like importunity, upon all. The contrast drawn, in the rough way, between the two religions is not just, is not true.

"Ethical religion was born among the Jews, was the unique gift of the Jewish people to the world—meaning by ethical religion, one in which the ethical element is paramount. For hundreds of years before the advent of Jesus the soul of Israel had indeed been haunted by a wonderful dream, the dream of world-wide international fraternization. Now, I think I am true to the facts if I put forth the seeming paradox, that it is just this desire for reunion, coupled with the terms on which it is to be consummated, that prevents the reunion. The elder brother says, 'Why does not my younger brother come back to me? Why can he not live in harmony with me? He could easily do so, if he would only fall in with my views, which, I am sure, are proper; if he would only act in the right way'—which means in the way that the elder brother thinks is right. And the younger brother takes exactly the same attitude, saying, 'How beautiful is it when brothers dwell together in peace. Why cannot my elder brother dwell in peace with me? We could so easily get along well together, if he would only act in the right way'—that is, in the way which the younger brother thinks is right.

"It was precisely the fact that neither Jew nor Gentile would accept the terms of the other that has embittered their relations. If there had not been the desire for reunion, the antagonism, due to the circumstance that the desire was balked, each throwing the blame upon the other, would never have been so pointed.

Terms of a Reunion.

"On what terms, then, according to the Hebrew view, is the new relation between Jew and Gentile to be consummated? Plainly stated, on the basis of the acceptance, on the part of the Gentiles, of the Hebrew religion. The adherents of this religion to-day constitute a small minority of the human race. They expect to be, some day, the majority. Nay, they expect eventually to convert mankind. The duty of Israel was to hold fast, at no matter what cost, to its own until the time should come when the other nations should recognize the supremacy of Israel's belief and become proselytes to it. The Gentile must accept what the Jew has to offer in matters of religion. On no other terms, such has been the traditional view, is reunion admissible.

"Now, I say that this attitude was even justifiable at a time when Israel's religion really shone out like a beacon in darkness, when it was so unspeakably superior to the various forms of nature worship, the idolatries with which the world was reeking, when a comparison between it and them was out of the question. And this attitude, whether justifiable or not, was sublime in the day of persecution. But it seems neither justifiable nor sublime when it continues to be maintained in advanced civilized communities like our own.

"And how is it with the counter-claim on the side of Christianity? Christianity is a scheme for achieving the universal brotherhood. So is Judaism. But possibly it may insist on conditions of fraternity to which vast numbers of men cannot conform. Great as has been the influence of Christianity, it is very far from having accomplished what it set out to accomplish. It has never succeeded in achieving what it set out to achieve, namely, that at the name of Jesus every head should bow and every knee should bend.

"We thus see that the idea of brotherhood in its twofold form has hitherto been coupled with provisos: The national prerogative of Israel in the one case; the Divinity of Christ in the other. Now, it is the law of brotherhood without the provisos that makes the meat and substance of ethical culture. Here the provisos that have so long proved bones of contention and walls of division are eliminated. It is the human brotherhood, pure and simple, that we teach. And it is upon this ground, and this ground alone, that Jew and Gentile can join in unison. On the broad ground of our common manhood we can stand together. But it is not easy to occupy this ground. Traces of ancient prejudice remain, and they can be overcome only by a true understanding of what is meant by brotherhood.

"It is only on the moral likeness existing between men that the sense of brotherhood can be established; on the fact that in regard to the elementary struggles against the passions we are on the same plane as the humblest. The key-fact of the ethical movement is the power of earnest striving for moral betterment. Philanthropy alone is not enough. The proclamation of humanitarian ideas alone is not enough. It is the earnestness of the personal life that attracts. The way of union is along that line, and no other."

The subject of Prof. Adler's address next Sunday will be "Anti-Semitic Prejudice and Its Evil Consequences."

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Dr. R. Heber Newton Preaches on a Well-Known Text from the Sermon on the Mount.

After a short absence the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton returned to his pulpit at All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday morning, where a large congregation greeted him. He took his text from the Sermon on the Mount, "Ask and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you."

Dr. Newton spoke of the natural law of supply and demand, which, he said, was so apparent in the text. Should there be a sudden demand for wheat in Europe, an unusually large demand, the thousands of acres in this country heretofore untilled would be as suddenly pressed into service, and the demand would be soon followed by a plentiful supply of wheat. When pioneers made their first settlement came the demand for builders, masons, and carpenters. Soon the mechanics flocked in and the demand was met.

"Even to-day, this beautiful Sabbath," said the doctor, "hunters are setting their snares that the beautiful birds of God's creation may be caught and killed that their plumage may supply the demand made by women of fashion. Few, however, of the latter, I believe, in creating this demand realize or appreciate the suffering they cause by this devotion to fashion's decree."

Continuing, Dr. Newton declared that if a man set before his mind a positive desire, not a mere transient wish but an intense determination to accomplish a certain thing, if he made it the positive aim of his life, the chances were in favor of his getting it. It was stated, Dr. Newton said, that Lord Rosebery during his college days declared that he would never be satisfied until he had won the great English Derby, married the richest heiress of England, and finally become Prime Minister. He accomplished all three.

Higher than all worldly desires, Dr. Newton said, there was a desire for goodness, and man had a natural feeling for something better. There was in the hearts of most men a craving for the better. With many it was stifled out; others permitted it to die neglected. If the same will power, the same energy, the same force put forth to accomplish the ultimate desire in worldly matters were exercised to bring out the good, the better, how much happier the world would be!

A NATIONAL COMMUNION DAY.

Special Service for Catholic Young Men Next Sunday.

The Rev. Daniel C. Cunnion, the Vice President of the Catholic Young Men's National Union of the United States and the President of the Archdiocesan Union of Catholic Young Men's Societies of this city, has issued a circular letter to the members of that union, which was read in many of the Catholic churches of this city yesterday. The circular reads as follows:

"In obedience to the plans suggested by the Catholic Young Men's National Union, to hold from time to time in various cities public assemblages of Catholic young men as a worthy means to further the cause in which we are all so deeply interested, it has been unanimously resolved by this Archdiocesan Union to hold a Thanksgiving service at the Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, on Sunday evening, the 12th inst., (our National Communion Day). Your society is invited to attend in a body."

This gathering is intended to take the place of the usual annual public rally, and at the same time to give proper ending to the day on which the affiliated societies throughout the country, show public allegiance to the Blessed Sacrament. The societies have been requested to reach the Cathedral in time to be seated by 7:20 P. M. sharp. On reaching the Cathedral the societies will be assigned to allotted positions. It is expected that this gathering will be the largest one of representative Catholic young men ever held in this city.

DR. PARKHURST'S AMBITION.

He Wishes to Have His Pulpit Known as Representing the Gospel.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached his first Sunday sermon since his return from abroad in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday to an unusually large congregation. The militant pastor spoke with all his old-time vigor, but made absolutely no reference to current events. In fact, his sermon was almost entirely doctrinal.

In closing, and after saying that it was a great mistake to speak of Christianity as something easy of comprehension, and that nothing very easy of understanding was worth serious thought, the preacher said: "I am righteously ambitious to have this pulpit and this church known as representing the Gospel in all the plenitude of its meaning as a divine thing that enters into the world from outside the world—that comes into man from outside of man. It is the same thing here as when at Cana the touch of the Lord transmuted the water into wine. We stand here, and shall stand here this Winter, you and I, for Christianity as the world's one great and constant Cana miracle, the overflow of God into the hearts and lives of them that bend to His touch, and that tremble at His visitation."

SCRIPTURE'S INTERPRETATION.

Too Much Stress Upon the Letter of Divine Teaching, Says Dr. Peters.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue, took for the theme of his morning discourse yesterday the inspiration and interpretation of the Scriptures.

He said in substance that one of the greatest mistakes that was made in former times, and which is to a great extent made to-day, is the placing of too much stress upon the letter instead of the spirit of the Divine teaching. The great trouble of the translators in all ages has been to convey the true meaning of the inspired word. Many of the individuals who undertook the important work of translating in the early centuries of the Christian era were inadequate to the task, and it has remained for modern and more competent scholars to correct their errors.

Any person who seeks the truth can find it. If we search the Scriptures in the right spirit we can read them understandingly. There is nothing in the Bible which, if properly translated, is beyond the comprehension of the simplest mind. In fact, God intended that the Scriptures should be so plain that he who runs may read. The true spirit of the Bible is so plain that it can be discerned even amid the fog and blinding mists of error and superstition.

In conclusion, the preacher urged that there be less of mere form and more of real earnestness in worship in the churches. He believed in a due proportion of formality, but the spirit of true worship must not be lost sight of in any event.

AN OLD CHURCH'S ANNIVERSARY

The Seventh Street M. E. Congregation One Hundred and Eleven Years Old.

The one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the founding of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday. This church has had a career of which its present pastor, the Rev. Francis H. Smith, and the congregation, are proud. The church was founded in 1786 in the upper rooms in the old homestead of John and Gilbert Coutant, which stood on lots now occupied by Cooper Institute.

As the society increased, larger quarters had to be secured, and a two-story building was obtained in Nicholaus William Street, on the east side of the Bowery, not far from Mr. Coutant's house, and it became known as the Bowery Village Church. Eventually this building proved too small, and the present site was selected. The cornerstone of the church was laid in Seventh Street, near Third Avenue, in 1836, and the name was changed to the one it bears at present.

Among the early members of this old church were such well-known men as Peter Cooper, the Rev. Anthony Tiemann, father of former Mayor Tiemann; Southwick Hebbard, and John Stephenson, the noted car builder, and the old church has been the mother of half a dozen other Methodist Episcopal Churches.

The commemoration services began yesterday morning with a love feast, led by the pastor and George W. Reed, which was followed by a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, Secretary of the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society. In the afternoon there was a meeting of the Sunday school and rally of the Epworth League, and in the evening there was a platform meeting, at which addresses were delivered by A. H. Brummell, John S. Huyler, Hiram Merritt, and John Beattie. Samuel W. Browne presided, and there was a programme of special music.

CREEDS OPEN TO QUESTION

Dr. Savage Traces the Origin and Evolution of the Three Confessions of Christian Faith.

FACTS ABOUT THEM IGNORED

The Nicene, Apostles', and Athanasian Beliefs Based Not Upon Truth, but the Disproved Doctrine of Man's Fall and Ruin.

The Rev. Dr. Savage, in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday morning preached a sermon on "Are There Any Creeds Which It Is Wicked for Us to Question?"

"Any body of people whatsoever has, of course, an undoubted right to organize on the basis of any belief or principles which it may happen to hold," said the preacher. "This always on the supposition that those principles of belief are not antagonistic to human welfare. They have a right to establish the conditions of membership and limit their numbers as much as they please. I do not like such a task as to-day seems to be imposed on me. I do not like to be put in the position of seeming to criticise my fellow-citizens, my friends and neighbors; but it seems to me to be more than a task, that it is a duty, and one that I cannot readily escape. I must look into the foundation of beliefs and see whether they are valid, whether there is any reason why we should feel ourselves compelled to-day to accept them.

"Let us take our place, then, at the outset of Christianity, by the side of Jesus and the Apostles. Now, let us note one strange fact. For the first 200 or 300 years the belief of the Church was chaotic, unconfirmed, unsettled. There were dispute and discussion of the most earnest and most bitter kind concerning what are regarded to-day as the very fundamentals of the Christian faith.

"What was the condition of belief really? Let me illustrate it by one or two points. During the first 300 years, Origen, for example, one of the most famous of the Church Fathers, believed and preached the pre-existence of the human soul and universal salvation. Now, if Jesus said anything contrary to this belief of universal salvation, either Origen did not know anything about it or he did not regard it as of any authority; one or the other. We cannot conceive of his holding a position of this sort if he had known that Jesus had pronounced explicitly to the contrary.

Origin of the Gospels.

"Let us now see what we have as a basis for belief in regard to what Jesus really did say. The Gospels grew up in a time when there was no shorthand writing, no reporting. Jesus does not say one word about having any record made of His teaching—does not seem to have considered it of the slightest importance. He simply talks and converses as friend with friend, preaches to the crowd wherever they gather, but says nothing whatever about founding any system of doctrine, says nothing about the importance of having a statement of His teachings kept.

"The Gospels, as a matter of fact, did not come into the present shape for many years after His death. How long? The critics are not one with regard to it. A book has recently been translated from the German by a professor in the Union Theological Seminary in this State which says that not a single one of the Gospels was known in its present shape until between the years 150 and 200 A. D. All scholars do not accept this, but they are all as one in the statement that it was a great many years after the death of Jesus before they came into the shape in which we know them to-day.

"Now let us note the time when a few of the creeds were formed and what are some of their characteristics. Although the Apostles' Creed would seem to take us back to the Apostles, we are not to deal with that first, because it was not the first one of the creeds to come into its present shape. The oldest creed that we have to-day is the Nicene. When was that formed? It was agreed upon at the Council of Nicea in the early part of the fourth century. The Nicene Creed came into existence very much, indeed, as does the platform of a political party at the present time. One man fought for this proposition, another man for that one, and at last it was a sort of a compromise decided by a majority. And how was the majority reached? Friends, there were bribes, there were threats, there were all kinds of intimidation, there were brutal blows, there was wrongdoing of every kind, there was banishment, there was murder. There has not been a political platform in the modern world evolved out of such brutal, conflicting, anti-religious conditions as those which prevailed at the Council of Nicea.

"Let us pass on and consider for a moment the Apostles' Creed, so-called. There was a time in the Church when people really supposed that the Apostles were its authors. There are persons to-day who have not discovered the contrary.

How the Apostles' Creed Was Formed.

"Now, what are the facts? The Apostles had nothing whatever to do with the creed, as everybody knows to-day who chooses to look the matter up. It grew, and was four or five hundred years in growth. One phrase in one shape held in a certain part of the Church, another phrase in another shape held in another part of the Church, people feeling nothing sacred about it, but that they were at perfect liberty to change it and add to it and take away from it, until, as we get it to-day, it appeared for the first time in history at about the year 500. And yet it stands in the Church to-day claimed to be the Apostles' Creed.

"And this Apostles' Creed, if it were a part of the purpose I have in mind, I could analyze and find that it contains elements which nobody accepts to-day, and yet nobody dares to propose touching it, such is the reverence for that which is old. So much more reverence does the world have for that which is old than for that which is true. If you approach a churchman in regard to his belief in the resurrection of the body he will say: 'Of course, we do not believe in the resurrection of the body; we believe in the resurrection of the soul.' But he does not believe in the resurrection of the soul either.

"Now, a word in regard to another of the great historic creeds. The third one to be shaped was the Athanasian Creed. Curiously named most of these are. There was a tradition in the Church that Athanasius, who was one of the great antagonists of the Council of Nicaea, wrote this creed called after his name, but, as a matter of fact, the creed was not known in the Church in the shape in which we have it now until five or six hundred years after Athanasius was dead. The Athanasian Creed dated from the eighth or ninth century, and in this, for the first time, there is a clear, explicit, definite formulation of the doctrine of the Trinity.

"It never had been shaped in perfection until the time of the Athanasian Creed, and this creed contains, among other things, those famous damnatory clauses which the Episcopal Church in this country, to its credit be it said, has left out of its Prayer Book. But this Athanasian Creed is obliged to be sung thirteen times every year in the Church of England. And you can imagine with what grace and joy they must sing the statement that unless a man believes every single word and sentence of that Athanasian Creed he shall, no doubt, perish everlastingly.

"The Athanasian Creed, then, takes us only to the eighth or ninth century. You see, do you not, that, instead of there having been any clear, definite statement of Church beliefs on the part of Jesus and His apostles, they are long and slow growths, and not built up on the basis of proof or evidence; simply opinions which people came to hold, and fight for and preach, until at last they began to get a majority to believe in them and they were accepted by some Council.

Modern Statements of Beliefs.

"I wish now to ask your attention for a moment to one or two of the modern statements of beliefs. We are face to face here in this modern world with a very strange condition of affairs. I wish I could see the outcome of it. Here are churches printing, publishing, scattering all over America and Europe statements of belief which perhaps hardly one man in ten among their pewholders and vestrymen believe one word of.

"They will tell you they do not believe it. They are almost angry with you if you make the statement that these are Church beliefs. And at the same time we are in the curious condition of finding that the man who proposes himself as a candidate to the ministry in any of those churches dares not question or doubt these horrible statements; and if it is found that he does question them after he gets into the ministry, he is in danger of a trial for heresy.

"All these old creeds are based on the supposed ruin of the race. They have come into existence for the express purpose of saving as many souls as possible from this ruin. They never would have been heard of but for the belief in this ruin. And yet to-day there is not an intelligent man in Christendom that does not know that the doctrine of man's fall and ruin is not only doubtful, but demonstrably untrue. It is not a matter of question, it is settled; and yet these churches go on just as though nothing had happened.

"Every one of these creeds sprang out of a theory of the universe that nobody any longer holds. They are Ptolemaic in their origin, not Copernican. They sprang out of a time when it was believed that this was a little tiny world, and God was outside of it, governing it by the arbitrary imposition of His law. Every one of those creeds is fitted to that theory of things, and that theory of things has passed away absolutely and forever. Consider for just a moment. Why should we pay such extravagant deference to the opinions of men who lived in the dark ages of the old Church Fathers of Athanasius, of Arius, of Justin Martyr, of Origen, of Tertullian? There was not a single point connected with this world that they knew anything about. We know to-day unspeakably more about the origin of the Bible, how it grew, how it came into its present shape, than any man from the first century until a hundred years ago could by any possibility know. We know a good deal more than Paul.

"Then let us note in justice a word of some other reasons why we cannot hold this. The statements that are made about God are horrible. The statements that are made in regard to the method by which God is going to deal with His creatures are horrible; and then what they tell us in regard to the outcome of human history of this world is pessimistic and hopeless in the extreme.

Weak Points of the Bible.

"Where do they claim to get the authority for these old beliefs? They tell us they find them on one hand in the Bible. What do you find in the Bible? You find almost anything you look for. Isn't it perfectly natural you should? The Bible was written by ever so many different writers during a period covering nearly 1,000 years. Would you expect to find the same ideas throughout it? The Book of Ecclesiastes teaches that man dies like a dog. The Bible upholds polygamy, slavery, cruelty of almost every kind; you might prove almost every kind of immorality from the Bible if you wished to.

"Let us remember that the Bible is simply a great body of national literature, and that you can prove anything out of it, and that it has been proved over and over again in the face of the handwriting of God Himself to be mistaken and wrong in any number of directions. God is writing His own book in the heavens, in the earth, in the human heart, and we are reading the story there. No creed, then, particularly if it be infamous and unjust and horrible, can prove itself to us so that we are bound to accept it to-day on the basis of an appeal to any book.

"We are free to study here, there, everywhere; to read God's word in the stars; to read it in the rocks; to read it in the remains of old-time civilizations; to read it in the development of education, the arts, science; to read it in the light of the love we have for each other, the love for our children, and the growing philanthropy and growing benevolence of mankind."

PASTOR DENOUNCES THEATRES.

Mr. Dixon Also Talks Against Dancing and Card Playing.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, preached last night on "Our Amusements." He spoke of the theatre, the dance hall, and the card table. His condemnation of the theatre was unmeasured. He said that there were moral plays, but no moral theatres. The general atmosphere of the theatre was immoral.

Of dancing, he said that, no matter what arguments may be brought forth in favor of it, there is an influence or atmosphere about dancing which works harm to both men and women. Card playing was only injurious as it led to gambling, but because it did lead to gambling should be discouraged by Christians.

DR. ABBOTT ON ST. PAUL.

The Preacher Deals with the Apostle's Missionary Work.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached last night in Plymouth Church the third in his series of sermons on St. Paul. The sermon dealt with St. Paul's missionary work. The preacher told of the Apostle's work, and especially of the difficulties with which he had to contend, saying:

"It was not until some time after the beginning of Paul's missionary tour that Christians were accused in Rome as Christians. Paul is accused of turning the world upside down. If it had been sufficient to say that he was a Christian all these false charges might have been left out. It was not until the latter part of Paul's career that there began to be established in Rome the principle of the persecution of Christians. Paul lived in a period of religious indifference. The people cared very little about religion; they were tired of it. It was retained and maintained by a priesthood, and when there came a man saying, 'Here is a new faith,' the people were ready to listen. The old religion was paralyzed."

DR. MACARTHUR ON THE FLOOD.

He Does Not Believe that the Deluge Covered the Whole Earth.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur preached last night on "The Flood," in his series of sermons on "Old Testament Difficulties." The doctor said that he did not believe that the deluge covered the entire surface of the earth. The Biblical account, he said, need not be interpreted to mean a universal deluge. The flood, he thought, was a local one involving the world that Noah was acquainted with. The dimensions of the ark were not such as to accommodate two of all the beasts of the whole world. The very getting together of the beasts would have involved a succession of miracles.

A subsidence of the earth involving the southern portion of Asia and the parts of Asia, Europe, and Africa about the Mediterranean Sea, with an inflow of the waters of the neighboring seas, would have been enough to carry out the Biblical account. The sweeping statement that the whole world was submerged he compared with a like statement in the Bible, the taxing of the "whole world" at the decree of Augustus Caesar.

He declared that the tradition that the ark rested on the top of Mount Ararat was a fable pure and simple. As to the description of the ark, he said that it was in the neighborhood of 500 feet in length. He thought it must have had windows of glass or of some translucent substance, because of the statement that Noah looked out and saw the dove returning before he opened the window.

VOICE AND MONEY DISAPPEARED

A Grocer Swindled Through an Order from a Flat House.

Thomas Barnes, a thirteen-year-old boy of 311 East Seventy-sixth Street, is held for examination in $300 bail; Frank Berman, a grocer of 252 East Seventy-fourth Street, is out of pocket $3.95, and the man, woman, or child who got the money is still at large. This is the result of a cunning game which was played on the grocer on Saturday night. At that time young Barnes went to the grocer and told him that Mrs. Newbold, who lives in the second flat at 172 East Seventy-fourth Street, wanted some groceries right away. The grocer's boy, Julius Seckler, was sent around to get the order. He went to the elevator, according to Barnes's instructions, and was ordered by a voice up stairs to bring back groceries worth $1.05 and change for a $5 bill.

In due time Steckler appeared with the groceries and $3.95, and the voice told him to put them on the elevator. This was done, the groceries and the money disappeared from view, and Steckler waited. They did not come back. Neither did Barnes. Steckler waited half an hour, became curious, and asked a few questions. He found Mrs. Newbold, who said she had seen no groceries. On searching for the missing articles, the groceries were found in a corner, but the money was gone. The police were informed, and Barnes was found. He said he received 10 cents from another boy to tell the grocer that Mrs. Newbold wanted the groceries and change. There was no money in his pockets when the police searched him.

For the Church of St. Cornelius.

A fair of many and unique features, and a holiday "sale" will be in progress in the Sunday school rooms of the Church of St. Cornelius, 423 West Forty-sixth Street, near Ninth Avenue, every afternoon and evening this week. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the new church, which was only established in this neighborhood last Spring. The rector, the Rev. Isaac C. Sturges, has undertaken an important work, and his congregation proposes to aid him as far as possible, financially, by this sale.

Ladies' Gloves.

The celebrated

REYNIER

Kid Gloves,

(Suede and Glace.)

In newest colorings and embroideries—4 to 24 button length.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

GOD OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

Dr. Maurice H. Harris, in the Temple Israel of Harlem, Replies to Dr. Savage.

OBJECTIONS TO THE TERM

Examples Adduced to Show that It Is Unscientific—Separation Between the Old and New Testaments Declared to be Impossible.

Dr. Maurice H. Harris, in the Temple Israel, of Harlem, on Saturday replied to Dr. Savage's sermon of the previous Sunday upon the "God of the Old Testament."

"The wide publicity given to the sermons of popular preachers by the daily press," said Dr. Harris, "makes it necessary that they should be particularly careful of their statements, or they may do much harm to that larger congregation that they never see. Mr. Savage's arraignment of the Old Testament last Sunday opened with an indorsement of Goldwin Smith's 'Christianity's Millstone.' That article of the well-known anti-Semite claimed that the New Testament suffered from its 'unfortunte' association with the Old Testament, and that Christianity should cut adrift from it.

"Without pausing to defend the Old Testament—for it needs no 'apologia'—would such separation be possible? No. For the New Testament is largely made up of quotations from the Old. These quotations are not incidental, but vital. They are the Messianic references on which the whole creed is built, and from which the life of Jesus is partly modeled. To cut the Old Testament from the New is to cut the heart from a human being and bid him go on living. If it were possible to drop this depositary of the Decalogue, the Psalms and the Prophecies from the Church, would it be generous? Even from the Christian point of view, Christianity is the flower of which the Jewish Scriptures was the root. Perhaps King Lear's two daughters called their father their millstone. The 'practical' man is said to kick aside the ladder on which he mounts to success. But is this ethical?

"What are the millstones of Christianity? The Protestant would probably say, auricular confession, the infallibility of the Pope, prayer to the effigies of the Saints, the discouragement of light and reason. The liberal Christian would call them the fall of man, everlasting punishment, vicarious atonement. The Unitarian would call the Trinity the millstone. And, we Jews? We have no reproaches to cast. We would prefer to judge our neighbors' creed by its best rather than by its worst, satisfied that the false will fade and the truth abide.

"Turning from Goldwin Smith's aspersion on the Old Testament in general, Mr. Savage spoke scathingly of the God of the Old Testament in particular. We object to the term first, and chiefly because it is loose and unscientific. It is rather late in the day to say again that the Bible is not a book, but a literature. It contains, among other things, love stories like the 'Song of Songs,' a civil and criminal code within the composite book of Exodus, a philosophic treatise on the relation of sin to suffering, called Job; a book of Israel's wars—Joshua; a book of aphorisms—Proverbs; volumes of sermons, such as Isaiah. Varying in subject, it varies still wider in time. Some of its historical books date back at least to 1000 B. C.; many of the prophecies belong to the eighth and seventh centuries; some of its psalms, holy writings and codes are exilic and post-exilic, i. e., between 600 B. C. and 300 B. C., while the Book of Daniel was written about 170 B. C. Canon Cheyne places Ecclesiastes as late as Herod. Bind up between two covers William the Conqueror's 'Doomsday Book,' Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' Shakespeare's 'Macbeth,' Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' Blackstone's Commentaries, and Ruskin's 'Modern Painters,' and we have some idea of the variety of subject treated in the Jewish Scriptures and the length of time covered.

"Need I say that God is not depicted in the same way in all its different books? In the early records the anthropomorhpisms are frequent. God 'walks' in Eden, 'comes down' to Babel, 'goes up to His place,' 'appears' to Abraham. Compare these expressions with God's eternity in Psalm xc. His omnipresence in Psalm cxxxix., His omnipotence in Isaiah xl. In Genesis, God 'repents,' in Samuel 'God is not a man that He should repent.' In Leviticus, He demands a series of animal sacrifices with rigorous exactness. In Micah 'the Lord will not be pleased with thousands of rams. He requireth of thee, man, nothing but to do justice, to love kindness, and to walk humbly with God.'

"In the same way Isaiah and Jeremiah condemn the offerings indorsed by the Pentateuch. In Judges the 'God of Israel' is often represented as tribal both in His power and in His sympathies. In Amos the Almighty God redeems Ethiopians, and Syrians as well as Israelites, while in Jonah a Jewish prophet is sent by God to preach salvation to Israel's arch enemies, the Assyrians. There are Biblical references where God chooses Israel as against other nations; in the second Isaiah Israel is chosen for other nations—God's 'suffering servant' suffering that he may bring 'light to the Gentiles.'

The Ways of God with Man.

"The ways of God with man vary in the same way. In the historical books the community suffers as a unit, in Ezekiel only 'the soul that sinneth shall die'—individual responsibility. In Chronicles God metes out prosperity to the good and adversity to the wicked, while the Book of Job is written chiefly to overthrow this theory. Ecclesiastes denies immortality, Daniel vigorously asserts it.

"I think I have demonstrated that 'the God of the Old Testament' is about as logical an expression as 'the God of Europe' or 'the God of English literature' or 'the God of the Renaissance.'

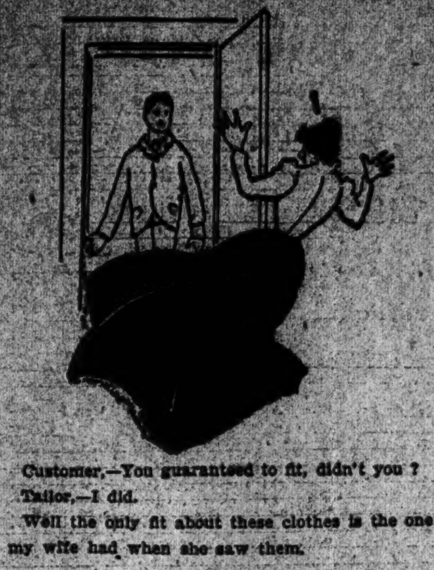
"Place the books on one level, they contradict each other; approach them with discrimination, and the growth of the idea of God from the local Jahveh to the Universal Father is as natural as the organic developments of nature.

The Millstones of Christianity.

"Man's knowledge has advanced much since Bible days. God has grown to fit His larger universe. Many old notions have disappeared in the light of later experience. But the essential idea of God as against the earlier beliefs—that He is just and not partial, that He is the 'power making for righteousness,' and that, therefore, morality is inseparable from religion—these vital truths were caught once and for all time by the prophets of Israel."

Big Lot of Immigrants.

The largest number of Italian immigrants which has arrived on one ship for many months was brought here yesterday on the new Prince Line steamship Trojan Prince from Leghorn, Genoa, and Naples. There were 1,008, the majority of whom were women and children.



Customer.—You guaranteed to fit, didn't you?

Tailor.—I did.

Well the only fit about these clothes is the one my wife had when she saw them.

If your wife doesn't like our clothes bring them back and get your money.

Could you do that with either a good or bad custom tailor?

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GREEN FACES PUZZLED MOTT.

Fined a Paint Besmeared Prisoner for Intoxication and Much Taken Aback at the Appearance of His Double.

Magistrate Mott was amused yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court when he gazed on the complexion of two elderly prisoners who were arraigned before him charged with intoxication. The court officers also enjoyed a laugh at the expense of the aged Magistrate when the latter got mixed up and thought the second prisoner was the man upon whom he had but a few minutes before imposed a fine of $3.

The first prisoner arraigned was Thomas Kenny, fifty-six years old, who said he lived at the corner of Broome and Hudson Streets. Kenny had gone out on Saturday night, and, after imbibing quite freely, proceeded to wend his way homeward. The task was not an easy one, and before he realized it he was wandering about the old graveyard at Leroy and Hudson Streets, now undergoing transformation into a city park.

Finally Kenny tumbled into a small excavation in the old graveyard, and, quickly picking himself up, managed to get out on Hudson Street again. There he encountered Policeman Grimes of the Charles Street Station, who was attracted to the man by his condition and the appearance of his face, the right side of which was painted a beautiful green.

Grimes smilingly asked Kenny what was the matter with his face, but Kenny, in his stupor, replied that he didn't know, but that he had fallen and must have cut it. He then brushed his hand over the paint and concluded it must be blood. Kenny was inclined to resent the interference of the policeman, and Grimes concluded he would only be serving Kenny kindly by locking him up. When he appeared before Magistrate Mott yesterday morning Kenny still had his face decorated in the color of the Emerald Isle.

The Magistrate smiled at the prisoner, who said he did not know how he came by his facial decoration, and the Magistrate thought to let him off easy with a $3 fine.

Very soon after, Patrolman Ryan of the West Thirtieth Street Station presented to the gaze of the Magistrate John H. Kelly, fifty-two years old, who said he lived at 872 Sixth Avenue. He was about the same build as Kenny, and by a very strange coincidence had the right side of his face also decorated in green. This caused the Magistrate to look in surprise, and ask the officer why he had brought the prisoner before him again.

"Why, your Honor," replied the officer, considerably taken aback, "he was not here before."

"Yes he was," said Magistrate Mott. "I fined him $3 but a few minutes ago."

Ryan was about to reply when the Magistrate was informed that Kelly was not the same prisoner, but another one in green tints, and Mott again smiled and said: "Well, that's the strangest thing I've ever seen. How did you come to get that paint or paris green on your face?"

"I don't know, Sir," replied Kelly. "I had a little too much in me last night, and I don't know who put it on me."

Ryan told the Magistrate that he found the prisoner in a drunken condition at Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue Saturday night and arrested him.

The Magistrate peered through his glasses at the prisoner again, made some jocular remark to one of the clerks, and fined Kelly $3.

ALEXANDRE GUILMANT HERE.

The Distinguished French Organist to Go on an Extended Tour.

Alexandre Guilmant, the famous organist and composer, was a passenger on La Bretagne, which reached this port yesterday from France. He is a guest at the studio of William C. Carl, 9 West Twenty-second Street. M. Guilmant is on a three months' leave of absence from the Conservatoire de Musique at Paris, at which he is professor of the organ, and from the Church of the Trinité, of which he is head organist.

Commencing to-night, he will make an extended tour of this country and of Canada, returning to Paris early in March. His itinerary as arranged is as follows: Dec. 6, at Hartford, Conn.; Dec. 7, New Britain, Conn.; Dec. 8 and 9, Boston; Dec. 10 and 11, Holyoke, Mass.; Dec. 13, Camden, N. J.; Dec. 14, New York; Dec. 15, Springfield, Mass.; Dec. 16 and 17, New York. On Dec. 18 he will be tendered a reception by William C. Carl, which will be followed later by a public dinner, tendered him by the American Guild of Organists. The Manuscript Society is also arranging to give him a reception about Christmas time.

During the holidays M. Guilmant will be the guest of Mr. Carl, and after a concert in Brooklyn early in January, will make a tour of the West, visiting Rochester, Buffalo, Oberlin, Ohio; Delaware, Ohio; Chicago, where he will appear with the Thomas Orchestra; Minneapolis, and St. Paul. From there he goes to Canada, and will play at Montreal, Toronto, and London.

The distinguished organist has arranged several new pieces since his last visit to this country during the World's Fair, including his Sixth Sonata, which will be heard for the first time.

A Brave Color-Bearer Honored.

Thomas A. Higgins, an ex-Union soldier, now residing in Hannibal, Mo., has been awarded a medal of honor for gallant conduct solely on Confederate testimony. He was the color bearer of the Illinois Ninety-ninth Regiment in a charge at Vicksburg. One of the ex-Confederates testified: "We repulsed the Illinois regiment at a short distance from the breastworks and sent it back in confusion. It had been ordered never to look back. Higgins was literally obeying the orders. He never looked back. He never noticed the retreat of his regiment, but came bounding forward, his colors flying as prettily as a soldier ever saw. When within forty yards of our works word was passed along the line not to shoot the brave soldier, and all firing ceased. When Higgins saw his predicament he started to retreat with his colors, but we told him to come on or we would have to shoot him. Several men ran out and brought him within the breastworks. We kept him several days, during which time we learned to like and admire him. He was then paroled."

Chips Not Proof of Gambling.

Twenty-two young men were arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning as the result of a raid made by Capt. Young of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station and Detectives Sherwood, Higgins, and Coyle on the rooms of the Young Men's Republican Club of Yorkville, 164 East Eighty-fifth Street, on Saturday night. The police say that the men were gambling, and they were locked up on that charge. Several hundred poker chips, twenty packs of cards, and a number of dice were found at the clubhouse. The Magistrate discharged the prisoners, saying that the fact that they were playing cards with chips was no proof that they were gambling and no money was in evidence.

AMUSEMENTS.

Huber's 14th St. Mus
10c. TO ALL.
To the Front Aga
Outbidding all Competitors.
We Have Her
HELEN COPPA
60-Day Faster
Come and See
Eat Her Last
at 8 o'clock To-nig

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins 8:1
Daniel Frohman.... Manage
Matinées Thursday & Sat.
THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY.
"Will afford the keenest
to lovers of the drama."—World.
"A fine play. * * * Positive vitality and charm."—
"The night was a festival * * * Presage a long career."—Tribune.
"A clever society comedy."—Herald.
"No play at the Lyceum has ever been better acted."—Sun
The Princess and the Butterfly.
INSTANT SUCCESS of Mr. Pinero's brilliant comedy-drama of modern

CHICKERING & SONS' SECOND CONCERT
Grand Orchestral Concerts. Chickering Hall. AntonSeidl Conductor.
Tues. Eve., Dec. 7, at 8:15
Xaver Scharwenka
will play the
Chickering Piano.
Res. seats, $1 and $1.50; admission, 50 cts. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
The Subscription Sale for the Season of
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian,
under the direction of
WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS,
NOW open at the Metropolitan Opera House. A reduction of fifteen per cent. will be made to subscribers for the season.

PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St. & 3d Av.
Ev'gs, 7. All Orch., 50c. All Balcs., 25c. Resd.
No smoking at daily mats., 1:30 P. M., 15c., 25c.
FRED HALLEN, MOLLY FULLER, GEO. FULLER GOLDEN, THE BAGGESENS, FLORENCE BINDLEY, Le Clair and Leslie, Smith and Cook, others. Shun speculators. Buy in advance.

PROCTOR'S High-class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11.
JOHNSTONE BENNETT and GEO. W. LESLIE in "A Quiet Evening at Home"; FRANK BUSH, Mimic; PRESS ELDRIDGE, Comedian; LIVING PICTURES; MUSICAL DALE; CANFIELD & CARLETON, Travesty; 40 other stars; 25c., 50c.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evg's, 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
MAY IRWIN IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.
HAVEN'T "YOU" SEEN HER?
SHE HAS CAPTURED EVERYBODY IN THE TOWN!!!

DALY'S TO-NIGHT, 8:15, [Last Time.]
TAMING THE SHREW.
MISS REHAN as KATHERINE
* * Tuesday and every evening, 8:15
The new farce comedy,
NUMBER NINE; or,
The Lady of Ostend.
MATINEES Wednesday & Sat.

Wallack's Last Week. Tel. 2096-38th.
Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2
JULIA ARTHUR,
Supported by MR. EDWIN ARDEN,
In Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townesend's play,
A Lady of Quality.
Dec. 13—A WARD OF FRANCE.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
66th STREET NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE.
First Championship Hockey Match, Thursday December 9th, at 8:15 P. M.—New York A. C. vs. Brooklyn S. C.

Broadway Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2
FRANK DANIELS—THE IDOL'S EYE.
Last Week. Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 50 cents.
MONDAY, Dec. 13, Inaugural Performance of
BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA CO.
in De Koven & Smith's Romantic Comic Opera,
THE HIGHWAYMAN.
SALE OF SEATS OPENS TO-DAY.

CHICKERING HALL.
Second Song Recital.
This Aftern. at 2:30,
Mr. and Mrs. Georg
HENSCHEL.
Res. seats.......................$1.50
At Schuberth's, and box office.

5th Ave. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St.
EDWIN KNOWLES........ Manager
ALEXANDRA VIARDA
Last week of Voss' powerful play
ALEXANDRA,
with a competent American Co.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat., Sat. at 2.
Dec. 13, VIARDA IN "DEBORAH."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL.
Sunday Concerts.
"WEBER & FIELDS score again."—Herald.
POUSSE CAFE;
OR, THE WORST BORN.

EDEN MUSEE
The World in Wax Always.
New To-day, Mrs. NACK and THORN, THE BENNETT MEDAL
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Grand Concerts Aft. and Evening.

Koster & Bial's ADM'N, MAT. SAT. 50c
Continued Success of
ANNA HELD'S
Big Novelty Nightly, 11 o'cl.
Alice Atherton, Caicedo, and foreign stars.
Last Week FAUST BALLET.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24TH ST., NEAR B'WAY.
Evgs. 8:30—Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
HOYT'S A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.
100th Perf. Dec. 15th. Handsome Souvenirs.

MANHATTAN B'y & 33d St.
Evgs. 8:30, Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
RICHARDS & CANFIELD in
MY BOYS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS
Mats. Wednesday and Sat.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.
Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, cor. 38th St.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
EIGHTH WEEK.
AN AMERICAN CITIZ

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th
JOHN DREW
Matinées Wednesday and
A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIEN
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving P
The largest and grandest of melodrama
THE WHITE HEATHER.
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2; Eve. at 8:15.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
16TH AUTUMN EXHIBITION
Now Open Day and Evening.
Admission, 25c.
N. W. cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."
GREAT HOEY BENEFIT THURSDAY, 1:30 P. M.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT.
FIRST BORN.
INDIAN SUMMER.
Dec. 13—Madison Square Opera Co. in FAUST.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Eves., 8:15
STRAUSS' Beautiful Operetta, WALDMEISTER.
Sat. 2.
JULIE KOPACSY and a STAR cast.

DORIS' WINTER CIRCUS 42d St., nr. B'way.
2 & 8:15 P. M.
Great Big Success! Telephone, 2083-38th.

CASINO! Last W'k! The New Comic Opera! "1999"
Revised Edition! Last Mat. Sat.

Murray HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
HOODMAN BLIND.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Matinée Saturday.
FRANCIS WILSON. HALF A KING.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
CUMBERLAND '61
Original Scenery and Cast.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Andrew Mack. AN IRISH GENTLEMAN.

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1897. EIGHT PAGES.

Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 4, 1897.

Range for Year 1897. Highest.	Range for Year 1897. Lowest.	Saturday, Dec. 4. Bid.	Saturday, Dec. 4. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Total Sales Week Ended Dec. 4, 1,825,098.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Dec. 4. First.	Week Ending Dec. 4. High.	Week Ending Dec. 4. Low.	Week Ending Dec. 4. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For Week End. Dec. 4, 1897.
160 Oct. 5.	150 Feb. 10.	156	162	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	2	160	160	158	158	...	23
26⅞ Sep. 12.	9½ May 28.	22½	23	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	....	..	21	24¼	21	22⅝	12½	6,285
80½ Sep. 1.	52½ Feb. 15.	74⅝	76	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '97.	3	73⅝	77	73½	75	52	4,137
118½ Nov. 19.	110 Jan. 5.	115	118	..	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '97.	3	118½	118½	118⅛	118⅛	111	166
15⅝ Aug. 5.	6¼ Nov. 23.	7½	7⅝	– ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000	....	..	8	8	7½	7⅝	13⅛	1,617
35 Aug. 5.	16⅝ Nov. 23.	18½	20	+ 1½	Am. Spirits Manufacturing pf.	7,000,000	....	..	18½	20	18	19	31	1,000
159¼ Sep. 3.	109½ Mch. 29.	139	139¼	+ 4½	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '97.	3	135⅛	141½	134⅝	139¼	116	384,836
121½ Sep. 14.	100½ Jan. 7.	113½	114½	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '97.	1¾	112½	114½	112½	114	100½	2,289
93⅝ Aug. 12.	86 Mch. 4.	...	92	..	American Tel & Cable Co.	14,000,000	Sept., '97.	1¼	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	91½	149
96⅝ Aug. 9.	67⅛ Feb. 15.	83½	83⅝	+ 2⅝	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Nov. 1, '97.	2	80⅝	84	80⅝	83⅝	75	41,937
115 Aug. 6.	108 Feb. 11.	110¼	113	..	American Tobacco pf.	11,935,000	Nov. 1, '97.	2	110½	110½	110½	110½	101	150
40 Aug. 12.	22¼ Apl. 8.	31	34	..	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	....	..	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	23	4
17 Sep. 18.	9⅛ Apl. 19.	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	....	..	12½	13⅜	12½	12⅝	...	1,950
35½ Sep. 18.	17⅛ Apl. 19.	28⅜	28½	+ ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	119,657,300	....	..	27⅞	29⅝	27⅞	28⅝	23¼	25,402
21¼ Sep. 20.	9 July 10.	12	13	+ ½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	..	12⅝	13	12	13	15¼	2,010
9⅝ Sep. 20.	3 May 22.	5¼	6½	..	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	....	..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...	200
16½ Aug. 17.	3⅞ Oct. 28.	5⅝	5⅞	– ⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	....	..	5¾	6⅛	5¼	5⅝	10¼	21,115
37 Sep. 13.	18⅜ Jan. 7.	31⅛	31⅜	– ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	....	..	32	32½	31	31⅛	21	4,677
137 Sep. 13.	85 Jan. 7.	117½	119	– ¾	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	119	119¾	118½	118¾	92¼	1,210
6¼ Dec. 1.	⅜ June 16.	5⅝	6¼	..	Brunswick Co., 2d in. pd.	5,000,000	....	..	5⅝	6½	5⅝	6⅛	...	3,616
25½ Sep. 20.	16 May 14.	20½	21	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	..	21	21	20½	20½	21	900
66⅛ Sep. 20.	58 Nov. 22.	59½	60	+ 2	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 16, '97.	1	59	60	59	60	59¼	400
62¼ Sep. 10.	44¼ Jan. 13.	54½	55	+ 2½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 2, '97.	1	53½	55	53½	54½	49¼	1,725
81⅜ Oct. 14.	46½ Mch. 29.	80½	81	..	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	80½	80½	80¼	80½	56	900
18 Sep. 28.	7½ Apl. 20.	11	12	..	Central Pacific	67,275,500	July 1, '97.	½	11⅜	12½	11	11	15	715
27¼ Aug. 30.	15⅝ Mch. 29.	21⅞	22	+ ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500	....	..	21¼	22⅞	21¼	22	17	17,602
102¼ Sep. 20.	69⅝ Jan. 5.	96⅝	96½	+ 1⅞	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Sep. 15, '97.	1	95¼	97⅞	94	96½	78⅞	130,810
103 Sep. 14.	95 Nov. 8.	95	100	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	4,830,700	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	94½	94½	94½	94½	...	11
20⅝ Aug. 12.	3⅝ June 23.	15⅝	15¾	+ 2¼	Chicago Great Western	20,880,245	....	..	13⅞	15⅝	12⅞	15⅝	5½	53,465
43 Sep. 20.	31½ Aug. 26.	34	37	+ 3	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,157,000	....	..	36	36	36	36	...	100
33⅛ Sep. 20.	19 Aug. 21.	26	29	+ 3	Chicago Great Western pf. B	7,444,190	....	..	24⅝	27¼	24⅝	27¼	...	1,100
13 Aug. 31.	8 Oct. 29.	9	10	+ ¾	Chicago, Indiana & Louisville	10,500,000	....	..	8¾	9½	8¾	9½	...	412
38¼ Sep. 1.	26 Nov. 8.	29	30	..	Chicago, Indiana & Louisville pf.	3,883,750	....	..	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	...	200
102 Sep. 15.	69¼ Apl. 19.	93⅜	93½	+ 1½	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	93	94⅝	92	93⅞	75	157,312
146 Sep. 4.	130½ Mch. 6.	141⅞	142½	+ 1⅞	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	30,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	140¼	142	140¼	142	131	2,356
132½ Sep. 15.	101⅜ Apl. 19.	122¼	122½	+ ½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,086,383	July 6, '97.	2½	122⅝	124¼	121¼	122½	106	15,133
165½ Sep. 22.	153 Jan. 12.	164¼	166	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,398,600	Oct. 8, '97.	1¾	165	165	165	165	150	35
97⅛ Sep. 20.	60¼ Apl. 19.	89⅝	89¾	+ 1⅞	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1	87⅞	90⅝	87⅛	89⅝	60¼	104,253
41½ Sep. 15.	21½ June 1.	34	34¼	+ 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	27,987,835	Aug., '93.	1½	33¼	35	33	34	30¼	3,374
42 Nov. 29.	39 Nov. 3.	42½	46	+ 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1	42	42	42	42	...	100
5 Aug. 13.	2 Oct. 15.	2⅝	3	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	....	..	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	...	200
27⅛ Sept. 14.	15¼ June 28.	21⅞	21½	+ ¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000	May, '93.	1¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅝	25⅛	650
7⅝ Aug. 12.	3⅛ June 4.	5⅛	6	– ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. pd.	47,000,000	....	..	5¼	5¼	5	5	5	210
18 Jan. 18.	1½ Apl. 30.	5½	6	+ ½	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	....	..	5	5⅛	5	5½	17¾	1,930
241½ Sep. [illegible]	136½ Jan. 2.	185¼	186	..	Consolidated Gas	35,430,000	Sep. 15, '97.	2	186	189½	184½	185½	162⅛	9,470
41⅝ July 19.	28 Nov. 8.	34⅝	35¼	..	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	....	..	31¼	35	31¼	35	...	4,954
123 Sep. 18.	99⅝ Apl. 11.	109	109½	+ ⅛	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sep. 15, '97.	1¼	109¼	110⅝	108½	109¼	128	3,052
164 Apl. 12.	146½ May 20.	150	155	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '97.	1¾	154	155	154	155	160	1,468
50¼ Aug. 16.	36 Apl. 26.	45	45½	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	23,650,000	July 15, '97.	1	44	46	44	44⅛	44	2,840
132½ Sep. 17.	101⅜ Jan. 2.	122	125	..	**Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	7,938,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	125	125	125	125	100½	50
115¼ Aug. 9.	98½ Mch. 2.	...	107	..	Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Oct. 15, '97.	1½	110	110	110	110	...	10
19 Sep. 16.	11½ Apl. 19.	14⅝	14⅞	– ⅛	Erie	100,000,000	....	..	14⅝	15⅛	14½	14½	15⅝	2,900
46⅝ Sep. 16.	27 Apl. 19.	36	36⅝	+ ⅛	Erie 1st pf.	30,000,000	....	..	35½	37	35–	36⅝	33	3,900
25⅝ Aug. 12.	15½ May 24.	19¼	19⅝	+ ½	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	....	..	19¼	19⅝	19	19½	20¼	800
14¼ Aug. 30.	9½ Aug. 5.	...	...	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,398,200	....	..	11	12½	11	12½	...	200
49 Oct. 18.	31 July 29.	...	...	..	Flint & Père Marquette pf.	6,342,000	1893.	2	46	46	46	46	...	100
20 Sep. 2.	10 Aug. 14.	...	...	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	....	..	15	15	15	15	...	15
20¼ Sep. 17.	12 Nov. 29.	14⅝	16	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	..	12	15	12	15	...	900
41⅝ Sep. 15.	28⅝ May 17.	32⅜	33	+ 1	**General Electric**	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	32⅝	34½	32	33¼	32½	4,064
40 Aug. 12.	30 Nov. 29.	...	...	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	..	30	30	30	30	...	100
101 Sep. 20.	81¼ July 31.	94	98½	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, '97.	1½	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	...	6
110⅜ Aug. 7.	91½ Apl. 10.	102½	103	+ 1	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	101½	103½	101⅛	102½	93	3,919
50 Aug. 30.	29½ Apl. 29.	45	47	+ 2	Illinois Steel Co.	18,650,635	July, '96.	1½	45	46	45	45	48¼	543
41¼ Sep. 4.	23 June 8.	32½	33	..	Iowa Central pf.	5,569,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	33	33½	32	33½	29	50
29⅞ Sep. 10.	23 Sep. 21.	23	23⅝	– ⅝	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	19,863,000	....	..	23⅞	24	23¼	23¾	...	2,510
4⅞ Aug. 12.	2 Feb. 27.	2½	4	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	....	..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	...	4
49⅞ Aug. 31.	22 May 4.	43	43½	+ 2¼	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	....	..	41	43¼	41	43⅜	22⅝	7,510
96 Aug. 31.	70¼ Mch. 24.	88	90	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15, '97.	3½	92½	92½	91⅛	91½	71	400
22¼ Sep. 20.	13 May 11.	16	16½	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	..	16	16	16	16	...	500
79⅛ Sep. 20.	58¼ Apl. 11.	68½	69½	+ ¾	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1¼	69⅝	69¾	69⅛	69½	72	[illegible]
181 Sep. 16.	152 Jan. 2.	173	176	+ 2	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Aug. 2, '97.	3	171½	173	171½	173	154½	[illegible]
63⅛ Sep. 3.	40¼ Apl. 19.	55	55½	+ ½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	..	55⅛	55⅝	54⅛	55⅛	50⅛	40,858
113 Sep. 10.	81⅜ May 6.	104⅛	104¼	+ 1¼	**Manhattan Con.**	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1	102⅝	105	100¼	104	96⅝	94,052
119½ Dec. 4.	99⅝ Oct. 16.	118	118⅝	+ 4½	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Oct., '97.	1¼	115	119½	114½	118½	...	16,383
2⅜ Aug. 13.	1 Nov. 29.	1⅛	1¼	..	Mexican National cts.	33,350,000	....	..	1	1	1	1	...	200
111⅝ Sep. 6.	90 Jan. 28.	102¼	104⅝	+ 1⅞	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Aug. 2, '97.	2	104	104⅞	103½	104⅞	92½	486
6 Dec. 2.	6 Dec. 2.	...	...	..	Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	....	..	6	6	6	6	...	100
10 Dec. 2.	10 Dec. 2.	...	...	..	Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	....	..	10	10	10	10	...	100
31¼ Sep. 16.	16 May 14.	26½	27¼	– ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	....	..	27¼	27¼	25	26	19½	2,520
90 Sep. 16.	77⅝ Mch. 18.	87	89	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	2,500,000	July 15, '97.	2½	88½	88½	88½	88½	...	21
62¾ Sep. 16.	46 Feb. 16.	58	59	+ 3⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	4,000,000	July 15, '97.	1½	56¼	58½	56	57⅝	49	3,900
60 Aug. 31.	38 Apl. 14.	58	59½	..	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	58	58	58	58	...	600
16⅛ Sep. 16.	10 Apl. 19.	12⅝	13¼	– ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	....	..	13¼	13⅝	13	13	13⅞	1,020
42 Sep. 15.	24⅝ Apl. 19.	34	34⅝	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	13,000,000	....	..	34	35⅝	33¼	34¼	29	9,825
40¼ Jan. 7.	10 May 6.	31⅝	31½	+ 2½	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	1891.	3	29¼	32¼	28⅝	31½	22½	72,162
170 Sep. 25.	162¼ June 11.	170	...	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '97.	3½	171½	171½	171½	171½	...	10
44 Sep. 10.	21½ Feb. 16.	34	34⅛	+ 1½	**National Lead Co.**	14,905,400	Oct. 17, '95.	1	33⅝	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	25½	3,932
109⅝ Sep. 10.	88⅝ Feb. 13.	104½	105	– ¼	National Lead Co. pf.	14,904,000	Sep. 15, '97.	1¾	102½	104½	102½	104½	88⅞	894
13 Aug. 31.	3 May 5.	5½	6	..	National Starch	5,000,000	Mch., '91.	1	6	6	6	6	7½	100
45 Aug. 30.	8½ Apl. 15.	16	28	+ 3	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	Jan., '93.	6	17	20	17	20	...	205
103¼ Jan. 19.	68½ May 24.	85¼	85⅝	+ ½	New Jersey Central	22,407,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1	85⅝	88	84¼	85⅝	104	23,904
115½ Sep. 16.	92½ Feb. 18.	107	107¼	+ ¼	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '97.	1	106⅞	108	106⅞	107	95½	17,814
185½ Sep. 20.	160 Feb. [illegible]	180	182	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,636,500	Sep. 30, '97.	2	180	180	180	180	179	303
17⅜ Sep. 3.	11 Feb. 11.	13⅝	14	– ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	..	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅝	12⅝	400
43⅛ Sep. 20.	24 Feb. 10.	32	36	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	....	..	34½	34½	34	34	29	250
122 Sep. 17.	119 Jan. 5.	...	...	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Oct., '97.	1¼	121½	121⅝	121½	121⅝	...	600
20 Oct. 2.	6¼ May 28.	19	19¼	+ 1⅜	New York, Susquehanna & Western	12,451,000	....	..	18	19⅝	18	19⅝	9½	2,720
45 Sep. 17.	18¼ May 20.	35	35½	+ 1½	New York, Sus. & Western pf.	12,351,100	1893.	2½	34½	35⅛	33⅞	35¼	26⅞	4,840
17¼ Sep. 10.	9 Apl. 19.	13	14¼	– ½	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	....	..	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅛	...	112
45⅝ Sep. 4.	22¼ May 5.	42½	43	– ⅝	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	....	..	43⅞	43⅜	42⅛	42⅛	...	3,808
6¼ Aug. 18.	3⅜ Apl. 20.	4¼	4½	..	North American	39,783,600	....	..	4½	4½	4⅛	4¼	5½	1,200
21⅝ Sep. 16.	11 Apl. 19.	19½	20	+ ⅝	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	....	..	19⅝	20½	19	20	...	20,059
67¼ Dec. 3.	32¼ Jan. 5.	56	56¼	+ ⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	75,000,000	....	..	56	57¼	55¼	56⅛	...	84,927
10¼ Jan. 11.	3⅛ Nov. 29.	3½	4½	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	....	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	...	170
20⅛ Sep. 11.	12⅝ Apl. 19.	15¼	15½	+ ¼	Ontario & Western	58,118,982	....	..	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅛	3,725
41 Sep. 10.	16 Jan. 8.	35	38	+ 2	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	....	..	36	38	36	38	...	100
78½ Sep. 11.	37½ Jan. 8.	69	70	+ 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf.	13,651,500	....	..	67⅞	69	67⅞	69	40¼	642
23⅝ Aug. 16.	17⅝ July 9.	18	19	+ 1	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600	....	..	19	19	19	19	...	140
16½ Dec. 1.	12 Nov. 8.	15	16¼	+ 2⅝	Oregon Improvement, 3d in. pd.	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '90.	..	14	16½	14	16⅝	...	1,850
39¼ Sep. 2.	24 Jan. 9.	30⅝	30⅞	+ 1⅝	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	29½	31	29¼	31	28½	5,520
119 Sep. 20.	109¼ Nov. 9.	113	113⅞	+ 2⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	110½	113⅜	110½	113⅜	...	17,805
3⅞ Aug. 17.	¾ June 2.	1	1½	+ ½	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	....	..	1	1¼	1	1½	...	1,160
96⅛ Nov. 13.	91 Nov. 26.	94¼	94½	+ 1⅝	Peoples' Gas of Chicago	25,000,000	Nov. 24, '97.	1½	93½	95⅜	91⅞	94½	...	12,745
34¼ Nov. 10.	11¼ Mch. 29.	34⅝	35½	+ 1¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827	....	..	33½	35½	33⅛	35	14¼	9,880
70¼ Oct. 20.	44½ June 25.	67⅝	68	+ 2	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	22,658,460	Jan. 27, '96.	2	65⅛	68	65⅝	68	...	1,200
185 Sep. 16.	152 Jan. 2.	172½	174	+ 2	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	2	172	173	172	173	157¼	815
29¼ Sep. 20.	16⅝ Apl. 19.	21¼	21⅞	..	**Reading**	69,900,000	....	..	21½	22⅝	21⅛	21⅝	...	16,075
57⅝ Sep. 20.	38½ Apl. 19.	47½	48	– ⅛	Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	....	..	48	49	47¼	47⅛	...	15,700
35⅝ Sep. 20.	22½ Apl. 10.	27	27½	+ ⅝	Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	....	..	27	28¼	27	27⅝	...	1,225
121½ Sep. 28.	116 Mch. 8.	121	123	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1¼	121½	121½	121⅛	121⅝	...	100
9⅝ Sep. 2.	3¼ June 14.	7½	8	+ 1½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	..	6½	8½	6½	8	...	3,084
52 Sep. 1.	37⅝ June 10.	48¼	49	+ 2⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,497,600	....	..	46	48¼	46	48¼	...	1,617
20¼ Sep. 2.	10¼ July 28.	16½	17	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,430,000	....	..	15½	16⅛	15½	16⅛	...	1,837
9 Aug. 12.	4 Apl. 19.	7	7½	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000	....	..	7	7½	7	7½	5¼	4,685
58¼ Dec. 2.	37 Jan. 29.	56⅝	57⅞	+ 2⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 1, '97.	2	55	58¼	55	57½	36½	7,730
23⅝ Dec. 1.	12 Apl. 15.	23	23⅝	+ 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	16,000,000	....	..	22½	23⅝	22	23	14	14,539
7 Aug. 16.	1 Apl. 1.	4⅝	5	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	....	..	4⅝	5	4½	4⅝	4⅝	610
14⅝ Sep. 8.	8½ Apl. 1.	10	10½	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	....	..	10	10⅝	10	10	10⅝	1,372
30 Sep. 10.	20 Jan. 4.	19	21	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,207	†1887.	3	20	20	20	20	23	5
87¼ Oct. 4.	75 Apl. 20.	80	82½	+ ⅝	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,792,688	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	...	246
80½ Sep. 16.	47 Jan. 2.	78¼	78½	+ ⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,187	Feb. 20, '97.	2	77¼	79⅝	76½	78⅝	48⅝	15,128
150 Dec. 3.	133 Jan. 18.	148	155	+ 4	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	11,259,912	Aug. 20, '97.	3½	147	150	147	150	...	268
23¼ Sep. 8.	13⅛ Jan. 13.	20¼	21¼	+ ½	Southern Pacific	70,006,190	....	..	20½	21	20½	21	17	1,610
12¼ Sep. 10.	7 Apl. 19.	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜	Southern Railway	120,000,000	....	..	9	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	10½	2,027
38⅝ Sep. 10.	22⅝ Apl. 19.	29⅞	30	+ ⅜	Southern Railway pf.	54,300,000	Jan. 4, '97.	1	30	31	29	30	30¼	14,146
11⅝ Jan. 19.	3⅛ Jan. 28.	4	4⅝	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	....	..	4½	4½	4¼	4½	11⅞	1,100
35⅛ Sep. 9.	17 May 20.	25	25½	+ ⅝	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	1887.	1	24⅝	25⅝	24⅛	25⅛	29¾	6,115
15 Oct. 30.	8 Apl. 1.	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅝	Texas Pacific	38,710,900	....	..	11⅝	11⅝	11	11⅝	10	6,910
161 Mch. 15.	146 May 21.	146	148	+ 1	Third Avenue	1,200,000	Feb. 1, '97.	1½	146	147	146	147	...	355
27¾ Oct. 20.	4½ Apl. 19.	25½	26	+ 2⅝	**Union Pacific, all in. pd.**	60,868,500	Apl. 1, '84.	..	24	26⅝	23⅝	26	...	30,264
11⅝ Sep. 23.	1 Apl. 24.	8½	8¼	+ 1⅛	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, t. r.	29,880,182	....	..	7¼	8⅝	7⅛	8½	...	4,824
48 July 23.	36 Mch. 19.	40	42	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov., '97.	1½	42	42	42	42	40	30
10 Aug. 28.	6¼ May 22.	7	7½	..	United States Leather	61,509,900	....	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	9⅝	720
71 Sep. 1.	59 Apl. 22.	63¾	63⅞	..	United States Leather pf.	60,909,900	Oct. 1, '97.	1	62⅝	64	61⅝	63	62	4,260
25¼ Jan. 19.	10 June 3.	16½	17	– ½	United States Rubber	20,166,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	15⅝	17¼	15⅝	16⅝	26	1,715
76⅝ Jan. 5.	50 July 20.	65½	66	..	United States Rubber pf.	19,400,500	July 15, '97.	2	65	66	65	65⅞	81⅝	1,565
9⅝ Sep. 7.	4⅝ Mch. 23.	7¾	8	+ ⅝	Wabash	28,000,000	....	..	7¼	8⅛	7¼	7⅞	7⅞	2,670
24⅝ Sep. 20.	11½ Apl. 19.	17⅝	18	+ ⅜	Wabash pf.	24,000,000	....	..	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝	18	16⅝	8,275
112 Aug. 16.	100½ Nov. 17.	...	102½	+ ½	West. Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1½	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102⅝	...	900
10 Sep. 8.	5⅜ June 2.	8⅞	9⅝	– ½	Western Union Beef	....	Nov. 23, '97.	2	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9	...	3,067
90⅝ Sep. 11.	75⅝ May 7.	88⅝	89	+ 1⅝	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '97.	1¼	87½	89⅝	86⅞	89	86¼	13,942
4⅛ Jan. 2.	½ June 1.	...	3	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	....	..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	8½	100
2⅝ Nov. 11.	1⅛ Nov. 24.	2¼	2⅝	+ ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie, 1st ass't. pd.	....	....	..	1⅛	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	...	2,120
20 Jan. 5.	8½ Apl. 15.	10	12	..	Whee. & Lake Erie pf., 1st ass't. pd.	4,500,000	May 15, '94.	2	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	...	800
					SILVER.									
60¼ Jan. 17.	54⅛ Aug. 27.	59⅝	60½	..	Bullion certificates	....	....	..	59	59⅝	59	59⅝	...	12,000

Note.—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And 15 in common stock.

[illegible]

[illegible]

WITH FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT,

$1 PER ANNUM.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 4, total transactions included 1,[illegible] shares of stock, $1[illegible] bonds, with $[illegible] Government and $[illegible] State bonds.

The week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Dec. 5, '96.	Dec. 4, '97.		Difference.
R. R. & mis.	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	14
Mining	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$10,[illegible]	$15,[illegible]	Inc.	$5,[illegible]
State	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Governm't	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	176,[illegible]

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Mo. Pacific	2¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1⅛	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. Sug. Refs.	4⅛	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	3
Am. Sug. R. pf.	1½	N. Y., S. & W.	1½
Am. Tobacco	3⅞	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2	Or. Imp. 2d in. pd.	2⅞
Can. Southern	2½	Or. R. R. & Nav.	3
Chi. Gt. West.	3⅝	Or. R. R. & Nav. pf.	1⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	3	Oregon Short Line	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	3	Pacific Mail	2½
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	[illegible]
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	People's Gas Chic.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Pullman Car	3
Gen. Electric	1	St. Jo. & G. I.	1½
Ill. Central	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Ill. Steel Co.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½
Laclede Gas	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Lake Shore	2	St. P. & Omaha pf.	4
Manhattan	4⅛	Third Avenue	1
Met. Street Ry.	4⅛	U. Pac., all in. pd.	2⅞
Mich. Central	1⅛	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	1⅞
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	3⅛	Western Union	1½

There were no declines.

⁂

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 1st	1½	Nor. R. of Cal. con.	3½
A., T. & S. F. gnl.	2¼	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	1
A., T. & S. F. adj.	3½	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s r.	1½
Canada Southern 1st	1½	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1
Cent. of Georgia con.	1	Omaha & St. L. 1st	3½
Cent. of N. J. g. r.	1½	O. R. R. & Nav. 1st	3
Ches. & Ohio con.	1	O. Sh. Line 6s	3½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1½	Or. Sh. Line con. 5s	3½
C. & O. 1st R. & A. 1st c.	2	Or. Short Line, inc. A.	1½
C. & O. 1st R. & A. 2d c.	3½	Rio Gr. West. 1st	1½
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1½	St. L. & S. F. gn. 5s	1½
C., B. & Q. Neb. Ext 4s	2⅝	St. P. & Duluth 2d	1½
C. & E. Ill. genl.	1	S. P. of Arizona 1st	2
C., M. & St. P. con.	1	S. Pac. of Cal. con.	1
C., M. & St. P. 1st C. P. & W. 5s	1½	Southern Ry. 5s	1½
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	2½	Texas Pacific 1st	2½
C., H. V. & T. 5s t. r. $45 pd	2½	Texas Pac. 2d	1½
Detroit Gas 5s	5	Tol. & O. Cent. 1st	2⅝
Erie, prior lien	1⅝	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st t. r.	2
Erie, genl. line	1⅝	U. P. c. t. notes, 62½ per cent. pd.	1½
Laclede Gas 1st	1	U. Pac. ext., s. f. 8s, t. r.	1½
L. & N. unif. 4s	1⅛	U. P., D. & G. 1st t. r.	2½
Mo., K. & East. 1st	1½		
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1½		

There were no declines.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 6.

American Brewing Company. Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine. Books reopen.
Erie Elevator Company. Annual meeting.
Lehigh and Hudson. Annual meeting.
Long Dock Mills and Elevator Company. Annual meeting.
Metropolitan Street Railway. Annual meeting.
Massachusetts Iron and Steel Company. Books reopen.
Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Railroad. Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.

Eddyville and Hickory Bush Railroad. Annual meeting.
Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.

New Central Coal Company. Books close for annual meeting.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. Annual meeting.
Realty Trust. Special meeting.
West End Street Railway. Special meeting.

Friday, Dec. 10.

Little Miami Railroad. Dividend payable.
Spirits Distributing Company. Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Welsbach Commercial Company. Dividend payable on preferred stock.
West End Street Railway. Books reopen.

Saturday, Dec. 11.

Welsbach Commercial Company. Books reopen after dividend.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
King. & P.	.23	.23	.22	.22	200

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.37	.37	.37	.37	500
Belcher	.24	.24	.24	.24	200
Best & Bel.	.33	.33	.33	.33	500
Brunswick	.15	.15	.15	.15	1,000
Cr'de & C. C.	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,500
C. C. & Va.	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.05	270
Con. Imp.	.03	.03	.03	.03	200
Crip. C. Con.	.09	.09	.09	.09	500
Croesus	.01	.01	.01	.01	300
Crown P.	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Fortuna	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10
Horn Silver	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	20
Little Chief	.14	.14	.14	.14	300
Mexican	.39	.39	.30	.30	600
Mt. Rosa	.09	.10	.09	.10	700
Ophir	.70	.70	.70	.70	200
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.07	.07	4,100
Phenix	.04	.04	.04	.04	800
Plymouth	.10	.10	.10	.10	600
Potosi	.47	.47	.38	.38	400
Portland	.67	.70	.67	.70	300
Sierra Nev.	.59	.59	.59	.59	300
Small Hopes	.55	.55	.55	.55	100
Syndicate	.06	.06	.06	.06	300
Union	.13	.13	.13	.13	1,000
Union Con.	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
Yel. Jacket	.28	.28	.28	.28	100

Total sales 15,300

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Gold	.007	.007	[illegible]	.07	11,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rocky M.	.14½	.14½	.13½	.14	15,000
[illegible]	2.62	2.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sentinel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	141,150
Specimen	[illegible]	.04½	[illegible]	.04½	57,000
Union	.11½	.11½	.11	.11½	22,900
Waldorf	.11½	.12½	.11½	.11½	17,200
Work	.05	.05½	.04½	.05	71,[illegible]
Yukon	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½	[illegible]

Total sales .... [illegible]

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 4, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1897.	1896.	P. C.
New York	$635,871,130	$578,[illegible]	+ 9.3
Boston	90,890,421	[illegible]	− 2.1
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	+16.2
Baltimore	14,[illegible]	12,537,741	+16.7
Chicago	99,571,[illegible]	85,[illegible]	+16.9
St. Louis	29,[illegible]	25,[illegible]	+16.2
New Orleans	11,721,077	10,[illegible]	+10.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$950,719,462	$871,251,184	+ 9.1
Other cities, 5 days	[illegible]	150,967,[illegible]	+10.3
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,117,[illegible]	$1,022,[illegible]	+ 9.3
All cities, 1 day	220,[illegible]	180,[illegible]	+10.2
Total all cities, for week	$1,337,228,742	$1,202,[illegible]	+10.3

Complete returns for the week ended Nov. 27 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1896, a gain of 12.1 per cent.; with the same week in 1895 a gain of 17 per cent., and with 1894 a gain of 23.5 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1896, was 8.5 per cent.; with 1895 a gain of 5.2 per cent., and with 1894 an increase of 10.6 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	196	198
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s, ex int.	72½	78
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6½	7
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77½	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Columbus (Ohio) stock	46½	47½
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	30	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	73
Kings County Elevated	2½	3½
Kings County Traction	42	43
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	95	98
New Orleans Traction common	3	4½
New Orleans Traction pf.	17	20
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	198
Third Avenue Railroad, ex dividend	146	148
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	107	109
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	93	96

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	89	89½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	80
Union Ferry	66½	67½
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex. int.	104	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	91	93
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70½	72½

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	103	104
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued	91½	92
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued	29½	30½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	101
Columbus Gas	90	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	73	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	103
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	73	75
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	320	340
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
New Amsterdam pf., when issued	71	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	111½	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	106	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	41
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	98
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	139	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	119
Syracuse Gas stock	21½	23
Syracuse Gas 1st, 5 p. c. bonds	94	97
Western Gas Company	83	85
Western Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common	30	31
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	91	92
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	2
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	10	15
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	25½	26
Malt preferred	76	77
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	13
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4½	5½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	65	70
Standard Oil Trust	334	338
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	58
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	155	158½
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	85	87

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	100	108
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1¾
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	53
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	148	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	42	47
Wool Exchange	110	113

INACTIVE STOCKS.

[illegible] the closing quotations on Saturday:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	STOCKS.	Highest.			Lowest.			Last Sale.		
[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan.	13	[illegible]	Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct.	13	[illegible]	March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
[illegible]	..	[illegible] & Northern	[illegible]	Aug.	[illegible]	[illegible]	April	[illegible]	[illegible]	March	[illegible]
..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	[illegible]	Oct.	13	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct.	13
[illegible]	..	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	March	[illegible]	[illegible]	July	[illegible]	1[illegible]0	Nov.	27
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]	170½	Oct.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & Eastern Illinois	[illegible]	Sept.	1	[illegible]	June	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	[illegible]	April	9	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	May	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	[illegible]	Sept.	5	[illegible]	June	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	[illegible]	Sept.	3	[illegible]	April	[illegible]	[illegible]	June	1
..	1	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	1	Aug.	[illegible]	¾	July	[illegible]	¾	Oct.	[illegible]
..	[illegible]	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]	*70	Nov.	[illegible]
[illegible]	—	Commercial Cable	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	May	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	Consolidated Coal	37½	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb.	[illegible]	37½	May	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Consolidated Ice pf.	[illegible]	July	[illegible]	85	June	[illegible]	90	Nov.	[illegible]
11	13	Denver & Rio Grande	[illegible]	Aug.	[illegible]	9¾	April	[illegible]	11	Nov.	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	[illegible]	July	[illegible]	[illegible]	April	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov.	11
70	..	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	65	June	30	60	July	[illegible]	60	July	[illegible]
..	..	Detroit Gas	60	Nov.	9	30	Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dul. S. Shore & At.	[illegible]	Aug.	7	3	April	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept.	[illegible]
6	8	Dul. S. Shore & At. pf.	10⅝	Aug.	7	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]
..	—	[illegible] Gas	[illegible]	July	20	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	July	[illegible]
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	76	Sept.	15	[illegible]	April	1	75	Oct.	14
25	28	Evans. & Terre Haute	34	Sept.	[illegible]	20	June	[illegible]	25	Nov.	8
63	65	Evans. & T. H. pf.	65	Sept.	[illegible]	37	April	[illegible]	63	Nov.	4
..	..	General Electric pf.	*75½	Jan.	9	*75	March	[illegible]	75	March	[illegible]
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	107	July	14	107	July	14	107	July	14
120	130	Great Northern pf.	141	Sept.	3	120	June	[illegible]	128	Nov.	11
..	..	Harlem	*324	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb.	11	*315	Nov.	[illegible]
40	..	Homestake Mining	40	Nov.	3	[illegible]	March	[illegible]	40	Nov.	[illegible]
95	97	Ill. Cent. leased line	97	Aug.	7	*95	Nov.	6	*95	Nov.	6
9½	9¾	Iowa Central	12½	Sept.	4	6	April	[illegible]	9½	Nov.	[illegible]
7	9	Kanawha & Mich.	9¾	Aug.	16	4	June	[illegible]	7½	Nov.	4
..	..	Keeley Motor	4½	March	9	4½	March	9	4½	March	9
13	15	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	19	Aug.	13	12	March	6	14	Nov.	17
30	35	Keokuk & Western	36½	Oct.	8	22	Feb.	26	36½	Oct.	8
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	2	Aug.	27	1	Aug.	[illegible]	1	Aug.	[illegible]
35	40	Long Island	55	Jan.	8	39¾	Nov.	5	39¾	Nov.	5
3	8	Manhattan Beach	7	June	3	4	Aug.	3	5	Oct.	13
40	50	Maryland Coal pf.	*50	May	11	40	July	6	46	Nov.	27
5½	6⅛	Mexican Central	9¾	July	8	6	Oct.	[illegible]	6¾	Oct.	4
..	..	Mich. Peninsular Car	*14	Sept.	9	10	July	31	14	Sept.	9
..	..	Mich. Pen. Car pf.	61	Sept.	18	42	May	18	42	May	18
25	27	Mobile & Ohio	32	Aug.	19	18	June	3	24	Nov.	22
65	75	National Starch 1st pf.	90	Sept.	30	51½	March	[illegible]	86	Oct.	7
6	8	New Central Coal	8½	Aug.	31	4½	May	[illegible]	6	Nov.	[illegible]
..	..	N. Y. Air Brake	31½	Aug.	27	24¾	Oct.	23	24¾	Oct.	23
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	*124	Jan.	28	*124	Jan.	28	124	Jan.	28
..	..	N. Y. & E. River Gas	97½	Sept.	2	60¾	June	3	86	Sept.	13
..	..	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	*120	Aug.	21	*98	May	27	117½	Sept.	10
73	80	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	81½	Sept.	4	67⅞	Feb.	15	*73	Nov.	18
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	*350	Nov.	18	*290	Aug.	30	*350	Nov.	18
5	8	Omaha & St. Louis	*5½	Nov.	24	*5½	Nov.	24	*5½	Nov.	24
..	..	Panama	*95	Sept.	22	*90	Sept.	22	95	Sept.	22
350	370	Pennsylvania Coal	*340	March	24	*340	March	24	340	March	24
4	7	Peoria & Eastern	8⅝	Aug.	30	5	April	23	7⅛	Sept.	13
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	*115	Sept.	29	*115	Sept.	29	115	Sept.	29
170½	..	P., Fort W. & Chicago	*172½	Aug.	10	*150	May	11	172½	Aug.	10
6	8	Pitts. & Western pf.	12	Sept.	13	4½	Aug.	12	10	Sept.	30
1	3	Quicksilver	4⅛	Aug.	30	1½	June	4	3	Sept.	22
..	11	Quicksilver pf.	13	Aug.	16	8	April	14	10	Sept.	24
182	186	Rensselaer & Saratoga	185	Jan.	26	*175	Oct.	9	182	Nov.	16
22	25	Rio Grande Western	25½	Sept.	10	14¾	June	26	23½	Aug.	14
55½	57	Rio Grande Western pf.	59¾	Sept.	16	38½	June	25	*51	Nov.	[illegible]
122	124	St. Paul, Min. & Man.	125	Aug.	6	114	Jan.	28	*123	Nov.	24
190	200	Sixth Avenue	*195	July	19	*188	July	15	195	July	19
..	..	Standard Gas	*128½	Aug.	17	*81	Jan.	[illegible]	128½	Aug.	17
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	*151	Sept.	9	*102	Jan.	6	*148	Nov.	6
..	..	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	*80	July	30	*65	April	9	80	July	30
..	..	Texas Central	10	July	13	10	July	13	10	July	13
..	..	Texas Central pf.	*40½	Feb.	5	*40½	Feb.	5	40½	Feb.	5
..	..	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	9	Aug.	13	6	April	7	8⅛	Aug.	13
..	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	28½	Oct.	1	20	Sept.	3	25	Oct.	4
..	..	Union Ferry	*64	July	13	*62½	May	5	64	July	13
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Can.	*215½	March	15	*215½	March	15	215½	March	15
..	..	Utica & Black River	165	Oct.	20	165	Oct.	20	165	Oct.	20
..	..	Warren Railroad	167	Aug.	9	166	Aug.	24	168	Aug.	24
111	118	Wells Fargo Express	*114	Nov.	27	98	June	15	114	Nov.	27
..	..	Western Gas	85½	Aug.	18	68	June	7	84	Oct.	12
1½	3½	Wisconsin Central	4⅝	Aug.	12	1	June	3	1½	Nov.	12
3	8	Wisconsin Central pf.	8	Sept.	11	1⅝	April	[illegible]	6¾	Sept.	20

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 4th day of December, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$151,605,629.14		
Gold bullion	42,560,125.84		
		$194,165,754.98	
Outstanding gold certificates	38,249,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,549,400.00		
		36,699,749.00	
			*$157,466,005.98
Standard silver dollars	387,980,647.00		
Silver bullion	910,384.54		
		388,891,031.54	
Outstanding silver certificates	384,938,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	11,265,852.00		
		373,672,652.00	
			15,218,379.54
Standard silver dollars of 1890	5,251,127.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	102,309,153.25		
		107,560,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		107,560,280.00	
			.25
United States notes		85,794,547.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	49,240,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	645,000.00		
		48,595,000.00	
			37,199,347.00
Treasury notes of 1890	2,987,616.00		
National bank notes	4,762,679.24		
Fractional silver coin	11,086,746.62		
Fractional currency	155.41		
Minor coin	1,080,924.65		
Deposits in National banks	38,235,497.63		
Bonds and interest paid	120,665.83		
		58,274,285.38	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,324,301.76		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,488,258.23		
Disbursing officer's balances	28,528,518.60		
Post Office Department account	3,127,049.52		
Miscellaneous items	1,772,277.29		
		48,240,405.40	
			10,033,880.00
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			219,917,612.86

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	271,790.86	1,632,820.39	52,797,052.56
Internal revenue	564,829.94	2,352,627.58	73,507,902.20
Miscellaneous	64,073.08	6,465,062.81	32,259,431.72
Total receipts	900,693.88	10,450,510.78	158,564,386.48
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	197,000.00	642,000.00	48,959,146.10
War	35,000.00	550,000.00	31,833,317.18
Navy	100,000.00	340,000.00	14,521,106.54
Indians	14,000.00	123,000.00	4,430,570.80
Pensions	400,000.00	3,374,000.00	67,651,901.51
Interest	....	....	18,202,987.50
Total expenditures	746,000.00	5,029,000.00	185,599,119.63
Excess of receipts over expenditures	154,693.88	5,421,510.78	†27,034,733.15
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	42,120.00	915,120.00	8,857,302.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	36,040.00	201,681.00	5,031,676.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas. Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	509,506,746.00	91,006,954.00	600,513,700.00
This fiscal year	14,999,718.00	1,111,153.00	16,110,871.00
This month	304,182.00	12,320.00	316,502.00
This day	48,531.00	500.00	49,031.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

A HOPEFUL DEBTOR.

It should be noted that while the speculation in American railway securities has diminished, a considerable American demand for high-class bonds is reported here, and that consequently we are still, to some extent, paying for our wheat imports by selling securities. Moreover, at the beginning of the new year the United States will have to pay us considerable sums for interest, and a considerable proportion of the balance we now owe to the United States must be left here for the purpose of making these payments.—London Economist.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 4, 1897.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending Dec. 4, $15,702,250

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	70	73¾	70	73¾	17
American Tobacco scrip	74½*	78	74½	78	29
Ann Arbor 1st	82	83	81½	83	86
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st tr. rects.	30	30	30	30	3
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. general 4s	86⅝	88⅝	86½	88⅜	2144½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	54½	56¼	54⅝	56¼	1478½
Austin & Northwestern 1st	84½	85½	84½	85½	28
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	76½	78	76½	78	6
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	108½	108½	108½	108½	19
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	21
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, trust receipts	79½	80	79½	80	18
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	90	90½	90	90½	35
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99¼	8
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	110½	112	110½	111½	58
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	101	101½	101	101½	18
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st	109	109½	109	109½	2
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. coll. trust 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Canada Southern 1st	111¼	113	111¼	113	40
Canada Southern 2d	107	107⅛	107	107⅛	4
Central of Georgia 1st income	38½	38½	38½	14	9
Central of Georgia 2d income	13½	14	13½	14	9
Central of Georgia 3d income	8	8	7¾	7¾	4½
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91	91	91	91	10
Central of New Jersey general 5s	112¾	113	112¼	112⅞	29
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg.	110	111	110	111	11
Central of New Jersey 1st conv. 1902	114	114	113⅞	113⅞	2
Central Pacific 6s of 1898	103	103	103	103	2
Central Washington 1st, tr. r.	30	30	30	30	1
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	79	80½	78¾	80½	344
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	112¼	113	112¼	112½	15
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s, registered	109½	111½	109½	111½	6
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s	103⅝	105⅝	103⅝	105⅝	25
C. & O., R. & A. 2d con. 4s	91⅞	95	91⅞	95	13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cv. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	104	105	104	105	39
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. 4s	95	97	95	96⅝	201
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	27
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	1
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	107	107	107	107	10½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol	130	130	130	130	2
Chicago & East Illinois general 5s	101½	102	101½	102	18
Chicago & Erie 1st	110½	110½	110⅛	110⅛	6
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	97	97	97	97	1
Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st	105	105	105	105	4
Chicago, St. Paul & Milwaukee 1st	130	130	130	130	1
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol	136½	136½	133½	134½	55
Chicago Terminal Transfer, tr. receipts	44	44½	44	44½	112
Chicago & W. Indiana G. M.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	5
Cin. & Springfield 1st gtd. by Lake Shore	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
C., C., C., & St. L., Cairo Div. 1st	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	5
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s, registered	92	92	92	92	1
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div.	94½	94¾	94½	94¾	14
Cleveland & Canton 1st, tr. r.	70	70	70	70	9
Colorado Midland 1st, tr. r.	62	64	62	63¾	74
Commercial Cable 4s, registered	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	10
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $45 pd.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	6
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	118½	119	118½	119	11
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	100	100¼	100	100¼	5
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	89½	90	89½	89⅝	30
Detroit Gas Co. 5s	93	97½	93	97½	94
Detroit, Mack. & Mar. land grant	16	17½	16	17½	10
Duluth & Iron Range 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	4
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	106	106	106	106	10
East Tennessee reor. lien	92½	92½	92½	92½	2
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 1st	110	110	110	110	1
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia con. 5s	109¼	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	24
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	12
Erie general lien	70¼	71⅝	70¼	71⅝	143
Erie prior lien	90½	92½	90½	92	505
Erie 1st extension 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Erie 2d ext. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Erie 1st funded 7s	140	140	140	140	11
Erie 1st consolidated 7s	144¼	145	144¼	145	15
Evansville & Terre Haute general	74	74	74	74	6
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	86	88	86	88	31
Flint & Père Marquette 6s	110⅞	111½	110⅞	111½	83
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	78	78	78	78	24
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st	70	70	68	68	24
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st	57⅞	58	57⅞	58	50
Fulton Elevated 1st	39¾	40	39¾	40	4
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	88½	89½	88½	89½	10
Gal., Harrisburg & San. A., Mex. & Pac. 1st	91	91½	91	91½	24
Gal., Harrisburg & San Antonio 2d	104	104	104	104	2
General Electric debenture 5s	102½	102½	98½	100	11
Green Bay & Western deb. B.	3½	3½	3½	3½	4½
Houston & Texas general 4s	79½	81	79½	79¾	43
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	100	100	100	100	3
International & Great Northern 2d	86	86	83	86	82
International & Great Northern 3d	44	44	44	44	½
Iowa Central 1st	99¾	100	97½	97½	13
Iron Mountain general 5s	86	87⅝	86¾	87	277
Iron Mountain 1st ext. 4½s	107⅝	108	107⅝	108	4
Kansas City & Pacific 1st	67	67	67	67	3
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st	82	82½	81⅝	82¾	166
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	76	76	76	76	1
Kansas Pacific cn., tr. rects	89	90	89	90	173
Kansas Pacific 6s, Den. Div., ex mat. coup.	110	110	110	110	3
Kansas & Texas 1st g. 4s	87½	88¼	86¾	87	837½
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	62	63¾	62	62⅞	141
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	82⅝	83	81½	82	28
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st	104½	106	104½	106	15
Knoxville & Ohio 1st	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st	118	118	117⅞	117⅞	12
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st	101¼	102¾	101	102¾	27
Lake Shore 3½s	103½	104	103½	104	56
Lake Shore 2d registered	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	9
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	4
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol., assented	101	101	99½	100	29
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st	119	120	119	120	46
Long Island 1st	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	4
Long Island gen. 4s	86	86	84	84	6
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	119	119	119	119	20
Louisville & Nashville cons.	102	102	102	102	5
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	84½	86¼	84⅝	86¼	188
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. A. gtd. 5s	93	93	93	93	1
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 1st	105	105	105	105	1
Louis. & Nash., New Or. & Mobile 1st	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Louisville & Nashville 5s	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	8
Manhattan Con. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	23
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	112	113	111⅞	112⅞	346
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1
Metropolitan Elevated 1st	119	120	119	119½	4
Metropolitan Elevated 2d	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
Midland of New Jersey	120	120	120	120	1
Milwaukee & Northern 1st, 1910, main line	121	121	121	121	1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & West. ext. 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	105⅝	106½	105⅝	106½	72
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st	93⅝	94	93⅝	94	19
Missouri Pacific cn.	90⅝	92	90⅝	91½	104
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	72⅝	72⅝	72	72½	62
Mutual Union Telegraph 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis con.	105¼	105½	105¼	105½	3
New York Central 1st coupon	119⅝	119⅝	119	119	5
New York Central debenture 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
New York Central deb. 5s, registered	110	110	110	110	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st	105½	106¼	105½	106¼	48
New York & Harlem 1st reg.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60
New York, Ontario & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	107½	107½	8½
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	76⅝	77	76⅝	77	139½
Norfolk & Western, New River, 1st	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
Norfolk & Western gen. mtge.	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
New York, Susquehanna & West. rfdg. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	8
New York, Susquehanna & Western genl.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22
Northern Pacific 1st coup.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119	13
Northern Pacific 1st reg.	119	119½	119	119½	15
Northern Pacific general lien	58⅝	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	407
Northern Pacific prior lien	92⅝	93⅝	92	93	186
Northern Pacific Term. 1st	104¾	105	104¾	105	7
Northern Railway of California 5s	94	97	94	97	54
Northwest 25-year deb. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	15
Northwest consol. 7s	143	143	143	143	1
Northwest extended 4s	106	106	106	106	27
Northwest sinking fund 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	10
Northwest sinking fund 5s, reg.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	5
Omaha & St. Louis 1st	82½	85	82½	85	22
Oregon Improvement con. 5s, 3d inst. pd.	41	42½	41	42½	62
Oregon Improvement 1st, trust receipts	103	103	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Oregon Short Line 6s	121	121	120	[illegible]	101
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Railway & Navigation 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Co. gtd. 4½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st tr. r.	98	98	98	98	5
People's Gaslight & Coke of Chi. 1st con. 6s	114	114	114	114	13
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st, Evansville Div.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st, Ev. Div., tr. rects	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	2
Pittsburg, Cin., Chic. & St. L. 4½s, Series A.	111½	111½	111½	111½	3
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chic. 2d	141½	141½	141½	141½	2½
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	6
Pittsburg & Western 1st	76½	77	76½	77	13
Reading general 4s	84½	85¼	84½	85¼	480
Richmond & Danville 6s	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	3
Rio Grande Western 1st	81½	82⅝	81½	82½	143
Rock Island 5s	107⅛	107½	107⅛	107¼	129
Rock Island 5s, registered	107	107	107	107	20
Rock Island debenture 5s	104¼	106½	104¼	106½	205
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	2
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	5
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	73½	74¼	73½	74	182
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	102¼	104	102¼	104	156
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d Class A.	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B.	114	114½	114	114½	16
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class C.	114¼	114½	114¼	114½	10
St. Louis & San Fancisco gen. 6s	116½	118¼	116½	118⅛	97
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	72½	72½	72½	72½	10
St. Louis Southwestern 2d, inc	28	28	28	28	5
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Milwaukee Div.	140	140	140	140	11
St. Paul 1st, Mineral Point Div	111	111	111	111	1
St. Paul & Duluth 2d	105	106	105	106	3
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A.	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾	15
St. Paul consol	140⅝	141	140⅝	141	6
St. Paul 1st, Chi. & Mo. River Div.	115	115	115	115	2
St. Paul, Chicago Pacific Western 5s	116⅝	118	116⅝	117½	55
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota ext	140½	141	140½	141	11
St. Paul 1st, Southwest Division	119	119	119	119	5
St. Paul Terminal 5s	114⅝	115	114⅝	115	32
St. Paul, M. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s.	107½	107¾	107¼	107¾	19
St. Paul, Min. & Man., Mon. Ext. 4s	94¼	94¼	94	94	8
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	60⅝	61½	60⅝	61	112
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	80¼	82½	80¼	82½	17
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st	103	104	103	104	50
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	92⅝	94	92	93	55
South Carolina & Georgia 1st	93½	94½	93½	94½	40
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st	108½	108½	108½	108½	10
Southern Railway 5s	92½	93⅛	92½	93⅛	227
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	60	60	60	60	1
Standard Rope & Twine inc	12	12	12	12	5
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. 1st, Tenn. Div. 6s	81	81	81	81	7
Terminal R. R. Asso. of St. Louis con. 5s	108	108½	108	108½	10
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	98	98	98	98	20
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	97½	97⅝	95½	97	129
Texas Pacific 2d inc	28¼	30	28⅜	29⅞	735
Texas Pacific, Eastern Div., 1st	108	108	108	108	8
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. 1st, trust receipts	83½	85½	83½	85	63
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st	104	105¾	104	105¾	10
Union Elevated 1st, tr. rects	78	79¾	78	79¾	4
Union Pacific ext. sink. fund 8s, t.r	110½	112	110½	112	30
Union Pacific 1st, 1896, ex matured coup.	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Union Pacific 1st, 1898, ex mat. coup.	112	113	112	113	20
Union P. 6s, col. tr. notes, 62½ p. c. prin. p.	42	43¾	42	43¼	158
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado 1st	35	35	35	35	6
Union Pacific purchase money ctfs	110½	110½	110½	110½	48
Union Pacific, Den. & G. 1st, tr. rects	48	50½	48	50	155
United States Leather 6s	114	114	114	114	2
Wabash 1st 5s	105½	106⅜	105½	106½	107
Wabash 2d 5s	78⅝	79½	78⅝	79½	119
West Shore 4s, c.	111¼	111½	111¼	111¼	85½
West Shore 4s, r.	111½	111½	111¼	111¼	21
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st	108½	108½	108½	108½	7
West. New York & Penn. gen. mtge	46½	46½	46½	46½	10
West. New York & Penn. income	12	12	12	12	6
Western Union collateral trust 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	3
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st	94	96	93¼	93¼	56
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	34¼	34¼	34	34	25
Total sales					$15,650,600

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	128½	128½	128½	128½	2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	*424½
United States 5s, coupon	114¼	114½	114¼	114⅝	42
United States currency 6s, 1898	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	2
Total sales					$88,450

STATE BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tennessee Settlement 3s	89	90½	89	90½	115
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	89	90	89	89½	*156
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	67⅝	68½	67⅝	68¼	103
Total sales					$233,600
Grand total					$15,702,250

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1897.

	Highest.	Date.		Lowest.	Date.		Last sale.	Date.	
United States 2s registered	98½	Aug.	12	98¼	Sept.	10	98¼	Sept.	10
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Nov.	16	110⅝	June	3	112¼	Dec.	4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	Nov.	22	111¾	Jan.	12	114½	Nov	22
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127½	Oct.	26	120⅝	Jan.	5	127½	Nov.	9
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	128½	Nov.	29	120⅝	Jan.	5	128½	Nov.	29
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Nov.	3	113	May	11	113½	Nov.	24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115½	Oct.	22	113	May	4	114⅝	Dec.	2
United States currency 6s, 1898	103½	Feb.	16	109⅝	Dec.	1	99⅝	Dec.	1
United States currency 6s, 1899	107⅝	April	7	106½	Feb.	16	107⅝	April	7

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1897.

	Highest.	Date.		Lowest.	Date.		Last sale.	Date.	
Alabama, Class A.	108½	Sept.	17	105½	July	12	108½	Nov.	20
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107⅝	Oct.	9	107⅝	Oct.	9	107⅝	Oct.	9
Alabama, Class B.	107½	June	22	104⅝	July	26	104⅝	July	26
Alabama, Class C.	100	April	1	98½	Feb.	23	99	Sept.	27
Louisiana consolidated 4s	100¼	Nov.	17	95¼	April	21	100	Nov.	18
North Carolina consolidated 4s	103½	June	16	103½	July	21	103½	July	21
North Carolina con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct.	4	100	Oct.	4	100	Oct.	4
Tennessee settlement 3s	90½	Dec.	2	78	April	6	90½	Dec.	2
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	90	Nov.	30	72	Feb.	18	90	Dec.	4
Virginia funded debt	68½	Dec.	2	61	Jan.	5	68¼	Dec.	4
Virginia deferred 6s	5	April	1	5	April	1	5	April	1
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	6	March	1	3½	June	22	3½	June	22

BANK STOCKS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1897.

	Highest.			Lowest.			Last Sale.		
America	350	Nov.	11	335	April	20	350	Nov.	11
American Exchange	174½	Sept.	24	168	June	22	171	Nov.	19
Broadway	242	Nov.	19	235	Oct.	16	242	Nov.	19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov.	27	90	Nov.	27	98	Nov.	27
Central National	165	May	17	130	Jan.	9	162	Nov.	23
Chatham	298	Nov.	19	290	July	27	298	Nov.	19
Chemical	4300	Feb.	2	4300	Feb.	2	4300	Feb.	2
Citizens'	132	Nov.	19	132	Nov.	19	132	Nov.	19
Columbia	175	Jan.	11	170	May	10	170	May	10
Commerce	210	Oct.	7	203	Jan.	12	208½	Nov.	22
Continental	135	July	12	131	Sept.	22	131	Nov.	13
Corn Exchange	295	Nov.	18	290	Feb.	18	295	Nov.	18
East River	140	Nov.	26	140	Nov.	26	140	Nov.	26
Fourth National	195	Nov.	17	178½	Aug.	24	195	Nov.	30
Gallatin	310	Aug.	19	310	Aug.	19	310	Aug.	19
German-American	112	Nov.	11	112	Nov.	11	112	Nov.	11
Importers and Traders'	535	March	23	535	Jan.	28	535	March	23
Manhattan	230	Nov.	13	220	July	15	230	Nov.	13
Market and Fulton	217½	May	21	215	July	12	215	July	12
Mechanics'	195	Nov.	19	185½	Feb.	5	195	Nov.	19
Merchants'	149	Oct.	21	147	Nov.	17	147	Nov.	17
Metropolis	475	April	21	442½	April	10	475	April	21
New York	240	Nov.	13	232½	March	15	240	Nov.	13
New York County	800	March	23	800	March	23	800	March	23
Ninth National	100	June	3	95	Dec.	4	95	Dec.	4
North America	137½	Sept.	28	132	Jan.	21	136	Nov.	4
Park	262	Sept.	10	255½	Aug.	4	262	Sept.	10
Phenix	107½	May	14	107½	May	14	107½	May	14
Republic	160	June	10	150	Feb.	16	150	Aug.	17
Seaboard	170	July	19	170	July	19	170	July	19
Shoe and Leather	98	Nov.	16	90	April	5	98	Nov.	16
State of New York	115	March	3	114	Dec.	2	114	Dec.	2
Third National	95	May	14	[illegible]	May	14	95	March	14
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Oct.	11	[illegible]	Feb.	8	102	Nov.	24
West Side	[illegible]	Oct.	7	[illegible]	Oct.	7	[illegible]	Oct.	7
Western National	[illegible]	Oct.	19	114	Feb.	2	121	Oct.	19

[illegible]								
Canada South. 1st. int. gtd. 5s, 1908	113½	June 17	108	Jan. 7	113	Dec. 4	111½	112½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	109	Aug. 4	104½	Mar. 6	107½	Dec. 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	108	Jan. 30	104½	Jan. 16	108	Jan. 30	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	94½	Feb. 26	90¾	July 8	92½	Oct. 29	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	116¾	Nov. 12	113½	Feb. 8	116¾	Nov. 23	116	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	95	Sept. 1	88½	June 3	91	Dec. 2	91	92
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	52	Sept. 10	28	Apr. 28	38½	Nov. 29	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	18¾	Sept. 10	8½	June 3	14	Dec. 4	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	10	Sept. 18	5	Apr. 8	7½	Dec. 3	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	94½	June 15	91	Apr. 20	93	July 16	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	97	June 21	94½	May 18	95½	July 15	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	108¾	Mar. 3	104¾	Oct. 13	104¾	Oct. 13	105½	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	115	Mar. 22	112	Nov. 5	113½	Dec. 8	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110	Mar. 23	110	Mar. 23	110	Mar. 23	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	118	Feb. 5	109	May 2	112½	Dec. 4	112½	113
Do., do., registered	117½	Feb. 8	105	May 24	111	Dec. 3	110¾	111½
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	104½	Feb. 17	90	Apr. 1	100	Dec. 2	99½	100½
Do., 5s, 1912	90	Feb. 10	75½	May 30	87½	Nov. 16	87½	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¾	Feb. 15	113	Aug. 23	116	Nov. 24	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	104	Nov. 13	104	Nov. 13	104	Nov. 13	..	..
Central Pacific g. 6s, 1898	104½	June 24	100	Jan. 4	103	Nov. 29	102¾	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103½	June 28	99¾	Jan. 22	102	Oct. 28	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1899	102½	June 10	102½	June 10	102½	June 10	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. deposit E, 1900	100	Nov. 20	100	Nov. 20	100	Nov. 20	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	104½	Mar. 31	101	Apr. 29	102½	June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept '96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	101	Nov. 18	96½	May 8	101	Nov. 18	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	100¾	Aug. '96	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103½	Apr. 1	100	Jan. 13	103	Nov. 23	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug. '96	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	97	Dec. 4	87	June 3	97	Dec. 4	..	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	30	Nov. 30	30	Nov. 30	30	Nov. 30	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fundg. 6s, 1898	108½	Mar. 1	102¼	July 3	105½	Nov. 10	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	121½	June 8	116½	Oct. 7	118½	Oct. 7	118½	121
Do., g. 6s, 1911	122½	July 29	118	Oct. 20	119	Nov. 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	113	Sept. 21	107¾	Jan. 5	112½	Dec. 3	112½	..
Do., do., registered	111½	Dec. 2	107	Jan. 4	111½	Dec. 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	85¾	Aug. 31	72	Mar. 29	80½	Dec. 4	..	80½
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105¾	Dec. 4	97	Jan. 4	105¾	Dec. 4	105	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	95	Dec. 3	93	Jan. 14	95	Dec. 3	94	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	98	Nov. 22	97½	Sept. 23	98	Nov. 22	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	103½	Aug. 12	99	Mar. 8	101	Dec. 4	101	102½
Ches., Ohio & S.W. g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	118½	D. 7, '96	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	45	Nov. '94	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Aug. 31	112	Nov. 18	112	Nov. 18	112	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	112½	Jan. 6	108	Sept. 9	[illegible]	Nov. 9	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107½	Nov. 18	107½	Nov. 18	107½	Nov. 18	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	104¾	Mar. 25	104¾	Mar. 25	104¾	Mar. 25	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., '95	100	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	107	Aug. 27	103½	May 3	107	Nov. 29	107	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	120½	June 8	115	Jan. 2	118¾	Dec. 4	118	119
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Jan. 8	103	May 17	103	May 17	103½	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	105½	Sept. 16	98	Feb. 8	105	Dec. 2	105	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	110½	Aug. 31	99½	Mar. 1	108½	Nov. 30	108½	..
Do., Iowa Div. sk. fd. 5s, 1919	109	June 9	105	Apr. 23	109	June 9	109	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	101½	Mar. 26	98	Jan. 15	99½	Oct. 8	100¾	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	99	Sept. 1	95	Feb. 1	98	Oct. 27	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	93¾	Dec. 8	93	Nov. 11	93¾	Dec. 3	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan. '96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	97	Dec. 1	87½	Jan. 4	96¾	Dec. 4	96½	97
Do., do., registered	91	July 10	89½	Feb. 10	91	July 10	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	122½	July 7	118	Mar. 16	121	Nov. 15	..	..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	115	Apr. 2	114	Apr. 15	115	Apr. 15	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Nov. 29	124	Apr. 1	130	Nov. 30	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	103	Oct. 5	98¾	Feb. 9	102	Dec. 1	..	103
Do., do., registered	99½	May 14	99½	May 14	99½	May 14	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	101½	Nov. 16	98	Mar. 1	101½	Nov. 16	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	June 24	111	Jan. 4	114½	Oct. 21	112	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	85	Nov. 27	80	July 30	85	Nov. 27	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	97½	Aug. 10	95	Sept. 20	97	Dec. 4	95½	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s, P. D., 1898	106½	July 17	102	Sept. 15	102¾	Nov. 15	103	..
Do., 2d 7 3-10s, P. D.	141½	Sept. 15	128	Feb. 15	140	Oct. 21	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	140	Oct. 21	126	Jan. 2	140	Oct. 21	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Nov. 24	128	Feb. 18	140½	Nov. 24	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	140	Dec. 1	126½	Jan. 7	140	Dec. 1	139	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	142	Sept. 15	128	Jan. 4	141	Dec. 4	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	141	Nov. 30	130	Jan. 7	141	Nov. 30	140	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	120½	June 30	115½	Jan. 8	119	Nov. 23	118	..
Do., 1st LaC & Dav. 5s, 1919	114½	Sept. 15	109	Jan. 6	111½	Sept. 15	..	..
Do., 1st So. Min. Div. 6s, 1910	120½	June 25	115½	Jan. 4	119½	Nov. 26	119	120
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132½	Nov. 22	126	Jan. 16	132½	Nov. 22	130	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	110	June 19	107½	Jan. 13	109	Oct. 5	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121¾	June 25	117	Feb. 8	119	Oct. 15	120½	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	118	Dec. 2	112	Jan. 4	117½	Dec. 3	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	115	Nov. 30	108½	Jan. 8	115	Nov. 30	..	..
Do., Mineral Point div. 5s, 1910	111	Dec. 1	107	Jan. 25	111	Dec. 1	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. div. g. 5s, 1921	115½	Nov. 26	112	Apr. 2	115½	Nov. 26	115½	..
Do., Wis. & Minn. div. g. 5s, 1921	116½	Nov. 8	110½	Jan. 21	115	Nov. 23	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	June 9	110½	Jan. 6	115	Dec. 3	115	117
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	118	Sept '96	120	..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	106½	May 4	106½	May 4	106½	July 9	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	112½	May 25	107	Jan. 7	111½	Oct. 8	112	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	105¾	Dec. 2	98	Jan. 6	105¾	Dec. 2	..	..
Mil. & Northern 1st, main line 6s, 1910	123	Nov. 24	118	Jan. 15	121	Dec. 4	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	120	Sept. 10	118	Jan. 14	120	Sept. 10	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	147	July 28	140	Jan. 4	143	Dec. 2	..	145
Do., gold 7s, 1902	121½	May 17	116	Jan. 5	118½	Nov. 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	119½	May 18	116	Jan. 4	118¾	Nov. 17	..	115¾
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	120	Aug. 20	114	Jan. 7	116	Nov. 8	..	117
Do., do., registered	117¾	Mar. 11	117½	July 13	117½	July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	113¾	Sept. 30	108¾	Apr. 2	110¾	Nov. 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	108¾	Nov. 29	106	Apr. 4	108¾	Nov. 29	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	117¾	July 28	110¾	Jan. 12	115¾	Nov. 17	116¾	116¾
Do., do., registered	113½	Apr. 19	111	Mar. 1	113½	Apr. 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Sept. 22	106	Jan. 4	109½	Dec. 3	108½	..
Do., do., registered	108¾	July 13	108½	July 12	108¾	July 13	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	116	Sept. 20	110½	Feb. 3	113	Nov. 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Aug. 28	114½	Aug. 28	114½	Aug. 28	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	106	July 13	101	Jan. 4	106	Nov. 30	..	..
Do., do., registered	100	Nov. 10	100	Nov. 10	100	Nov. 10	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	N 28, '96	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	106	June 14	103	Sept. 14	103½	Sept. 27	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	A. 17 '96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	108	Jan. '96	..	..
Ottumwa, C.F. & St. Paul 1st 5s, 1909	109	Oct. 4	109	Oct. 4	109	Oct. 4	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	108	Sept. 30	108	Sept. 30	108	Sept. 30	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Oct. 28	131	May 28	134½	Nov. 20	134	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	106½	Jan. 27	105½	Feb. 24	105½	Feb. 24	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117	July 30	112	Mar. 18	116	Nov. 30	115½	..
Do., Michigan div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	131½	Aug. 30	129½	Mar. 26	131½	Aug. 30	..	..
Do., Ashland div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	134	July 22	131	June 18	134	July 22	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	110¼	July 2	110¼	July 2	110¼	July 2	112	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	134	June 10	128½	Jan. 22	133	Nov. 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	133	June 8	128	Feb 15	132¼	Nov. 22	..	..
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	108	June 29	101½	Jan. 5	107¼	Dec. 3	107¼	107½
Do., do., registered	107	Nov. 29	100½	Jan. 11	107	Nov. 29	106½	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	106½	Dec. 8	93	Jan. 6	106½	Dec. 4	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	85	Aug. 21	84	Aug. 17	85	Oct. 29	85	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70	Aug. 10	62½	May 17	70	Sept. 28	65	68
Do., extension 4s, 1905	83	Mar. 15	83	Mar. 15	83	Mar. 15	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	106	Sept. 9	101½	Feb. 20	106	Dec. 4	..	..
Do., do., small	100	Apr. 15	100	Apr. 15	100	Apr. 15	..	..
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	136½	Nov. 30	128	Jan. 4	134½	Dec. 3	134	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	132	Oct. 6	129½	Nov. 26	130	Dec. 2	130	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	131½	Mar. 2	129½	Apr. 15	129½	Nov. 26	130	..
Chi. Term. Trans U.S. Tr. Co. ctfs. of prop	47¾	Sept. 18	42¾	July 30	44¼	Dec. 3	..	..
Chi. & W'n Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	106	June 22	106	June 22	106	June 22	..	..

[illegible]								
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. div. 7s, 1917	147½	Aug. 31	142	Apr. 20	147½	Aug. 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	143	May 4	143	May 4	143	May 4	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	124½	Sept. 22	122½	May 8	123	Nov. 16	..	125
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118¾	Mar. 29	115½	Oct. 8	116¾	Nov. 19	116¾	116¾
Do., do., registered	118	Feb. 2	118½	Mar. 22	118½	Mar. 22	118	118½
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	148½	July 7	145	May 6	148½	Aug. 15	144	..
Do., do., registered	143	Nov. 18	143	Nov. 18	143	Nov. 18	142	..
D. & R. Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	90	June 22	87½	July 7	89¾	Dec. 3	89½	90
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	113½	Apr. 13	109¾	May 27	108	Nov. 19	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	87½	Sept. 25	80	Feb. 28	86	Nov. 27	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	95¾	Dec. 3	90¾	Dec. 3	95½	Dec. 3	..	96½
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld gt. 3½s S. A., 1911	22	Feb. 3	16	Dec. 1	17½	Dec. 2	17	18
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	105½	Sept. 18	97½	June 9	103½	Dec. 2	103	105
Do 2d l. mtg. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	..
Duluth So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	106	Nov. 30	98½	Jan. 16	108	Dec. 1	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	..	....	90	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	113	Oct. 16	111	Sept. 2	111	Nov. 24	..	112
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	122	June 23	116	Mar. 1	116½	Dec. 3	..	..
Do., 3d. ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116	June 21	112	Jan. 7	112¾	Nov. 12	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	120½	Oct. 29	118½	Apr. 10	120½	Oct. 29	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106¾	Oct. 29	103¾	May 29	106¾	Oct. 29	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145	Dec. 1	139¾	Mar. 25	145	Dec. 1	144½	145
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	140	Dec. 2	140	Dec. 2	140	Dec. 2	..	..
Long Dock con g. 6s, 1935	136	Mar. 12	133½	Jan. 4	135	Aug. 17	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	141	Sept. 10	136¾	Jan. 11	141	Sept. 10	..	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	107	June 8	104	Oct. 25	104	Oct. 25	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	112	Jan. 12	108¾	May 21	110½	Dec. 3	110½	110¾
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	102	Aug. '96	..	....	..	105½
N. Y. & Gr'nw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	105½	Oct. 2	105½	Oct. 2	105½	Oct. 2	..	..
Erie R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds, 1996	95½	Feb. 10	88¾	May 14	92	Dec. 4	92	92½
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	73¾	Sept. 6	62	May 3	71¾	Dec. 4	70½	71½
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	65	Nov. 10	52	Feb. 10	65	Nov. 10	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	112	Mar. 2	108	Sept. 7	112	Oct. 18	112	..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	75	Nov. 1	70½	Nov. 8	74	Nov. 29	70	80
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	M'y, '93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sep. '91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	..	....	..	....	90	Dec. '95	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	116	Mar. 5	110¾	Oct. 20	111½	Dec. 4	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	90¾	Oct. 22	80	Apr. 9	86	Dec. 2	86	..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	88	Sept. 24	70	July 22	78	Dec. 2	78	80
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	108	Aug. 14	108	Aug. 14	108	Aug. 14	106	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	M'y, '96	..	..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	105¾	July 31	105¾	July 31	105¾	July 31	..	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-5s, 1921	76	Sept. 10	58	Jan. 6	68	Dec. 3	..	69
Ft. Worth & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	60¾	Sept. 17	52	June 24	58	Dec. 2	..	..
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	108	July 15	103	Apr. 18	106	Sept. 25	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	104	Nov. 28	100	Mar. 19	104	Nov. 30	100	101¾
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	93	Oct. 25	88	May 10	91½	Dec. 2	91	..
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	89½	Dec. 4	84	May 14	89½	Dec. 4	..	..
Georgia & Ala. Ry. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	103	July 30	102	June 28	103	Aug. 11	..	..
Ga. Car & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	84	June 17	83	Feb. 13	83	June 22	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs, B	9	Aug. 16	3½	Dec. 2	3½	Dec. 2	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	125½	Jan. 27	125¼	Feb. 6	125¼	Feb. 6	122	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	115½	Oct., '95	112	..
Houston & T. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov. '94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112	June 8	106½	Jan. 13	112	Nov. 20	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	105	June 29	99¾	Apr. 7	105	June 29	105	110
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	81	Dec. 2	65½	Apr. 29	79¾	Dec. 4	79	..
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	113	Nov. 23	110	Mar. 20	113	Nov. 23	113	..
Do., do., registered	112½	July 13	112½	July 13	112½	July 13	..	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	101	Nov. 4	101	Nov. 4	101	Nov. 4	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1952	104½	Mar. 30	101½	Apr. 19	102	Nov. 16	102½	..
Do., do., registered	102½	Aug. 25	102½	Aug. 25	102½	Aug. 25	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	103	Jan. 28	99½	Jan. 15	99½	Nov. 11	100½	100¾
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	100½	June 4	99	Apr. 20	100½	June 4	99	101½
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105½	May 24	100¾	Feb. 3	104	Nov. 6	..	..
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept. '96	..	..
Do., Springfield Div 6s, 1898	101½	July 9	101½	July 9	101½	July 9	..	..
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116½	Aug. '95	..	..
Chi., St. L. & New. Orleans g. 5s, 1951	123½	July 22	118½	Jan. 7	122¾	Oct. 14	..	..
Do., registered	119½	Feb. 27	118½	Apr. 1	118½	Apr. 1	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g 4s, 1951	108¾	July 28	108¾	July 28	108¾	July 28	..	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	105	Aug. 3	99	Jan. 8	104	Nov. 24	..	..
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	July 7	86½	Oct. 27	86½	Oct. 27	..	90
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94½	Nov. '95	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	124	Sept. 3	117	May 5	118½	Nov. 12	118	120
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	86½	Sept. 15	73	Jan. 4	85	Dec. 3	84½	..
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	48	Sept. 14	25½	Jan. 11	43	Nov. 12	..	44
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	100	Sept. 14	88	Apr. 14	97½	Dec. 3	97½	..
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	83	Nov. 24	77¼	Oct. 6	82¼	Dec. 3	81¾	82½
Kings Co. El., Series A. 1st g. 5s, 1925	60½	Oct. 18	44	Feb. 23	57½	Nov. 3	..	..
Fulton El, 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929	49	Sept. 27	38	June 18	40	Dec. 4	..	..
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	118	June 21	113½	Jan. 29	117¾	Dec. 3	117½	118¼
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	103¼	Sept. 30	99½	July 17	102¾	Oct. 20	102	103
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	104	Jan. 27	97½	Oct. 11	99	Dec. 3	90	100
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Buffalo & Erie new B 7s, 1898	107¼	Mar. 5	101½	Oct. 18	102¼	Nov. 12	..	..
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	120½	Oct. 22	120½	Oct. 22	120½	Oct. 22	..	..
Lake Shore div. 7s, 1899	111	Mar. 13	104½	Oct. 28	104½	Nov. 15	105½	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	114	June 22	100¾	Aug. 20	111	Nov. 22	111½	..
Do., do., registered	113½	Mar. 15	108	Oct. 22	109¾	Nov. 24	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	124½	Mar. 13	119	Jan. 12	120½	Oct. 2	119	..
Do., do., registered	124½	Mar. 15	118½	Jan. 13	118¾	Dec. 4	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	105½	Nov. 28	102½	Sept. 24	104	Dec. 4	103½	..
Do., do., registered	105¾	Nov. 24	102½	Sept. 28	105½	Nov. 24	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	109	May 4	108¼	Dec. 1	108¼	Dec. 1	110	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	116	Nov. 13	120	..
Kala., Alle. & G. R. 1st 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	..	....	120	..
Leh. Val., N.Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	103¼	Nov. 29	92½	Apr. 14	103¼	Nov. 29	..	..
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112	Aug. 25	106	Apr. 17	..	....	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	July 1	106	Apr. 22	110	Nov. 26	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	96¼	Oct. 28	96¼	Oct. 28	96¼	Oct. 28	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	93½	Feb. 2	90	July 29	90	Nov. 19	91	95
El., Cor. & N. 1st g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb. '96	..	..
Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914	101	Sept. 16	99	Jan. 15	101	Sept. 16	..	..
Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb '93	..	..
L. R. & M. tr. co. cts for 1st g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	25	Apr. '96	..	..
Long Island 1st 7s, 1898	106¼	Mar. 25	101½	Nov. 15	101⅝	Nov. 29	101⅝	102
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	119	May 12	113	Jan. 21	117	Oct. 25	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	91	Sept. 27	76½	Jan. 4	84	Nov. 30	80	84
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	92½	Sept. 24	83¼	May 11	90	Nov. 11	85	90
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	100	May 25	100	May 25	100	May 25	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar. '96	..	..
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con. g. 5s, 1935	107½	Feb. 11	102½	Jan. 8	105	Oct. 4	..	..
Do., 1st 5s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107½	Jy. 16, '96	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103½	June '95	..	..
L. E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, tr. r.	38	Oct. 13	30	Feb. 11	36	Nov. 8	32	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	9½	Aug. 21	9½	Aug. 21	9½	Aug. 21	..	..
Louisville & Nashville con. 7s, 1898	106½	Mar. 29	101¼	Oct. 12	102	Nov. 30	..	[illegible]
Do., Cecilian Branch 7s, 1907	106	Nov. 11	103	Oct. 1	106	Nov. 11	..	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	123	Jan. 10	116	Jan. 14	121½	Nov. 30	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107	Aug. 28	98½	Jan. 7	107	Oct. 8	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g. 6s, 1919	115	May 11	113	Nov. 15	113	Nov. 15	110½	113
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	119	Oct. 13	115¾	Jan. 15	119	Nov. 29	115	..
Do., Pensacola div. g. 6s, 1920	108½	Jan. 22	102	Sept. 24	103½	Sept. 24	103	..
Do., St. Louis div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	121	July 12	121	July 12	121	July 12	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, '95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Feb. 1	107¼	Apr. 19	107½	Aug. 3	107	..
Do., sink. f., (S. & N. Ala.,) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94½	Jan. '92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	101	Oct. 7	95½	May 7	99½	Dec. 3	98	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	88¼	Dec. 3	78¼	Jan. 5	86½	Dec. 3	85¾	..

	Range for Year 1897.							
	High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Last.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	105	Nov. 30	95	June 7	105	Nov. 30	103	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	103	Mar. 16	99	June 16	100⅝	Dec. 2	99½	..
Do., & N. & M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	106⅛	Sept. 10	104½	Mar. 16	106⅛	Sept 10	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	88	Oct. 29	82½	July 29	88	Oct. 29	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	94½	Jan. 19	91	Feb. 20	93	Dec. 3	93	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	90	Jan. 20	85	Feb. 2	87½	Nov. 23	..	88
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	104	Jn.20,'96	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	100⅝	Sept. '96	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	97⅝	Aug. 11	91½	Apr. 6	94⅝	Dec. 1	..	95
Memphis & Charleston g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	58	Jan. 26	..	..
Metropolitan Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121	June 25	116⅝	Jan. 6	119½	Dec. 2	120¼	120⅝
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	107⅝	Apr. 28	104½	June 4	103¼	Dec. 3	103½	104
Metropo'n St. Ry. gen. cl. t. g. 5s, 1997	113	Nov. 19	109⅝	Oct. 30	112⅝	Dec. 4	112⅝	112⅞
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	120¾	Aug. 20	116½	Jan. 5	119½	Dec. 4	119½	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	120	June 15	115½	Mar. 1	119	Dec. 3	119	119½
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	120	July 13	115½	Mar. 5	119⅝	Dec. 3	..	120
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	68½	Jan. 22	66	Aug. 13	66	Aug. 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	29	Apr. '96	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11½	S.16,'96	..	..
Mexican International 1st g. 4s, 1942	73	Jan. 22	69	Mar. 3	69	Mar. 10	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar.'96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅝	N.12,'96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s B, 1917	13	July 9	9	May 28	13	July 9	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	100	Jan. 30	95	Jan. 13	100	Jan. 30	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con 7s, 1902	119	Apr. 28	114	Nov. 24	114	Nov. 24	114	..
Do., 1st con 5s, 1902	108	Mar. 8	105½	June 9	105¾	Nov. 30	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	121	Nov. 18	120	July 15	121	Nov. 18	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	105½	June 4	105½	June 4	105½	June 4	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	July 22	134½	Jan. 20	143	July 22	140	147
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	107¼	Oct. 25	100	Jan. 2	106½	Dec. 4	106⅝	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	127	Nov. 22	123¾	Apr. 28	127	Nov. 22	..	..
Do., Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May '96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	121⅝	Mar. 8	120	Jan. 9	121¼	Aug. 31	122	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	88⅛	Nov. 20	82	June 4	87	Dec. 4	86⅝	87
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	65⅝	Sept. 16	54⅝	May 7	62⅝	Dec. 3	62⅝	..
Do., 1st extn. g. 5s, 1944	85	Oct. 9	79½	Nov. 10	82	Dec. 4	..	85
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	86⅝	July 29	74	Jan. 8	82⅞	Dec. 1	..	..
Kansas City & Pacific 1st g. 4s, 1990	71½	Apr. 6	63¼	Feb. 3	67	Dec. 2	67	74
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	83	Sept. 4	72½	May 19	80	Nov. 23	78	..
Mo., K. & Eastern 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	100	Sept. 1	88½	May 26	94	Dec. 3	92	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	98½	Sept. 8	68	May 22	91¼	Dec. 2	91	91½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	110	Sept. 8	98	Mar. 23	105	Nov. 23	..	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	74½	S. 7, '96	..	..
Do., 1st collateral g. 5s, 1920	74½	Sept. 7	40	May 4	63	Nov. 26	..	69
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	103	July 15	100	Apr. 30	102	Nov. 23	102¼	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	108½	Nov. 26	100	Apr. 12	108½	Nov. 26	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	108	Dec. 2	103	Apr. 12	108	Dec. 2	108	..
Do., Arkans. Branch ext. g. 5s, 1935	107½	Nov. 22	101	June 7	107½	Nov. 22	101½	106
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	90⅝	Sept. 14	67½	May 14	87	Dec. 4	86⅝	87
Do., gen. con. stmpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	87	Aug. 31	68	June 1	85	Oct. 16	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	124	Nov. 17	116¼	June 4	120	Dec. 3	119½	121
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	119	Oct. 19	112	Mar. 25	117	Oct. 19	..	119
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	77¾	Aug. 30	65	Apr. 19	72½	Dec. 3	71½	73
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	Apr. '96	..	..
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	114	Nov. 17	114	Nov. 17	114	Nov. 17	115	125
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127½	Oct. 26	127½	Oct. 26	127½	Oct. 26	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	133½	June 22	127½	Jan. 6	133	Nov. 17	131	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	105⅝	Nov. 9	104½	Apr. 14	105⅝	Nov. 9	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	103½	Oct. 28	98½	June 8	103½	Dec. 3	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar. '96	..	..
N. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	103¼	Aug. '94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	121¾	Apr. 15	117¼	Jan. 7	119	Dec. 1	119	119¼
Do., do., registered	120¾	Apr. 26	117	Jan. 4	118¾	Nov. 18	118⅞	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Aug. 28	106	Mar. 4	110½	Nov. 29	110	..
Do., do., registered	111	July 21	106½	Jan. 9	110	Dec. 2	110	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	109½	Sept. 17	107½	Feb. 13	109½	Sept. 24	110	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105⅝	May 3	102½	Feb. 5	104	Oct. 25	103	..
Do., do., registered	104½	Aug. 20	101¾	Jan. 13	103½	Oct. 19	103	..
Do., debt. certfs. ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	July 20	101½	Jan. 5	103	Nov. 22	103¼	..
Do., do., registered	104	July 29	103⅝	May 19	104	July 29	103¼	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	114	Apr. 20	107½	Nov. 8	107½	Nov. 15	108	108½
Do., do., registered	114	Mar. 30	107	Oct. 27	107¾	Dec. 1	107¾	108½
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	103	May 7	103	May 7	103	May 7	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	111½	Nov. 24	105	Jan. 4	111¼	Dec. 3	110¾	111½
Do., registered	111½	Nov. 24	104	Jan. 4	111¼	Dec. 2	111	111½
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	108½	Mar. 24	103	Jan. 7	108½	Nov. 16	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd.g.4s,Ser.A,1940	86	Nov. 15	86	Nov. 15	86	Nov. 15	..	..
Rome,W. & Og. con. 1st ext.5s,1922	121½	July 2	117¾	Jan. 5	119⅝	Dec. 3	119½	123½
R., W. & Og. Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	100	Jan. '92	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct. '94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107½	June 2	107½	June 2	107½	Oct. 14	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar. '96	..	..
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108	Sept. 2	103½	Apr. 4	106½	Dec. 4	106	106¾
Do., do., registered	105	Feb. 16	103½	May 24	103	Nov. 4	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	123½	June 16	119½	Jan. 14	123	June 16	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	114	Jan. 18	113¾	May 27	114	May 27	..	..
N.Y.,N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	104½	Oct. 7	104½	Oct. 7	104½	Oct 7	..	..
Do., con. deb. certfs, $1,000	142	Sept. 28	132½	Feb. 4	140	Nov. 22	140	..
Do., do, small certfs, $100	140½	Sept. 28	133	Feb. 15	140	Nov. 19	139	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	122½	Sept. 24	118½	Jan. 7	122½	Sept. 24	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con 1st g. 5s, 1939	111	May 27	107½	Dec. 3	107½	Dec. 3	106½	100
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	99	Aug. 30	88¾	Jan. 5	96½	Dec. 4	96	96¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s, 1937	107	Sept. 16	100	Jan. 5	105½	Dec. 2	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	85	Sept. 16	73	June 19	84	Oct. 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	90½	Sept. 17	68	June 7	86¾	Dec. 3	..	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	108½	Oct. 6	105	Jan. 4	108½	Nov. 12	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	96	July 27	87½	Jan. 20	93½	Dec. 3	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Sept. 15	116⅝	Apr. 2	120	Dec. 3	120	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	122½	Sept. 13	113	Jan. 6	119	Dec. 4	119	..
Do., do., registered	122	Sept. 14	112¾	Jan. 7	119½	Dec. 4	..	..
St Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	130	July 27	123½	Feb. 9	128	Oct. 20	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	128½	Oct. 5	128½	Oct. 5	126	Nov. 3	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. ln. 4s, 1997	93⅝	Dec. 2	85½	Jan. 5	93	Dec. 4	92⅝	93¼
Do., registered	92⅝	Sept. 25	85⅝	Apr. 17	90½	Nov. 6	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	61⅝	Sept. 9	51½	Apr. 19	59⅝	Dec. 4	59½	59⅝
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	110	Mar. 20	97½	May 17	105	Dec. 4	104½	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	108	June 26	100⅝	Feb. 20	108	June 26	104½	..
Norfolk & West. R. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	123½	July 16	117	Jan. 13	121½	Dec. 2	121	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	120½	Oct. 29	111	Apr. 1	120½	Dec. 1	120	120¾
Do., improvement & ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	97	Feb. '94	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	101	Feb. 23	101	Feb. 23	101	Feb. 23	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	85	Sept. 13	79½	June 4	82½	Dec. 4	82	..
Norf. & West. Ry. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	80½	Sept. 10	67½	Apr. 24	77	Dec. 3	76⅝	77½
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94	Apr. '96	90	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb. '87	..	..
Ohio & Miss. con. sink. fund 7s, 1898	106	June 19	102	Aug. 4	103	Nov. 18	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1898	105¾	June 22	102	July 30	102⅝	Nov. 6	..	..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911	120	Mar. 3	115	Jan. 13	120	June 21	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield div. 7s, 1905	105⅝	Apr. 29	100½	June 28	101½	Nov. 18	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	98	Apr. '92	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	105	Nov. 15	101½	Apr. 30	105	Nov. 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	Dec. 16	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	90	Jan. 6	83½	Feb. 24	80	Nov. 19	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	18	Sept. 17	9	June 22	14	Nov. 12	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certfs	15	Jan. 8	8¼	Apr. 22	8¼	Apr. 22	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Dec. 3	76	Nov. 12	85	Dec. 4	85	..
Oregon & Calif. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	72½	June 11	72½	June 11	72½	June 11	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	108	Sept. 21	88	Apr. 29	108	Sept. 21	..	..
Do., eng. Trust Co ctfs of deposit	105¼	Sept. 18	84½	June 5	99½	Dec. 3	99½	100¼
Do., con. g. 5s, 1939	*49	Sept. 20	15	Feb. 10	*40	Nov. 15	..	..
Do., do., Tr. Co. reor. cts., 3d in. pd	42⅝	Dec. 1	41	Nov. 29	42⅝	Dec. 3	42	43
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115½	Dec. 3	110	Jan. 4	115½	Dec. 3	..	..
Ore. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	94½	Nov. 30	80	Jan. 4	92½	Dec. 3	92½	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	124	Dec. 2	113½	Jan. 4	123½	Dec. 3	123½	123⅞
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	119½	June 30	114	Feb. 13	118⅝	Aug. 5	115	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	102	May 24	102	May 24	102	May 24	100	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	96⅝	Dec. 3	86	July 9	96⅝	Dec. 4	96⅝	96⅞
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	61⅝	Aug. 31	44	July 3	58½	Dec. 3	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	40½	Sept. 23	36	Nov. 4	37½	Nov. 27	..	39
Panama sink. fd. subsidy g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec. '96	..	..
Pennsylvania Co.								
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114⅝	Dec. 2	109⅝	Jan. 13	114½	Dec. 4	114½	115
Do., do., registered	114⅝	Nov. 23	109⅝	Jan. 23	114⅝	Nov. 23	113⅝	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	112	Sept. 21	106⅝	Apr. 4	109	Oct. 21	111	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd, 1942	111¼	Aug. 24	109⅝	Jan. 22	110½	Nov. 27	111	111½
Do., do., Series C, gtd, 1942	111	June 17	111	June 17	111	June 17	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	102	Apr. 20	101½	Aug. 6	102	Oct. 9	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	111½	July 2	109½	Feb. 4	111½	July 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Apr. 23	109	Apr. 14	109½	Apr. 23	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	142	Oct. 4	135	Jan. 6	142	Nov. 16	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	141½	Nov. 30	136	Jan. 20	141½	Nov. 30	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	128	Aug. '96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	115	Jan. 4	110½	July 8	110½	July 8	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	113½	Apr. 14	110½	July 8	110½	July 8	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	11[illegible]	Apr. '96	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 1st 7s, 1896	103	June 15	101	Nov. 9	101	Nov. 9	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	100	N.25,'95	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	..	....	..	....	110	Ju.27,'96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	102	Nov. 10	102	Nov. 10	102	Nov. 10	..	..
Penn R. R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	109	Apr. 14	108	May 12	108	May 12	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	114¼	Oct. 22	112¼	Mar. 16	114¼	Oct. 22	..	..
Peoria, Dec. & Evans. 1st g. 6s, 1920	104	Feb. 1	102	May 25	103½	Nov. 18	104½	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certfs	103	Nov. 10	97½	Oct. 29	99	Dec. 3	..	..
Do., Evans. div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	103	Feb. 3	91	June 2	102½	Nov. 30	..	102½
Do., do., en. Trust Co. Certfs	[illegible]	Nov. 11	[illegible]	Nov. 10	[illegible]	Nov. 30	..	..
Do., Trust Co. ctfs for 2d g. 5s, 1926	27½	Jan. 15	10	May 14	15	Nov. 12	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	114	Jan. 21	112½	Mar. 3	112½	Mar. 3	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Oct. 15	75½	Jan. 21	85	Nov. 24	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	137	Nov. 17	137	Nov. 17	137	Nov. 17	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	10[illegible]	Apr. '9[illegible]	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	1[illegible]	Mar. '9[illegible]	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	11[illegible]	Mar. '9[illegible]	..	..
Pitts. McK. & Youg. 1st gtd 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	1[illegible]	May '9[illegible]	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	9[illegible]	Apr. '9[illegible]	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	10[illegible]	Nov. [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. 2	10[illegible]	Nov. [illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	July 14	[illegible]	July 14	[illegible]	July 14	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	June [illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]	77½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. 1	[illegible]	Mar. 1	[illegible]	Mar. 1	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..

	Range for Year 1897.							
	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s,1947	69	Sept. 16	62⅝	June 10	63½	Dec. 3	63½	69½
St.L.,Alt. & T.H.1st & ter.g. 5s,1914	106½	Nov. 22	104½	Apr. 28	106⅝	Nov. 22	..	..
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	115	J 22,'96	..	..
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	106	July 1	106	July 1	106	July 1	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	90	Nov. 12	90	Nov. 12	90	Nov. 12	90	..
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	72½	Feb. '93	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1989	..	....	..	....	..	....	80	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	115	Apr. 23	112	Jan. 6	114½	Dec. 3	114½	116
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116½	Oct. 18	112	Jan. 6	114½	Dec. 3	114½	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115⅝	Oct. 11	111¾	May 4	114½	Dec. 3	114½	115
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113½	July '96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	118½	Dec. 3	108½	Jan. 7	118½	Dec. 4	117½	118
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	104	Dec. 4	94½	Jan. 5	104	Dec. 4	103½	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	92⅝	Sept. 17	86	May 13	88	Nov. 6	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	110	Mar. 30	105	Oct. 4	105	Oct. 4	106	111
St.L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996	74¼	Dec. 2	62¼	Jan. 14	74	Dec. 4	74	74½
St. Louis Southw. 1st 4s, bd. ctfs, 1989	76½	Sept. 4	59⅝	Apr. 1	72½	Dec. 2	72⅝	73½
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts, 1989	31½	Aug. 9	15	Apr. 1	23	Dec. 3	27½	28⅝
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	91	Feb. 27	90	Nov. 8	90	Nov. 8	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	114	Aug. '94	113	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	106	Nov. 29	102	Apr. 10	106	Nov. 29	105	107
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122½	Mar. 5	118⅝	Jan. 11	120	Nov. 22	..	122½
Do. Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122⅝	July 30	116⅝	Jan. 4	120¼	Nov. 26	120	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	June 12	123	Jan. 6	128½	Nov. 26	129½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119⅝	Sep. '96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	107⅝	Dec. 3	102½	Jan. 4	107⅝	Dec. 3	107⅝	..
Do., do., do., registered	106½	Mar. 29	106½	Mar. 29	106½	Mar. 29	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	95	Aug. 30	87⅝	Jan. 12	94	Nov. 29	92½	..
Do., do., registered	89½	Apr. 23	85	Jan. 19	89½	Apr. 23	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	126	Sept. 10	123	July 10	126	Sept. 10	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	122½	Oct. 27	114¼	Feb. 8	122½	Oct. 27	122	..
Do., do., registered	115	Apr. 24	115	Apr. 24	115	Apr. 24	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g 5s, 1937	108	June 2	103	Feb. 19	106	Nov. 27	107½	..
Eastern Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108	Mar. 17	105¼	Sept. 16	107	Nov. 9	107½	..
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	111	Nov. 23	106	Mar. 16	111	Nov. 23	108½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap.24,'96	..	..
San Ant. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	63	Aug. 16	54½	Jan. 13	61	Dec. 3	61	61½
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	100½	Oct. 20	100½	Oct. 20	100½	Oct. 20	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	114	Jan. 25	114	Jan. 25	114	Jan. 25	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	106⅝	Aug. 2	104½	Oct. 18	104½	Oct. 18	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	98	A.18.96	..	..
Seat., L.S. & E. 1st g.6s,1931, ass.pd	40	Aug. 11	38	Aug. 10	40	Aug. 11	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	95½	Aug. 31	87½	Feb. 3	94½	Dec. 3	94	95
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104	Dec. 2	90	Feb. 2	104	Dec. 4	101	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	109	Sept. 14	105½	Oct. 11	108	Nov. 15	108¼	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	94	Dec. 3	85	Feb. 17	93	Dec. 4	92	..
Austin & Northw'n 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	89	Mar. 15	82	Jan. 2	85½	Dec. 3	85	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½	Dec. 1	102	Jan. 4	108½	Dec. 1	107	..
South'n R'way 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	95	Sept. 3	87½	Mar. 29	93¼	Dec. 4	93¼	93½
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	92½	Nov. 30	86	May 8	92½	Nov. 30	92½	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	112¼	Aug. 17	109¼	Feb. 3	112¼	Aug. 17	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	117	Nov. 17	115½	Aug. 26	117	Nov. 17	..	117½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	111	June 22	107½	Jan. 4	110	Dec. 1	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	116	June 5	112	Jan. 27	115	Nov. 12	115½	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	112	Aug. 13	107	Jan. 2	109⅝	Dec. 3	109⅝	110
Georgia Pac. Ry. 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	120	Nov. 8	107½	Jan. 6	120	Nov. 8	121	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	116½	June 30	112	Jan. 7	115½	Dec. 4	115	116
Rich. & Danv. con. g. 6s, 1915	124½	June 25	117¾	Jan. 5	124½	Nov. 29	124	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	101	Nov. 22	100	Jan. 14	101	Nov. 22	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	101	Feb. 5	95	Jan. 14	100	Nov. 4	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	104½	Sept. 15	100	Jan. 12	103	Nov. 18	103	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	103½	Sept. 30	99½	May 3	102⅝	Nov. 17	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	84	Aug. 10	81	July 9	84	Aug. 10	..	..
West'n Nor. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	June 12	111½	Jan. 22	115	Nov. 17	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g.4½s,1939	111½	Sept. 13	109	Jan. 16	111½	Sept. 28	109¼	111¼
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	108½	Dec. 1	103½	Feb. 2	108½	Dec. 1	107½	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	103	Oct. 27	103	Oct. 27	103	Oct. 27	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	111	Mar. 1	111	Mar. 1	111	Mar. 1	..	..
Do., Sabine div., 1st g. 6s, 1912	106¼	Nov. 17	106	May 7	106¼	Nov. 17	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98	Nov. 24	91¾	Jan. 4	98	Dec. 3	97	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	108	Dec. 1	105½	Sept. 16	108	Dec. 1	108	..
Do. 1st g. 5s, 2000	97⅝	Nov. 30	85⅝	Jan. 7	97	Dec. 4	96⅝	97
Do. 2d g. income 5s, 2000	33½	Aug. 31	18	Apr. 19	29⅝	Dec. 4	29⅝	30
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124½	June 18	120	July 6	123½	Nov. 13	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb. 5	101¼	Oct. 6	105⅝	Dec. 4	105⅝	110
Do. Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104½	Jan. 21	104	Feb. 5	104	Sept. 16	..	102½
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	81	Sept. 24	72	Sept. 23	76	Dec. 2	75	80
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72	Sept. 28	60	Apr. 22	71	Nov. 23	71½	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	91	Sept. 20	66½	May 1	85	Dec. 2	85½	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	103	Nov. 27	98	Feb. 4	103	Nov. 27	..	..
Union Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896	104⅝	Feb. 1	101	July 30	102¼	Nov. 1	102¼	..
Do. g. 6s, 1897	104¼	Feb. 25	101	Aug. 18	102¼	Nov. 23	102½	..
Do. g. 6s, 1898	105	Feb. 5	101½	Sept. 21	102	Nov. 15	102⅝	..
Do. g. 6s, 1899	105½	Feb. 23	101⅞	Aug. 18	102⅝	Nov. 20	102⅝	..
Do. g. 6s, 1896, T. C. cts. ex mat. cps.	117	Oct. 6	100	Jan. 6	110½	Nov. 30	110½	..
Do. g. 6s, 1897, T. C. cts. ex mat. cps.	117	Sept. 18	90½	Jan. 5	110½	Nov. 27	110½	..
Do. g. 6s, 1898, T. C. cts. ex mat. cps.	116⅝	Sept. 15	100	Jan. 2	113	Dec. 3	112⅝	114
Do. g. 6s, 1899, T. C. cts. ex mat. cps.	116½	Sept. 16	110¼	Jan. 13	114	Oct. 22	113	..
Do. col. tr. g. 6s, 1908	103	Sept. 15	97	Apr. 26	102	Oct. 5	100	..
Do. col. tr. g. 5s, 1907	83	Aug. 31	72	May 8	83	Aug. 31	..	..
Do. col. tr. Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918	53	Aug. 4	47½	Oct. 20	47½	Oct. 20	..	..
Do. purchase money cts	110½	Dec. 4	110½	Dec. 4	110½	Dec. 4	110¼	110½
Do. col. tr. 6s, g. notes, 1902	103	July 20	101	May 24	101½	Aug. 14	..	..
Do. c. t. 6s, g notes, 62½ p. c. pr. pd	43⅝	Dec. 3	40½	Oct. 22	43¼	Dec. 3	43	43½
Do. Tr. Co. cts. ext. s. f. g. 8s, 1899	121	Sept. 17	87	Jan. 22	112	Dec. 3	112	112½
Kansas Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1895	115¼	Aug. 13	108	Jan. 5	115¼	Aug. 13	..	..
Do. eng. Tr. Co. cts. ex mat. coups.	113½	Sept. 29	100	May 26	110½	Oct. 22	..	..
Do. 1st g. 6s, 1896	115¾	Aug. 13	111½	Jan. 5	114	Sept. 29	..	..
Do. 1st g. eng. T. Co. cts. ex mat. c.	115	Oct. 5	100½	June 5	111½	Oct. 22	..	..
Do. Denver Div. assd. g. 6s, 1899	120½	Oct. 5	113½	Jan. 6	119⅝	Aug. 13	..	..
Do. do. eng. Tr. C. cts. ex mat. c.	118	Sept. 15	98	Jan. 18	110	Nov. 30	..	..
Do. T. C. cts 1st con. g. 6s, 1919	103	Sept. 17	67	Jan. 5	90	Dec. 4	89½	89⅝
Central bch. U. P. f. c. g. 7s, 1895	..	....	..	....	93	Jan. '90	50	..
Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 6s, 1905	36½	Aug. 25	25	Feb. 19	30	Nov. 13	30	..
U. P., Lin. & Col. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1918	36	Aug. 11	19	June 7	35	Dec. 2	33	..
U.P.,D. & G., t. r.,1st ch. g. 5s, 1939	50½	Dec. 3	45	Nov. 5	50	Dec. 4	..	50½
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108½	Oct. 29	101⅝	June 1	106½	Dec. 4	106½	106½
Do. 2d g. 5s, 1939	81	Sept. 2	63½	Apr. 20	79½	Dec. 4	79½	79⅝
Do. deb. Series B, 1939	33½	Sept. 13	18½	Apr. 15	27	Nov. 20	26	28
Do. 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. Ex., 1941	99½	Oct. 26	88½	Apr. 23	90½	Nov. 10	97½	100
St. L., K.C.& N.St.C. B., 1st g.6s,1908	111	July 20	105½	Jan. 7	111	July 21	108	..
Western N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	109½	June 22	104½	Jan. 8	108¾	Dec. 1	108	..
Do. gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	50	Feb. 10	43	May 6	46½	Dec. 3	46½	46½
Do. inc. 5s, 1943	14	Sept. 9	9	May 6	12	Nov. 30	..	..
Do. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	102½	Aug. 28	100	Sept. 28	100½	Nov. 20	..	..
West. Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	......	107½	O.21,'96	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	93	Sept. 23	85	July 30	92½	Nov. 16	92½	..
Do. Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	90	July 21	70	Sept. 20	77	Nov. 1	..	..
Do. exten. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	79	Feb. 3	70	Feb. 3	70	Feb. 3	..	..
Do. con. g. 4s, 1992	..	....	..	......	62½	July '96	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st trust g. 5s, 1937	38½	Sept. 13	31½	Apr. 22	34	Nov. 16	..	..
Do. eng. Trust Co. cts	40	Mar. 3	26	May 3	34	Dec. 4	33½	35
Do. income g. 5s, 1937	7½	Aug. 6	4¼	July 30	6	Oct. 21	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	110	Sept. 16	106	Feb. 8	108	Nov. 26	108½	109
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s,1915	86⅝	Aug. 20	70	Apr. 23	73⅝	Dec. 2	71	73
Boston Un. Gas, tr.ctfs.,sk.fd. g.5s,1939	92	July 26	92	July 26	92	July 26	90	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945	115	Aug. 2	105⅝	Jan. 2	111½	Dec. 4	111⅜	111½
B'klyn Whf. & W. Ho. Co. 1st g.5s,1945	102¼	Sept. 10	91½	Mar. 22	99¼	Nov. 30	..	99½
Chic. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g.5s,1937	105	June 24	93	Jan. 16	105	Dec. 1	105	..
Chic. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	109½	Feb. 9	109½	Feb. 5	109½	Feb. 9	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con. g.6s,1900	100	Jan. 18	92	Mar. 28	93	Nov. 15	92½	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. g.5s,1909	..	....	..	....	59	May,'93	..	..
Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106½	Nov.'95	..	..
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron g. 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	75	Apr.,'96	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	109½	June 29	98	May 3	105½	Nov. 26	..	..
Do., registered	105⅝	Nov. 30	105½	Nov. 19	105⅝	Nov. 30	..	..
Con. Gas Co. of Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	102½	Sept. 8	88⅝	Jan. 18	100¼	Dec. 4	100	101½
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	97½	Dec. 2	69	Mar. 4	97½	Dec. 2	97	97½
Edison El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g. 5s,1910	113⅝	June 30	109½	Sept. 23	111½	Nov. 26	..	112
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	114½	June 22	104½	Jan. 7	113	Nov. 12	113	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	113½	June 22	110½	Feb. 4	113½	June 28	109	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chic. 1st gtd. g.6s,1905	106	June 25	95	Jan. 5	106	Nov. 4	..	..
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	102½	Nov. 29	90½	Jan. 6	100	Dec. 2	99	100½
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g. 6s, 1919	95½	Jan. 19	95	Jan. 14	95½	Jan. 19	..	..
Hackensack Water Reor. 1st g. 5s. 1926	111	....	..	....	107½	June'95	..	..
Hendsn. Bridge Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1931	..	Aug. 23	111	Aug. 23	111	Aug. 23	110½	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	97	Oct.,'95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	70	Apr. 22	70	Apr. 22	70	Apr. 22	..	..
Iron Steamboat Co. 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	75½	Dec.'95	..	..
Jeffsn. & Clearfd.Coal & Ir.1st g.5s,1926	107	May 22	107	May 22	107	May 22	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	80	May 4	80	May 4	80	May 4	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St.L. 1st g. 5s, 1919	103½	Aug. 11	98½	Jan. 4	102	Dec. 4	102	102¼
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	102	July 8	102	July 8	102	July 8	..	..
Manh. Bch. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	55	July,'96	..	..
Mich. Penins. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	85	June 5	85	June 5	85	June 5	..	..
Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911	112	Apr. 4	110	Feb. 15	111½	Dec. 2	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1920	109	Sept. 13	100	Jan. 7	107	Nov. 17	..	105½
N. Y. & N. J.Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	June 4	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	92¼	May '96	..	..
North Western Telegraph 7s, 1904	..	....	..	....	107	Mar. '90	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	112⅝	Mar. 17	106⅝	May 29	111	Nov. 10	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109	July 27	104	Jan. 5	108	Nov. 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	117	Sept. 22	100	Jan. 6	114	Dec. 3	..	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	106½	Oct. '95	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	..	....	..	....	117	Dec. '95	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y.con.g.6s, 1923	101	Feb. 19	101	Feb. 19	101	Feb. 19	..	..
Stand. Rope & Twine Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	70½	Jan. 20	60	June [illegible]	60	Dec. [illegible]	..	6[illegible]
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	26½	Feb. 1	10	June [illegible]	12	Dec. 1	..	..
Ten. Coal I. & R. T. div. 1st g. 6s, 1917	89½	Sept. 21	79	June 3	81	Dec. 2	..	..
Do., Birmingham Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	91	Sept. 14	79	Apr. [illegible]	85	Nov. 1[illegible]	..	85½
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	81	Nov.6,'96	..	..
DeBardeleben C. & I. C. gtd. g. 6s, 1910	8[illegible]	Jan. 15	80¼	Apr. 29	81½	Aug. 10	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. sk. fd. deb. g. 6s, 1915	115½	Oct. 12	110	May 10	114	Dec. 3	114	..
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	108½	July 7	105	May 8	108½	July 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	10[illegible]	Feb. 6	104½	Nov. 1[illegible]	10[illegible]	Nov. 1[illegible]	..	..
Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900	10[illegible]	Sept. 30	106	Sept. 30	106	Sept. [illegible]	..	..
Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, 1938	10[illegible]	Nov. 1[illegible]	105½	Jan. 1[illegible]	108½	Nov. [illegible]	..	..
Western Gas Co. col. trust g. 5s, 1933	10[illegible]	May 3	10[illegible]	Sept. 2[illegible]	10[illegible]	Sept. [illegible]	..	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not dealt in on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by some of the most active and reputable commission brokers. [illegible] FINANCIAL [illegible] NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue [illegible] 5s	[illegible]	107½
Atlantic Avenue con. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	77	[illegible]
Bridgeport Traction 1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bleecker St. & Fulton F'y stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	[illegible]	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	[illegible]
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
B'klyn, Bath & W. E. 5s, ex in.	72½	[illegible]
Brooklyn City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	116
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	116	[illegible]
Brooklyn Elevated t. r.	[illegible]	7
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77½	79
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Crosstown	245	260
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	117	129
Central Park, N. & E. River	175	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Christopher & Tenth Street	155	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	102	109
Citizens' Ry., (Indianapolis)	15	18
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	..
Cleveland City Railway	60	..
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	55	..
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brooklyn stock	150	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	46½	47½
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	90	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	35	35¾
Consolidated Trac., N. J., 5s	96	97
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115½	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	97	99
Eighth Avenue	320	330
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	105	108
42d & Grand Street	330	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	39	40
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	70	73
Grand St. & Newtown, B'klyn	55	65
Kings County Elevated	2½	3½
Kings County Traction	42	43
Louisville St. Ry. 5 p. c. bonds	111½	112
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	51	53
Minneapolis St. Ry. 5s	90	95
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	95	96
New Orleans Traction common	3	4½
New Orleans Traction pf.	17	20
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	18	19
North Shore Traction pf.	74	75
Ninth Avenue	180	200
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	102	103½
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	80	88
Rochester Ry	18	19
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	90	..
Second Avenue stock	130	140
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	102	105
Scranton Traction	7	9
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	190	198
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Third Avenue Railroad	146	148
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third St. deb. 5s	100	105
Twin City R. Traction Co. com.	11	15
Twin City R. Tr. Co. pf.	..	85
Union Railway	110	..
Union Railway 1st 5s	107	109
West Chicago St.	..	102½
West End, (Boston)	82½	83½
West End, (Boston) pf.	100	101
Worcester Traction common	17	18
Worcester Traction pf.	93	96

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	89½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	80
Union Ferry	66½	67½
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	175	..
Atlantic	..	150
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	185	195
Brooklyn	405	..
Central	1,240	..
Colonial	155	160
Continental	180	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	815	..
Franklin	230	240
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	450	..
Hamilton	235	245
Kings County	280	290
Knickerbocker	200	..
Lawyers' Surety	105	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	145	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	223	..
Manhattan	150	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	220	..
Mercantile	435	..
Metropolitan	305	..
Nassau	150	153
National Surety	200	212
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1150	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	825	..
People's	240	..
Real Estate Trust Co.	180	..
Real Estate Ex. & Auc. R.	70	..
State	190	200
Title Guar. & Trust	267	274
Union	1005	1015
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	270	280
United States	1125	..
Washington	230	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	107	110
Commonwealth	107	115
Continental	375	..
Eagle	235	..
Empire City	100	105
Farragut	85	90
German-American	405	..
Germania	255	..
Greenwich	155	160
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	140	145
Home	100	200

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Kings County, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	..
Peter Cooper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Rutgers	[illegible]	130
Stuyvesant	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	..
Westchester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williamsburg City	[illegible]	..

Electric Light and Manufacturing.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny County Light Co.	[illegible]	..
Brush Electric Co.	..	[illegible]
Bridgeport (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	25	[illegible]
Eddy Electric Mfg. Co.	..	[illegible]
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edison Ore Milling Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edison Storage Co.	[illegible]	20
East End Electric Light	..	10
Fort Wayne Electric Co.	½	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne E. Co., T. S. Series A.	2	[illegible]
General Electric Co. pf.	81	[illegible]
Hartford (Conn.) Elec. Light Co.	110	..
Hartford (Conn.) L. & P. Co.	[illegible]	..
New Haven (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	145	..
Narragansett (Prov., R.I.) E. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island Elec. Protec. Co.	115	120
Toronto (Can.) Elec. Light Co.	131	[illegible]
Thomson-Houston Welding Co.	5	..
United Elec. Light & P. Co. pf.	3	..
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co.	..	[illegible]
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. pf.	..	[illegible]
Woonsocket (R. I.) Electric Co.	[illegible]	100

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	325	..
American Exchange	170	172½
Astor Place	295	..
Bowery	305	320
Broadway	237	240
Butchers & Drovers'	..	97
Central	161	167
Chase	500	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	4000	4300
Citizens'	125	135
City	700	..
Clinton	90	100
Colonial	100	110
Columbia	150	170
Commerce	209	211
Continental	130	135
Corn Exchange	285	295
East River	135	140
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3200
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2800	..
First National of Staten Island	120	150
Fourth National	185	195
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	310	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	550	..
German-American	112	..
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	..	310
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	108	..
Hanover	355	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	150	..
Hudson River	155	..
Importers & Traders'	525	530
Irving	145	..
Leather Manufacturers'	165	172
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	..	800
Manhattan	230	..
Market & Fulton	218	230
Mechanics'	185	195
Mechanics & Traders'	112	118
Mercantile	169	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	124
Merchants'	147	148½
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	125
Nassau	150	..
National Union	215	230
New Amsterdam	230	..
New York	235	240
New York County	700	..
New York National Exchange	80	..
Ninth National	85	96
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	135	137½
Oriental	165	180
Pacific	175	185
Park	260	265
People's	210	..
Phenix	..	100
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	114	118
Republic	155	165
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	172	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	100	105
Shoe & Leather	94	96
Sixth National	275	..
State of New York	112	..
Third National	20	30
Tradesmen's	102	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	170	180
United States	210	..
Western	125	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	98	100
American Air Power	..	23
American Bank Note Co.	42	44
American Brake &	78	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	5	10
American Press Association	..	105
American Soda Fountain com.	10	20
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	53	63
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	50
Am. Type Founders, new stock	30	33
American Strawboard	28	29
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	107	..
American Graphophone	8½	9½
Anderson Tobacco	20	30
Automatic Vending	40	75
Barney & Smith Car com.	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	55	60
Barney & Smith Car 6s	..	100
Bergner & Engel Brew. Co. com.	..	75
Bergner & Engel Brew. Co. pf.	..	102½
Bergner & Engel 1st 6s	107	111
Blackwell's Durham Tobacco	60	65
Celluloid Company	60	63
Cen. & South Amer. Tel.	100	106
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	68	75
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	104	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	360	400
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	94	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	94	..
Clark Mile End Thread	80	..
Commercial Cable	170	175
Commercial Union Tel.	106	..
Consolidated Car Heating	25	30
Consolidated Fireworks com.	25	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	28	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	55	62
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electro-Pneumatic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire & Bay State Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie & Western Trans.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gorham Mfg. Co. com.	..	[illegible]
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	112	..
Great Falls Ice	115	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	1	[illegible]
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	10	15
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	[illegible]	..
Hudson River Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron Steamboat	[illegible]	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	[illegible]
J. B. Stetson com.	..	90
J. B. Stetson pf.	[illegible]	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	[illegible]	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	70	..
Lorillard pf.	114	117
Madison Square Garden stock	3	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	[illegible]
Malt Trust com.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malt Trust pf.	75	77
Mechanical Rubber com.	[illegible]	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	30	40
Mergenthaler Linotype	142	144
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	[illegible]	55
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	90	91
Mosler Safe Co.	100	106
National Saw pf.	..	[illegible]
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	..	55
Natural Gas Trust	100	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	42	..
N. Y. Biscuit	61	62
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	106	..
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	94	..
New York Air Brake	15	20
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	148	151
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	106½	..
Nicaragua Construction	4½	5½
Northwestern Telegraph	110	115
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Penn. Salt Mfg.	101	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	139	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	50	55
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	65	70
Procter & Gamble	205	210
Procter & Gamble pref.	158	162
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	84	90
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	..	57½
Simmons Hardware com.	100	105
Simmons Hardware pref.	105	109
Singer Mfg. Co.	325	340
Standard Oil	334	336
Standard Underground Cable	98½	100
Sloss Iron and Steel 1st 6s	92	..
Southern & Atlantic Tel.	85	95
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co.	94	96
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	116½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	48	52
Texas & Pacific Coal 1sts	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	10	13
Trenton Potteries pref.	50	53
Trow Directory pref.	42	47
Union Switch & Signal	24½	25¾
Union Switch & Signal pref.	50	..
Union Typewriter com.	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	77	81
U. S. Glass com.	19	20
U. S. Glass pref.	50	60
Wagner Palace Car	155	156½
Westinghouse Air Brake	180	200
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	112
Worthington Pump com.	..	23
Worthington Pump pref.	85	87

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	53¾	54¼
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	109½	110
Bay State Gas inc.	65	75
Burlington (Iowa) Gas	..	20
Buffalo (N. Y.) Subs	103	104
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	100	101
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	109	112
Chi. Consumers' 1st 5s	99	101
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	107	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	111	113
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	104½	107½
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	114	116
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	100
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	90	93
Columbus (Ohio) 1st m. 5s	101	102
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	73	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	103
Detroit income 5s	81	95
Equitable	278	280
Equitable 1st 6s	103	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115	117½
Eq., E. R. con. (new) com., w. i.	26½	28½
Eq., E. R. con. (new) pf., w. i.	71	72
Eq., E. R. con. (new) 5s, w. i.	98½	99½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	81	85
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	92	94
Grand Rapids stock	73	75
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	99½	101½
Indiana Nat. & Ill.	60	63
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st m. 6s	71½	74
Indianapolis stock	118	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104	108
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	86	88
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	91	93
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	59	61
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	76	78
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	65
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	103	..
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98½	102
Mutual of New York	320	340
New Amsterdam, w. i.	26½	28
New Amsterdam pf., w. i.	71	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111¾	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70½	72½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	41
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	86	88
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	139	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	21½	23
Syracuse Gas 5s	94	97
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	83	85
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102½	103½
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, [illegible] per cent.

Time money, [illegible] per cent. for thirty to sixty days, [illegible] per cent. for ninety days to four months, [illegible] per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, [illegible] per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, [illegible] per cent. for [illegible] names, and [illegible] per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England lost [illegible] bullion in the week ended Thursday last, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49.70, became [illegible] per cent. The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France showed a decrease in gold of [illegible]f and an increase in silver of [illegible]f.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Posted rates, $4.8[illegible] for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.8[illegible] for sixty-day bills, $4.8[illegible] for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.8[illegible] for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18⅛ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 95 7-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Money last week was scarce and rates were firm, and the prospect is of further hardening. Business on the Stock Exchange was slack, but the tendency was better and there were indications of a revival of the speculative spirit.

In the market for home Government stocks, consols reached the record price of 114, but closed slightly below that figure. Colonial and municipal securities were in good demand, and there was a general improvement in internationals, which were firm.

The market for Central and South American securities was distinctly better.

English railway shares were depressed, owing to the labor dispute, and suffered a general decline of from ½ to 3 points.

In American securities there was an all-around rise. The market was hopeful, with an excellent demand, in view of the improvement of trade and the traffic returns. Union Pacific shares rose 2 points; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, 1⅝; Pennsylvania, 1⅝; Illinois Central, 1½; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 1½; Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1; Philadelphia & Reading first preferred, 1; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 1; Erie first preferred, 1; Wabash preferred, 1, and Wabash debenture shares, 1.

Traffic returns caused a rise in Grand Trunk Railway securities ranging from ½ to 3 points.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 5.—There was a fairly good aggregate business last week, but it is considered smaller than the average week's output. The manufacturers did not share evenly in the orders, and some, who are still looking for business, accepted very low bids.

Only a small business was done in yarns. Spinners were reserved because they preferred to wait for the final decision in the strike negotiations. Prices, however, remained firm.

Much Eastern cloth business was hindered by the weakness of exchanges, but China and India were bidders for large lines.

Germany was steadier, with considerable business doing, but Austria continued depressed, with overproduction especially in Bohemia. Advices from Rouen, however, show that yarns again moved freely there last week.

GOOD TIMES EVIDENCE.

The shoe manufacturers are at last receiving considerably increased orders. Dealers have deferred their purchases as long as they could. Their necessities are impelling them to replenish. There are so many of them that their aggregate purchases when of normal amount are quite extensive. We are now at the threshold of Winter—the period of largest consumption. Dealers did not contract for as many shoes as they have since found markets for. They have become accustomed to the conditions which are invariably prevalent when consumers feel constrained to stint themselves as much as possible of the comforts and even of the necessaries of life. They have not reckoned on the remarkable change that has taken place this year.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars at 46⅞c.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $13,499,313, and the exports for the same period $29,816,711. The net exports, therefore, have been $16,317,398. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $31,511,167, against net exports in 1895 of $56,812,144, in 1894 of $70,116,793, and in 1893 of $9,207,107.

NEW ELECTRIC SECURITIES.

A well-posted specialist in electrical securities says that he is in possession of data which warrant the statement that during the first half of 1898, provided the market is at all receptive, there will be an unusually large number of stocks and bonds of electrical enterprises offered to the public. He says that the development has been steady for several years, and the purchase of new equipment is now unusually heavy.—Electrical Review.

LATEST REPORTS OF RAILWAY GROSS EARNINGS.

Roads.	Latest Gross Earnings.			Jan. 1 to Latest Date.	
	Week or Mo.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Adirondack	September	$17,640	$20,894	$152,880	$149,639
Ala. Great Southern	3d week Nov.	40,384	42,093	1,410,842	1,328,022
Ala. Midland	September	65,958	62,625	505,388	458,531
Ala., N. O., Tex. & Pac. Junc.					
N. O. & N. E.	1st week Nov.	26,000	23,000	1,052,121	1,086,622
Ala. & Vicksburg	1st week Nov.	11,600	14,000	456,007	477,881
Vicksburg, Sh. & P.	1st week Nov.	8,000	9,000	425,553	460,474
Allegheny Valley	October	262,404	205,402	2,088,931	1,965,290
Ann Arbor	4th week Nov.	37,367	30,476	1,179,839	1,058,962
Ark. Midland	September	11,176	8,726	71,608	65,020
Atch., T. & Santa Fé	October	3,695,379	3,302,691	27,381,484	24,847,367
Atlanta & Charleston	August	137,716	133,117	1,069,591	960,168
Atlanta, Knox. & No.	September	27,969	21,957	205,327	212,132
Atlanta & W. P.	September	51,408	51,504	490,062	371,933
Atl. & Danv.	3d week Nov.	13,880	14,882	481,364	489,028
Austin & Northwest	September	17,806	27,805	124,547	190,976
Baltimore & Ohio	October	2,886,107	2,372,746	21,422,913	20,574,952
Baltimore & Ohio South'w	4th week Nov.	164,011	130,391	5,847,839	5,587,755
Bath & Hammonds	September	2,923	4,388	18,610	19,092
Birmingham & Atlantic	October	2,812	2,489	19,186	19,027
Brunswick & West	September	49,284	53,469	418,987	449,506
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	3d week Nov.	74,333	70,442	3,075,713	2,901,828
Buffalo & Susquehanna	October	65,674	60,420	512,445	444,056
Bur., C. Rap. & N.	2d week Nov.	96,589	89,622	3,795,678	3,987,042
Canadian Pacific	4th week Nov.	725,000	533,000	22,723,340	18,745,979
Car. Midland	October	7,200	7,310	48,797	50,181
Central of Georgia	3d week Nov.	144,174	119,256	4,657,734	4,599,928
Central New Jersey	October	1,230,733	1,263,807	10,480,514	10,485,733
Central Pacific	September	1,453,385	1,219,011	10,108,667	9,118,534
Charleston & Savannah	September	40,392	36,774	465,391	423,904
Char. & W. Car.	June	43,912	37,323	......	......
Chesapeake & Ohio	4th week Nov.	304,176	247,530	10,190,957	9,356,374
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	October	4,357,251	3,773,809	32,610,412	28,398,093
Chicago & East. Illinois	4th week Nov.	93,900	79,000	3,675,049	3,495,705
Chicago Great Western	4th week Nov.	137,678	88,823	4,684,400	4,271,068
Chic., Ind. & L.	3d week Nov.	64,289	58,943	......	......
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	4th week Nov.	945,168	755,210	29,361,680	28,781,509
Chic. & Northwestern	October	3,626,259	3,309,706	27,594,249	27,251,882
Chic., Peo. & St. L.	October	80,000	79,232	685,119	742,958
Chic., Rock Island & P.	November	1,644,731	1,201,636	15,324,788	14,184,563
Chic., St. P., M. & O.	October	1,087,357	1,117,261	6,932,876	6,744,772
Chic., Ter. Tr. R. R.	2d week Nov.	22,756	19,959	......	......
Chic. & W. Mich.	3d week Nov.	33,304	28,334	1,459,951	1,460,547
Choc., Ok. & Gulf	2d week Nov.	26,745	14,526	......	......
Cin., N. O. & T. P.	October	319,392	308,142	2,983,086	2,787,320
Clev., Can. & So.	3d week Nov.	15,185	13,614	581,259	637,016
Clev., Cin., Ch. & St. L.	3d week Nov.	273,367	235,348	12,129,507	11,493,215
Peo. & Eastern	October	164,130	140,385	1,435,454	1,438,628
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	3d week Nov.	34,074	22,896	1,193,443	1,177,869
Colorado Midland	October	162,879	157,820	1,435,930	1,526,578
Col., H. V. & Tol.	November	293,615	253,951	2,270,973	2,274,993
Col. & Red Mount	July	6,841	....	71,836	....
Col., Sandusky & H.	3 weeks June	46,964	49,826	348,874	342,909
Colusa & Lake	October	2,500	3,500	18,955	16,691
Crystal	September	1,441	505	9,862	8,740
Cumberland Valley	September	94,934	76,315	601,518	630,035
Denver & Rio Grande	4th week Nov.	252,509	176,700	6,838,880	6,044,635
Des Moines & Kan. City	2d week Nov.	2,790	2,694	136,961	102,032
Des Moines, N. & W.	October	39,060	46,067	350,325	372,700
Det., Grand Rapids & W.	3d week Nov.	28,677	22,506	1,158,597	1,052,656
Detroit & Lima No.	3d week Nov.	10,071	......	......	......
Detroit & Mackinac	September	29,939	19,535	388,672	337,583
Duluth & Iron R.	September	357,250	170,772	2,227,591	1,789,262
Duluth, S. S. & At.	3d week Nov.	27,788	24,458	1,428,492	1,762,117
Elgin, Joliet & East	October	116,719	130,700	971,277	1,100,772
Erie	October	3,269,293	3,096,294	27,387,757	25,921,967
Eureka Springs	September	5,136	5,372	48,841	46,315
Evansville & Indianapolis	3d week Nov.	5,724	5,596	253,809	263,516
Evansville & Richmond	3d week Aug.	1,396	2,451	51,718	73,551
Evansville & T. H.	3d week Nov.	23,430	21,370	979,008	951,501
Fitchburg	September	702,249	632,932	5,336,202	5,389,394
Flint & Père Marquette	3d week Nov.	60,450	47,062	2,456,104	2,305,507
Florida Central & Pen.	4th week Oct.	57,240	45,988	1,985,562	1,773,172
Fort Worth & Den. C.	3d week Nov.	46,703	46,577	1,109,833	877,879
Fort W. & Rio Grande	3d week Nov.	16,500	7,820	332,080	281,760
Gads. & Att. U.	October	700	850	7,077	8,911
Georgia Railroad	3d week Nov.	36,687	40,050	1,402,758	1,382,670
Georgia & Alabama	3d week Nov.	29,470	24,247	972,740	755,078
Georgia, Car. & No.	September	77,949	89,477	640,579	591,974
Georgia So. & Florida	October	81,080	80,562	718,451	730,964
Grand Rapids & Ind.	3d week Nov.	41,055	33,619	1,758,488	1,719,830
Cin., R. & Fort W.	3d week Nov.	7,925	7,059	359,363	354,185
Traverse City	3d week Nov.	868	617	34,997	41,489
Mus., G. R. & I.	3d week Nov.	1,954	1,903	105,058	109,861
Total all lines	3d week Nov.	51,797	43,195	2,205,806	2,224,815
Grand Trunk system	3d week Nov.	508,177	461,697	20,651,747	20,246,103
Chic. & Grand Trunk	3d week Nov.	57,174	58,631	2,718,388	2,787,414
Det., Gr. H. & M.	3d week Nov.	18,238	17,927	881,631	848,040
Cin., Sag. & Mac.	3d week Nov.	3,222	2,746	107,908	113,279
Tol., S. & Musk.	3d week Nov.	2,123	2,051	98,226	74,294
Great Northern—					
St. P., M. & M.	October	2,234,196	2,059,344	13,305,919	12,850,003
East. of Minn.	October	282,530	260,399	1,526,163	1,582,167
Montana Central	October	202,581	162,475	1,691,720	1,606,231
Total system	October	2,719,307	2,482,218	16,523,802	16,038,401
Gulf, B'mnt & K. C.	October	12,810	10,004	104,024	76,942
Gulf & Chicago	October	5,827	7,434	36,205	36,242
Hoosac Tunnel & Will.	September	5,193	3,737	40,647	39,509
Houston & Texas Central	September	423,881	421,908	2,489,526	2,460,422
Illinois Central	October	†2,353,008	†2,243,820	†19,517,915	†17,817,209
Ind., Dec. & West	August	50,344	39,312	305,864	304,532
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	September	61,369	49,984	559,744	562,692
Ind. & Great Northern	3d week Nov.	101,832	101,009	3,135,186	2,978,442
Interoc. (Mex.)	Week Nov. 13.	52,106	50,980	2,267,792	2,010,494
Iowa Central	4th week Nov.	50,424	34,548	1,582,349	1,598,236
Iron Railway	October	3,733	2,842	31,506	36,597
Jack., T. & K. W.	September	20,858	22,814	225,950	235,272
Kanawha & Michigan	3d week Nov.	10,477	8,432	465,388	400,652
Kan. City, Ft. Scott & M.	3d week Nov.	104,216	87,221	4,258,090	3,897,119
Kan. City, Mem. & Bir.	3d week Nov.	81,054	82,684	1,018,336	1,062,224
Kansas City, N. W.	October	33,246	29,700	286,201	226,141
Kansas City & Omaha	3d week Nov.	7,174	4,435	211,185	103,885
Kansas City, Pitts. & G.	4th week Nov.	98,790	27,856	2,174,243	706,965
Kansas City Sub. Belt	4th week Nov.	19,515	5,969	452,335	311,173
Keokuk & Western	2d week Nov.	3,559	7,396	390,977	345,658
Lake Erie, All. & So.	October	5,885	7,390	51,331	40,784
Lake Erie & Western	4th week Nov.	90,874	60,616	3,123,149	3,053,790
Lehigh & Hudson	October	37,573	34,024	309,235	326,744
Lehigh Valley Railroad	October	2,343,539	2,117,217	......	......
Lehigh Val. Coal Company	October	2,538,334	2,081,871	......	......
Lexington & East	September	17,001	13,456	155,710	152,336
Long Island	October	346,652	320,403	3,542,974	3,418,878
Los Angeles Term.	October	6,745	5,185	79,268	73,968
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	3d week Nov.	32,073	30,043	1,312,484	1,375,565
Louis., H. & St. L.	3d week Nov.	10,228	7,328	449,625	407,428
Louisville & Nashville	3d week Nov.	433,395	439,660	18,342,081	17,908,348
Macon & Birmingham	October	3,510	7,184	51,758	49,983
Manistique	October	5,886	3,669	108,385	108,444
Memphis & Charleston	2d week Nov.	29,857	31,469	1,184,997	1,102,535
Mexican Central	4th week Nov.	1,105,333	867,900	12,382,452	9,778,952
Mexican International	September	242,188	214,844	2,259,747	2,110,018
Mexican National	3d week Nov.	110,689	106,387	5,290,610	4,519,966
Mexican Northern	September	62,484	51,308	441,310	583,144
Mexican Railway	Week Nov. 13.	70,000	68,996	3,267,524	2,771,628
Mexican Southern	2d week Nov.	11,930	9,912	600,155	475,829
Minneapolis & St. Louis	4th week Nov.	55,325	41,736	1,966,249	1,830,007
M., St. P. & S. St. M.	3d week Nov.	121,567	89,507	3,454,181	3,208,615
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	3d week Nov.	349,194	291,298	10,337,298	10,812,464
Missouri Pacific & Iron M.	3d week Nov.	574,000	473,000	21,585,000	19,306,702
Central Branch	3d week Nov.	25,000	19,000	998,000	672,580
Total	3d week Nov.	599,000	492,000	22,563,000	19,979,282
Mobile & Birmingham	2d week Nov.	9,508	8,423	......	......
Mobile & Ohio	October	332,963	405,269	3,215,028	2,893,795
Mont. & Mex. Gulf	October	117,567	101,962	1,161,429	985,179
Nash., Ch. & St. L.	October	526,852	473,611	4,534,100	4,167,248
Nel. & Fort Sh.	August	14,044	......	101,295	......
Nevada Central	August	3,245	2,987	24,408	31,056
N. Y. C. & H. R.	October	4,263,116	4,148,078	37,973,794	38,354,542
N. Y., Ont. & West	4th week Nov.	110,212	101,210	3,629,406	3,565,500
N. Y., Susq. & W.	October	213,247	233,075	1,815,678	1,857,099
Norfolk & Western	3d week Nov.	294,940	212,530	9,616,350	9,812,952
Northeastern (Ga.)	September	5,945	6,380	42,858	43,748
Northeastern (S. C.)	June	36,201	41,434	......	......
Northern Central	October	645,626	676,250	5,531,077	5,214,586
Northern Pacific	3d week Nov.	574,213	[illegible]	18,318,009	17,036,410
Ohio River	4th week Nov.	[illegible]	17,238	678,948	802,887
Ohio River & Chas.	October	[illegible]	19,985	149,487	159,928
Ohio Southern	October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Kan. City & E.	3d week Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Imp. Co.	September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	540,817
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	3d week Nov.	163,947	132,612	[illegible]	2,443,179
Oregon Sh. Line	September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	October	[illegible]	337,108	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	4th week Nov.	[illegible]	19,481	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia & Reading	October	2,184,454	2,092,981	17,441,119	17,291,325
Coal & Iron	October	2,505,170	2,767,852	18,196,486	18,936,683
Total both companies	October	4,689,624	4,860,783	35,637,605	36,228,008
Phil., Read. & N. E.	October	69,039	64,566	538,671	578,029
Phil., Wil., & B.	September	810,390	774,290	......	......
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	October	1,429,082	1,234,444	12,196,415	12,110,063
Pitts., Lisb. & W'n	October	5,077	4,401	37,149	36,369
Pitts., Bes. & L. E.	October	54,474	49,779	491,849	536,253
Pittsburg & Western	3d week Nov.	32,340	30,081	1,533,352	1,537,089
Pitts., Clev. & Tol.	3d week Nov.	19,532	13,029	786,062	685,647
Pitts., Penn. & F.	3d week Nov.	10,754	7,196	323,531	345,435
Total system	3d week Nov.	62,626	50,306	2,649,045	2,576,092
Pitt., Young. & A.	October	168,584	117,583	1,230,766	1,217,225
Rich., Fredericksburg & P.	September	53,204	59,454	583,656	539,039
Rich. & Petersburg	October	26,932	27,752	283,683	288,056
Rio Grande Southern	3d week Nov.	10,147	9,929	332,707	405,013
Rio Grande Western	3d week Nov.	64,100	53,260	2,586,900	2,123,585
St. Joseph & Grand Island	4th week Nov.	28,800	14,800	1,042,363	640,622
St. L., Ch. & St. P.	October	30,000	28,328	242,603	246,571
St. L., K. & So.	October	8,782	8,137	51,942	......
St. Louis & San Francisco	3d week Nov.	156,245	123,736	5,767,483	5,389,891
St. L. Southwest	3d week Nov.	131,010	127,405	4,228,124	4,224,912
St. Paul & Duluth	October	210,157	200,871	1,302,557	1,267,638
San Antonio & A. P.	September	232,437	247,974	1,479,216	1,411,276
San Francisco & N. P.	October	87,656	73,184	678,340	634,987
Santa Fé, Pres. & Ph.	September	57,820	45,764	......	......
Savannah, Fla. & West.	September	286,908	274,311	2,514,849	2,502,127
Seaboard & Roanoke	July	65,271	59,064	......	......
Sher., Shrev. & So.	4th week Oct.	16,653	16,850	248,058	233,421
Silver Springs, O. & G.	September	18,984	10,521	148,845	144,646
Silverton	October	4,000	5,288	......	......
So. Haven & East	October	2,312	2,695	22,843	23,264
Southern Pacific Company—					
Gal., Har. & San Antonio	September	396,100	433,776	3,315,477	3,602,951
Louisiana West	September	57,318	66,907	718,317	638,860
Morgan's L. & T.	September	410,006	468,020	3,764,094	3,452,712
N. Y., T. & Mex.	September	43,719	38,423	248,168	182,478
Texas & New Orleans	September	100,914	111,794	1,113,461	969,806
Atlantic Properties	September	1,048,938	1,160,999	9,269,369	8,976,758
Pacific system	September	3,446,151	2,888,437	24,991,101	23,207,153
Total of all	September	4,918,970	4,471,244	36,749,996	34,638,129
Southern Pacific of Cal.	September	979,508	841,029	7,479,066	7,340,683
Southern Pacific of Ariz.	September	231,728	155,118	1,875,597	1,621,272
Southern Pacific of New M.	September	108,208	84,980	998,314	828,896
Northern Railway	September	233,991	221,267	1,652,565	1,604,164
Southern Railway	3d week Nov.	445,812	437,264	17,352,392	16,486,466
Spokane Falls & Northern	August	50,918	44,861	420,372	273,461
Stony Cl. & C. Mt.	September	4,084	4,352	31,002	35,223
Summit Branch	May	66,319	79,282	338,862	404,815
Lyk. Val. Coal	May	67,049	66,881	330,649	370,627
Total both companies	August	141,707	117,958	1,088,846	1,182,008
Texas Central	3d week Nov.	18,500	9,711	284,033	250,298
Texas & Pacific	3d week Nov.	229,318	179,520	6,319,434	5,742,161
Tex. S. V. & N. W.	September	4,569	3,597	......	......
Toledo & Ohio Central	4th week Nov.	53,132	41,186	1,532,647	1,612,545
Toledo, P. & West	3d week Nov.	20,807	19,194	829,867	851,057
Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	3d week Nov.	48,855	59,561	2,014,506	1,920,795
Union Pacific—					
Union Pacific Railway	September	1,762,233	1,423,231	11,508,630	10,149,27
Ach. Col. & P. Ach. J. C. & W.	September	56,095	31,707	373,492	234,1
Central Branch	3d week Nov.	25,000	19,000	996,000	672,5
Cent. Branch & leased lines	September	117,565	68,518	821,376	541,
Grand total	September	2,096,417	1,630,920	13,706,019	11,696,
U. P., Den. & G.	3d week Nov.	93,378	98,105	3,131,771	2,758,3
Wabash	4th week Nov.	310,991	248,224	11,150,291	10,907,9
Waco & Northwest	September	32,408	37,161	161,206	174,2
W. Jersey & Seashore	October	178,112	159,991	2,239,903	2,256,2
West Va. Cen. & Pitts.	May	98,247	98,155	455,772	472,87
West Va. & Pitts.	August	38,511	33,109	255,368	256,3
Western of Ala.	September	56,369	60,050	443,800	401,8
West. N. Y. & Penn.	3d week Nov.	71,700	63,000	2,747,047	2,739,4
Wheeling & Lake Erie	4th week Nov.	43,430	2,685	1,060,093	1,190,3
Wil., Columbia & Augusta	June	39,532	38,977	......	....
Wisconsin Central	3d week Nov.	95,262	88,174	4,044,871	3,870,7
Wright. & Tenn.	October	10,386	10,394	71,510	76,46
York Southern	September	7,149	6,735	50,352	49,64

STREET RAILWAYS AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

	Latest Gross Earnings.			Jan. 1 to Latest Date.	
	Week or Mo.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Akron, Bedford & Clev.	October	$10,060	$10,662	$87,458	$84,019
Amsterdam St. Railway	September	4,307	3,910	36,583	37,448
Atlanta Railway	October	8,020	6,592	75,692	73,790
Atlantic Coast Elec.	October	7,721	6,282	......	......
Atlantic H'lands, Red Bank & Long Branch Elec. Ry.	October	3,450	1,646	35,719	......
Baltimore Con. Railway*	October	195,205	183,616	1,956,586	1,909,945
Bath St. Ry. (Maine)	October	1,747	1,489	17,346	17,596
Bay Cities Consol.	October	6,590	6,985	......	......
Binghamton St. Railway	October	11,872	10,385	......	......
Bridgeport Traction	October	27,226	23,941	268,049	273,042
Brockton Con. St. Railway	September	34,394	31,846	256,424	289,697
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.—					
Brooklyn Heights B'klyn, Queens & Sub.	November	433,704	421,461	4,936,963	4,844,506
Buffalo Railway	September	......	......	1,017,129	1,028,547
Cen. Ry. & El. (New B.)	July	20,500	15,738	......	......
Cin. & Miami Val. Trac.	August	9,471	......	......	......
City Electric (Rome, Ga.)	October	2,124	1,552	19,590	17,217
Cleveland Electric	October	142,491	134,346	1,346,709	1,373,212
Cleveland, Painsv. & E.	October	8,380	7,030	73,074	......
Columbus Street Ry. (O.)	2d week Nov.	10,993	10,563	526,298	521,628
Coney Island & Brooklyn	September	......	......	287,806	278,208
Consolidated Trac. (N. J.)	October	264,839	241,453	......	......
Danv. Gas Electric Light & Street Railway	October	8,926	......	85,644	......
Dayton Traction	August	4,340	5,914	......	......
Denver Con. Tramway	October	73,873	71,311	601,335	613,555
Detroit Citizens' St. Ry.	November	90,621	92,996	1,009,880	950,341
Detroit Electric Railway	November	31,757	31,756	358,341	388,220
Duluth Street Railway	October	15,785	17,641	156,871	181,688
Englewood & Chicago	September	6,357	......	......	......
Erie Electric Motor Co.	October	10,661	10,652	117,505	128,746
Galveston City Railway	September	18,542	19,148	163,399	161,692
Harrisburg Traction	October	18,930	17,056	......	......
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort El. Ry.	October	3,050	3,290	32,759	35,569
Hoosick Railway	October	619	690	6,541	7,223
Houston Electric St. Ry.	June	17,547	17,838	92,595	95,408
Interstate Con. of N. Att'boro	October	10,956	9,874	108,824	104,287
Kingston City Railway	October	4,453	4,593	45,746	45,483
Lehigh Traction	October	9,057	9,729	91,465	101,857
London St. Railway (Can.)	October	7,125	7,896	85,244	79,952
Lowell, Law. & Hav.	September	45,071	35,774	340,106	321,024
Metropolitan (Kansas City)	3d week Nov.	36,637	31,747	1,658,619	1,591,477
Metro. West Side (Chicago)	October	79,528	......	......	......
Montgomery Street Ry.	October	3,967	4,610	47,488	47,794
Montreal Street Railway	October	116,293	109,116	1,136,883	1,072,029
Nassau Elec. (Brooklyn)	October	151,221	129,843	1,625,800	1,233,197
Newburg Electric	October	6,376	6,118	71,632	75,420
New London St. Railway	October	3,443	3,255	47,126	47,304
New Orleans Traction	October	88,889	104,195	1,040,253	1,108,674
North Shore Traction	2d week Nov.	23,910	22,588	1,278,539	1,274,908
Ogdensburg Street Ry.	October	1,670	1,462	16,474	14,825
Paterson Railway	October	30,808	24,612	288,536	270,101
Pittsburg, Ft. Sub. El. Ry.	June	3,212	1,298	16,842	8,052
Po'keepsie & Wapp. Falls	October	7,290	6,352	73,876	74,058
Richmond Traction	October	12,115	8,476	......	......
Rochester Railway	September	......	......	589,898	652,373
Rox., Ch. H. & Nor.	October	6,673	5,800	74,740	67,883
Schuylkill Traction	September	8,523	8,490	67,088	72,816
Schuylkill Valley Traction	September	6,028	......	45,525	......
Scranton & Carbondale	October	3,526	......	......	......
Scranton & Pittston	October	6,123	......	......	......
Scranton Railway	October	32,410	32,215	298,209	290,564
Syracuse East Side Ry.	October	2,949	2,901	27,242	31,881
Syracuse Rapid Transit Ry.	October	37,982	32,303	354,030	354,023
Terre Haute Elec. Ry.	September	14,259	13,705	101,790	120,341
Third Avenue (N. Y.)	September	......	......	1,935,425	2,000,857
Toronto Railway	October	86,404	77,580	870,338	819,164
Twin City Rapid Transit	October	167,670	159,340	1,632,922	1,707,076
Union (New Bedford)	October	21,179	18,269	182,554	187,400
United Trac. (Pittsburg)	October	125,281	123,141	......	......
United Trac. (Providence)	October	144,427	136,933	1,440,253	1,449,591
United Trac. (Reading)	October	14,841	13,472	167,016	164,245
Wakefield & Stone	October	4,937	3,776	51,495	49,598
Waterbury Traction	October	22,409	20,348	211,800	198,091
West Chicago St. Railway	Week Nov. 25.	73,465	69,158	......	......
Wheeling Railway	October	15,150	13,778	139,082	140,2
Wilkesb. & Wy. Valley	October	45,886	44,081	494,818	420,71

*Compilations by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Dec. 4. Revised to Monday, Dec. 6.

[illegible]

The following shows the reserve at this date for a series of years:

[illegible]

*Deficit.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued Saturday, with the surplus at the corresponding dates in the years 1896 and 1895:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan. 2	$38,289,950	$19,770,075	$35,992,050
Jan. 9	48,397,450	27,183,100	41,792,300
Jan. 16	52,172,325	32,345,650	45,463,075
Jan. 23	57,087,800	37,375,500	46,880,480
Jan. 30	59,148,250	[illegible]	38,751,500
Feb. 6	54,540,050	40,182,425	33,768,225
Feb. 13	51,638,225	33,878,875	33,513,425
Feb. 20	55,665,950	28,627,050	30,822,725
Feb. 27	57,520,975	25,422,150	28,084,500
March 6	55,558,025	23,224,500	22,788,625
March 13	52,863,550	21,448,825	17,698,775
March 20	48,168,975	19,042,672	14,146,500
March 27	48,895,750	18,147,425	12,418,450
April 3	47,866,575	17,005,975	12,929,925
April 10	46,170,050	17,931,250	14,922,775
April 17	46,966,900	18,139,350	19,684,075
April 24	49,257,900	20,678,875	25,270,675
May 1	48,917,625	22,044,275	27,283,575
May 8	44,095,975	20,248,125	31,070,100
May 15	44,490,500	18,517,975	37,587,900
May 22	45,998,950	21,701,500	39,975,150
May 29	46,616,100	22,250,675	41,221,250
June 5	45,520,825	18,486,300	39,667,905
June 12	47,601,475	20,677,050	37,958,900
June 19	48,390,950	19,918,250	36,544,250
June 26	49,239,150	21,917,625	34,225,925
July 3	41,884,875	20,828,250	32,173,700
July 10	41,361,375	22,287,275	33,405,300
July 17	46,086,900	21,778,025	38,491,125
July 24	47,361,575	18,502,050	40,190,175
July 31	45,720,150	17,728,600	41,167,178
Aug. 7	41,002,125	18,815,575	38,940,775
Aug. 14	38,882,725	9,460,175	41,206,875
Aug. 21	39,753,450	9,270,150	37,566,675
Aug. 28	39,517,700	8,886,200	39,124,925
Sept. 4	34,114,150	8,248,550	34,846,775
Sept. 11	26,668,825	8,767,825	26,685,250
Sept. 18	19,895,175	10,454,375	22,443,500
Sept. 25	15,997,500	14,216,025	22,296,175
Oct. 2	15,550,400	16,526,025	16,471,525
Oct. 9	13,485,500	15,592,200	14,176,900
Oct. 16	14,614,500	11,911,100	15,380,175
Oct. 23	22,904,700	14,960,900	16,689,700
Oct. 30	24,271,800	7,463,225	17,594,400
Nov. 6	21,181,225	14,810,400	19,260,150
Nov. 13	21,765,150	23,508,925	20,404,050
Nov. 20	23,408,250	29,306,575	19,594,950
Nov. 27	22,560,925	31,411,625	18,618,300
Dec. 4	22,122,950	32,464,400	20,294,275

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$7,428,507
Corresponding week, 1896	8,399,314
Since Jan. 1, 1897	448,387,581
Corresponding period, 1896	411,848,114

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Tuesday	$8,985,880
Corresponding week, 1896	7,153,070
Since Jan. 1, 1897	371,106,363
Corresponding period, 1896	349,339,749

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$161,025
Corresponding week, 1896	34,501
Since Jan. 1, 1897	73,234,832
Corresponding period, 1896	85,323,689

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$965,751
Corresponding week, 1896	1,087,110
Since Jan. 1, 1897	93,234,532
Corresponding period, 1896	100,231,289

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	$793,880,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	48,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,080
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,448,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,008,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,652,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	690,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	764,598,106
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	789,310,890
Balances week ending Oct. 16	42,786,840

*Five days.

A BRITISH RAILWAY DILEMMA.

Whatever may be the result of the present labor agitation, the outlook for the British railways is for a material increase in the cost of working during the next few years. Should the present difficulty be settled without a strike a large increase in the wages bill will occur. Should a strike be brought about, gross earnings will for a time be seriously affected.—London Statist.

SALES OF BANK STOCKS.

The sales of bank stocks on the Stock Exchange during the week were as follows:

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Fourth National	195	195	195	195	90
Ninth National	95	95	95	95	117
State of N. Y.	114	114	114	114	18
Total sales					225

[illegible]

Many Bargains

Are now offering in the outside security market, where, during the present year, large profits have been made and where, on the average, values have been much better maintained than has been the rule on the Stock Exchange, where raids are easier made.

To conservative investors who primarily seek safety, I offer and recommend

EQUITABLE EAST RIVER New 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

WESTERN GAS (Milwaukee) 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.) Gas 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

A. D. LAMBERTON,
Mills Building, Wall Street,
NEW YORK.

Price, McCormick & Co.,

Members N. Y. & Philadelphia Stock Exchanges,
72 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Up-town Office, 18 & 20 West 34th St., (Astor Court.)

WANT

K. C. Cable 5s,
Met. 5s of K. C.,
Minneapolis Brewery 7s,
Mergenthaler Linotype,
Swift & Co. 6s & Stock,
Am. Strawboard 6s,
Albany City Ry. Stock,
Omaha Water Bonds,
Denver Cons. Gas 6s,
AND ALL INACTIVE TRACTION AND INDUSTRIALS TRADED IN.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

Appraisements made or quotations furnished for the purchase, sale, or exchange of above securities.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK

17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WANTED,

Denver Union Water 5s.

Wilson and Stephens,
41 Wall Street.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS,

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Frank E. Wing, Henry A. Glassford,
Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

WANTED
Newark Gas 6%
Bonds of 1944.

POST & FLAGG,
MILLS BUILDING.

[illegible]

3½ per cent. General Mtge. Gold Bonds,

[illegible]

Of the new issue, $[illegible] in 3½ per cent. gold bonds have been disposed of by the Company.

The new bonds have half-yearly coupons attached, due May and November 1, and can be registered upon the books of the Company and retransferred to bearer. Registered certificates of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 can be obtained bearing quarterly interest, payable first February, May, August, and November, in exchange for coupon bonds.

TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN 3½ % Ninety Year General Mortgage Gold Bonds are offered by the undersigned at the price of 101 % and accrued interest.

Holders of the following short-term bonds may apply the same towards subscriptions for the new 3½ per cent. bonds, upon a basis of 3¼ per cent. per annum, compounded to maturity, equal to:

104½ % for Chicago & Milwaukee 7 % Bonds, due July 1, 1898.

113 % for Iowa Midland 8 % Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1900.

110½ % for Escanaba & Lake Superior 6 % Bonds, due July 1, 1901.

104¾ % for Chicago & N. W., Iowa Div. 4½ % Bonds, due April 1, 1902.

119 % for Chicago & N. W. Gen. Consol. Mtge. Gold 7 % Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1902,

all having coupons maturing after November 1, 1897, or the equivalent in cash attached. The exchange for new 3½ per cent. bonds will be as of November 1, 1897, and the new bonds bear interest from that date. Registered bonds with interest computed on foregoing basis must be indorsed in blank.

Present subscriptions for cash are limited to an amount not exceeding $2,000,000 bonds, the remaining $18,000,000 being reserved to provide for refunding subscriptions payable in the above short-term bonds. Applications for subscriptions payable in cash close Wednesday, December 8th, or earlier. Applications payable in the short-term bonds will be received for a reasonable time, but the terms may be changed without notice.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000 | 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, 1,000,000

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, *Acting President.*
CHAS. M. JESUP, *2d Vice-President.*
BEVERLY CHEW, *Secretary.*
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS K. JESUP, D. O. MILLS,
DUDLEY OLCOTT, FRED'K D. TAPPEN,
GEO. A. HARDIN, C. P. HUNTINGTON,
EDWARD B. JUDSON, BRADLEY MARTIN,
J. W. ELLIS, HEBER R. BISHOP,
ROBERT HOE, J. HOWARD KING,
WILLIAM L. BULL, HENRY B. PLANT,
RICHARD MORTIMER, WM. H. TILLINGHAST,
SAMUEL THOMAS, GEO. HENRY WARREN,
JOHN E. PARSONS, ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
JOHN T. TERRY, HAMILTON SMITH,
HALEY FISKE.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,

39 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1887.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000

DEPOSITORY FOR COURT AND PUBLIC FUNDS. ALLOWS INTEREST ON BALANCES. LOANS MONEY ON COLLATERAL. MAKES INVESTMENTS AND COLLECTIONS. PAYS COUPONS. TAKES CHARGE OF PROPERTIES AND SECURITIES. ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRANSFER AGENT, REGISTRAR FOR CORPORATIONS OR MUNICIPALITIES, AND AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, President.
John L. Riker, 1st V. Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.
Wm. Carpender, 2d V. Pres. L. M. Jones, Ass't Sec.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

Broadway and 39th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $250,000. SURPLUS, $250,000.
Invites Business, Family, Personal, and Out-of-Town Accounts.
FRANK TILFORD, President.
R. R. MOORE, Vice-Pres. G. J. BAUMANN, Cash'r.
Drafts on Europe. Letters of Credit Issued.

[illegible]

The Mercantile Trust Co

No. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY,
HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY B. HYDE,
GEO. R. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
[illegible], Secretary.
[illegible], Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald, Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor, Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley, John T. Terry,
Russell Sage, George J. Gould,
H. B. Hyde, A. J. Cassatt,
Eugene Delano, Thomas T. Eckert,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, James McCreery,
Henry G. Marquand, Rudulph Ellis,
C. C. Cuyler, Henry M. Alexander,
George L. Rives, John E. Searles,
Edward D. Adams, James H. Hyde,
J. Hampden Robb, Charles H. Godfrey,
James W. Alexander, John W. Hunter,
William H. Slocum, James Stokes,
George Coppell, Sidney Dillon Ripley,
John J. McCook, Oliver Ames,
Henry C. Deming.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL .... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS .... 1,100,000.

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